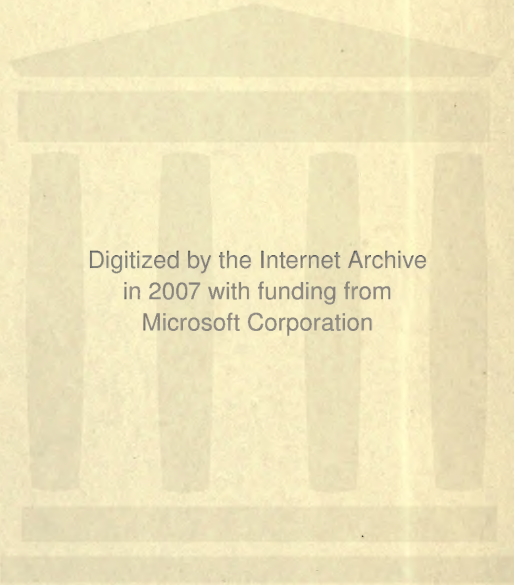




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FIRST GREEK READER :

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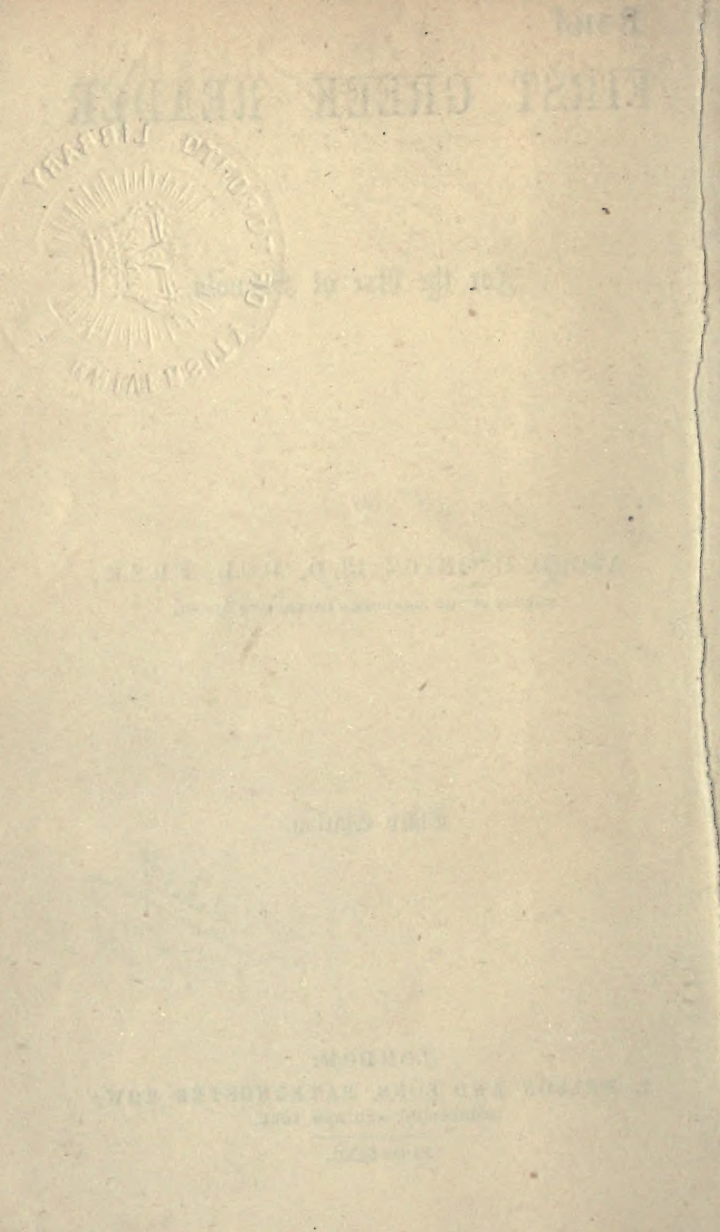
BY
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Preface.

THIS volume is at once a Grammar, a Reader, an Exercise-Book, and a Vocabulary. Its aim is twofold:—*First*, To give a complete view of the Inflexions of Nouns and Verbs, with a careful regard to simplicity and clearness; and, *Secondly*, To supply a series of interesting and easy lessons in continuous reading.

In the grammatical part of the work care has been taken not to overload the text with minutiae and exceptions, which serve only to confuse and bewilder the beginner; but to afford merely the amount of information considered necessary in a First Course. The Nouns and Verbs are so arranged, that each class of Inflexions is kept separate and distinct; and numerous Exercises follow each paradigm, in order that the characteristics of one group may be fixed in the mind of the pupil before his attention is invited to another. The Nouns of the Third Declension have been classified on a plan

which, it is hoped, will lead to a due appreciation of the peculiarities belonging to that multiform division. (See, especially, Appendix, p. 160.)

The Verb has been set forth in one tabular view, and has been introduced as little as possible in the earlier Exercises, from the conviction that the method of teaching it piecemeal, and in a desultory manner, without any regard to similarity of stem or of meaning, is certain to result in confusion to the pupil and disappointment to the master.

Adjectives should always be taught simultaneously with Substantives, and each gender-form by itself, as suggested in the text (Section II. 6, and III. 3); but to afford facilities for comparing form with form, and to gratify those Teachers who may prefer the old mode, paradigms have been printed in full declension at p. 43, *sqq.* In the section on the Comparison of Adjectives, a new arrangement has been proposed, which aims at giving simplicity as well as symmetry to a chapter of Greek grammar hitherto unnecessarily complicated, and devoid of unity of principle.

The Rules of Contraction will be found brief, simple, and comprehensive.* They have been borrowed, with the kind permission of the author, from

* It must be borne in mind, that in regard to the Rules of Contraction, of Euphony, of Accent, &c., as laid down in this first course of Greek lessons, all the minutiae and exceptions are not given; the less common peculiarities belong to a second course, or to a systematic and complete Grammar. The principles set forth will, it is believed, be found to cover everything required in the use of this volume.

a forthcoming Greek Grammar by the Rev. Dr. Bryce of Belfast.

The Exercises of Part I. are intended mainly as a praxis on the Inflexions, and to this end the strict logical arrangement of the Syntax has been entirely subordinated.* The Rules of Construction have therefore been introduced in such order, and to such an extent, as has been deemed most consistent with the general plan, and most conducive to rapid progress.† The sentences, which by easy steps increase in difficulty, have been selected, as far as possible, from classical authors; but the choice of words and of appropriate phrases has been very much restricted by peculiar features in the design of the work. The names of familiar objects, and words of frequent occurrence in general reading, claim a primary place in the Vocabulary of elementary works dealing with a foreign language; and such have therefore been chosen in preference to more rare and more dignified terms. They have been largely taken from the Reading Lessons of Part II., in order that the principle of frequent repetition may have as much play as possible; and that, when students arrive at the more difficult task of unravelling complex sentences, the often recurring faces of old friends may, by diminishing their difficulties, encourage them onward

* A companion volume to the present is in preparation, which will assume the form of an Exercise-Book, and in which the Syntax will be the primary object of attention.

† A brief *résumé* of the Syntax of Simple Sentences will be found in the Appendix.

in their labours. Sentences of an abstruse or philosophical kind, such as too often form the staple of Introductory Readers, have been avoided, as tending rather to repel than to invite the young. The English portions of the Exercises are meant merely as examples for imitative practice, and are not intended to supersede the use of a methodically arranged Manual of Greek Composition. Vocabularies have not, for very obvious reasons, been attached to the Exercises, but have been supplied at a different part of the book, p. 164.

It is of the utmost consequence that, in studying a foreign language, pupils should daily, and from the very first, make practical use of the principles and facts which they learn from the Grammar. For such praxis short and easy clauses are, in the earlier stages, indispensable, but it is possible to continue their use to an unnecessary extent, inasmuch as the power of a boy to grapple with the difficulties of complex sentences is by no means in proportion to the time spent in analysing simple sentences. It has therefore been deemed prudent to introduce promiscuous reading lessons as soon as the learner has fairly got over the Parts of Speech and their companion Exercises. And thus the Extracts forming Part II. have been chosen with this view, that, while the pupil's ingenuity is exercised in the discrimination of mixed grammatical forms and the analysis of compound sentences, his

mind may at the same time be interested in the subject-matter of his task, and his ambition not disheartened by any great syntactical difficulties. In some of the specimens, a little irregularity of construction is occasionally observable; but this is of less consequence than at a more advanced stage in a youth's progress. Poetry, and detached pieces of dry historical detail, have, for very evident reasons, been excluded. To Part II. a few brief Notes have been added.

The Greek Vocabulary has been constructed on the principle of giving the primary signification of each word, even though the word be not found in that sense in the Extracts; and of tracing the derived meanings so far as is necessary to illustrate the different instances in which it will be met with. Limited space, however, has greatly restricted the carrying out of this idea to an adequate length; which is the more to be regretted, since the value of the process as a mental exercise can scarcely be over-estimated.

The principal laws of Euphony and of Accentuation have been given in an Appendix rather than in their proper place, that the period and the mode of their introduction may the more distinctly be left to the Teacher's discretion. Those gentlemen, however, who have charge of large classes, will find it much more satisfactory to content themselves, in the first place, with thorough drill in the Inflexions; and,

when these are once mastered, the doctrine of the Accent and the principles of Euphony will be acquired with comparative ease, and with infinitely less of confusion in the mind of the young. If the ear be accustomed from the beginning to the proper accent, the subsequent learning of the rules will be a very easy task indeed.

HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH,

June, 1862.

NOTE.

IN the first two editions of this work a slight deviation was made, in the arrangement of the Cases of Nouns, from the order usually followed. The change was determined on after mature deliberation, and after a highly satisfactory trial with a large class; but at the urgent request of many Teachers the Editor has been induced to revert in the present issue to the old established order. Those, however, who prefer the new arrangement will find the Nouns so printed at p. 223. This is not the place to enter into the more subtile arguments, logical and philological, which may be advanced in favour of the alteration; for a few of these the student of maturer years is referred to the preface of Professor Madvig's Latin Grammar, Wood's translation, second edition. The considerations which will weigh most with Teachers in adopting the change are those of convenience and mnemonic utility. It may therefore be laid down, generally, that the more the forms of Cases are reduced in number, or the more that like Cases are grouped together, even though not reduced in number, the simpler does the system of Declension become to the learner. Thus the forms of Neuter Nouns are acquired with much less difficulty, and retained with much more ease, than those of Masculines and Feminines, from the fact that they have really only three Cases,—*μήλ-ον*, *μήλου*, *μήλω*: for it must be remembered that "a Case is not the word used in a certain construction, but the word used in a *certain form by virtue of the construction*;" and that, consequently, "there are no more Cases in a language

than there are distinct forms of Cases." Again, in the Dual, in all Declensions, the advantage of this arrangement is so obvious that it has long since been adopted by common consent. But if we follow this grouping principle farther, we shall also find it of great service in the Declension of Masculines and Feminines. Thus, in the First Declension, it is an invariable rule that *the Vocative and Accusative follow the Nominative both in vowel and in quantity* ;*—i.e., η and ης in the Nom. have η in the Voc. and ην in the Accus. ; ᾱ has ᾱ and ᾱν ; ᾱ and ας have ᾱ and ᾱν ; and, accordingly, in such Nouns as γλῶττα and δόξα we shall find, by the new arrangement, all the Cases with α (δόξα, δόξα, δόξαν) by themselves, and those with η (δόξης, δόξη) by themselves. In Nouns of the Third Declension, like μάντις and πῆχυς, in which the last vowel of the stem is changed in the Nom., the three Cases (Nom., Voc., and Accus.) which take ι and υ respectively, are brought together, and those (Gen. and Dat.) which retain the last vowel of the stem are in like manner brought together ; as, μάντις, μάντι, μάντιν ; μάντε-ως, μάντε-ϊ : πῆχυς, πῆχυ, πῆχυν ; πῆχε-ως, πῆχε-ϊ. The large class of Adjectives in -ως (as γλυκὺς) may be here noticed as adding strength to this argument, and the two Irregular Adjectives, πολὺς and μέγας ; in which, so arranged, all the irregularities are set side by side, and are thus more easily remembered. And here it will be remarked, that in the Nouns just referred to, the beginner has only one change of vowel to recollect, since the stem (μαντε-, γλυκε-, πολλ-, μεγαλ-, &c.) which appears in the Gen. and Dat. continues throughout the Dual and Plural ; whereas his difficulties are much increased if he is required to chop and change from one to the other. Syncopated Nouns, as μήτηρ, ἀνὴρ, κύων, and also words like βοῦς, γραιῦς, and βασιλεὺς, supply similar arguments, which will be readily appreciated.

Again, when the Teacher proceeds to inculcate the principles and rules of Accentuation, he will find that, by this arrangement of Cases, he will save much labour both to himself and his pupils. Thus, in words accented like αὐλή and σκιά, the *acuted* Cases (Nom., Voc., and Accus.) come together, and the *circumflexed* (Gen. and Dat.) together ; and in those like γλῶττα, δοῦλος, μῆλον, and ἄνθρωπος, the Cases similarly accented come together, (with, of course, the slight exception in the plural.) So in the large classes of Nouns represented by μήτηρ and θήρ (i.e., syncopated Nouns and those with dissyllabic Genitives and Datives), the Cases (Nom., Voc., and Accus. of all Numbers) which retain the accent on the radical syllable follow each other ; and those, on the contrary, which agree in throwing forward the accent on the inflexion (i.e., the Genitives and Datives of all Numbers) follow each other in immediate sequence.

* Except, of course, those three classes of Nouns in ης, Section II. 5, which have the Vocative in α.

Many other arguments, deduced from special cases, might be brought forward, but it is unnecessary. The observant student will note such for himself, and the Latin language will supply him with many similar reasons.

One practical objection may be urged against the proposed change, namely, that as Lexicons and Dictionaries give the Genitive Case, confusion will be caused to boys between it and the Accusative. But it will be at once acknowledged that this objection has force only in the case of those who have not thoroughly mastered the Inflexions,—and of such there should be none.

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Suggestions to Teachers Using this Book.

1. The Masculine Nouns of the First Declension should not be learned till the inflexions of the Second Declension are well known.

2. The Attic Second Declension will be better omitted until the common forms of all the declensions are thoroughly mastered.

3. Let Adjectives be learned simultaneously with Substantives, and each gender-form by itself, the pupil being always required to name the substantive-paradigm whose inflexions are found in the adjective. If the three genders are learned all together, the pupil is confused in the multiplicity of forms, and the declension of an adjective becomes to him little more than the repetition of a rhyme, which must all be gone over before the required part is produced. The practice of declining an adjective along with a noun is very useful.

4. Since the Exercises on the Verbs are purposely less full than those on the other parts of speech, it will be advisable that, so soon as the Nouns of the Third Declension are learned, a small portion of the verb λύω be prescribed daily, till the whole Active Voice is familiar to the student. The Verb is the great puzzle to boys, and it is therefore of the utmost consequence that it be learned very gradually, and impressed very surely. The Teacher will find the best results follow, if, in declining verbs, the pupils are made to append an accusative or other appropriate case to each form; as, λύω τὸν ἵππον, *I unyoke the horse*; λύεις τὸν ἵππον: πιστεύω τῷ ἡγεμένῳ, *I trust to the guide*; πιστεύομεν τῷ ἡγεμένῳ, *we trust to the guide*, &c.

5. The List of Words belonging to each Exercise (see Appendix, p. 164, *seq.*) should be thoroughly learned and frequently repeated; and when the class has reached the connected readings of Part II. the Teacher should continue this vocabulary-practice, by giving to his pupils, with shut books, now the English, and now the Greek words of every lesson, requiring in reply the corresponding terms:

6. And he should not only employ each reading lesson as a vocabulary, but he should also, with books still closed, examine upon it as to the incidents mentioned, just as he would question on a section of history.

From these last two devices, which should as often as possible be practised even in the highest classes, the most gratifying results have been found to flow :—a large stock of vocables and phrases is soon acquired, making each succeeding paragraph more easily construed, and providing ready materials for Greek composition ; the powers of observation are very much sharpened, and even the most heedless compelled to attend to what he reads, and to analyse the sentiments of the author ; the lazy and the careless, the prepared and the unprepared, are at once discovered, and the requisite check simply applied.

FIRST GREEK READER.

PART I.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

SECTION I.

THE LETTERS.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters:—

Capitals.	Small letters.	Pronunciation.	Name.	Capitals.	Small letters.	Pronunciation.	Name.
A	α	a	Alpha.	N	ν	n	Nu.
B	β	b	Beta.	Ξ	ξ	x	Xi.
Γ	γ	g	Gamma.	O	$\omicron$	ō	O-micron.
Δ	δ	d	Delta.	Π	π	p	Pi.
E	ϵ	ě	E-pylon.	P	ρ	r	Rho.
Z	ζ	z	Zeta.	Σ	σ or ς	s	Sigma.
H	η	ē	Eta.	T	τ	t	Tau.
Θ	θ	th	Theta.	Y	υ	u	U-pylon.
I	ι	i	Iota.	Φ	ϕ	ph	Phi.
K	κ	k	Kappa.	X	χ	ch	Chi.
Λ	λ	l	Lambda.	Ψ	ψ	ps	Psi.
M	μ	m	Mu.	Ω	ω	ō	O-mega.

2. The letters are of two classes, *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

3. The Vowels are seven ; viz.—

ε ο always short ;

η ω always long ;

α ι υ variable,—i.e., representing either short or long sounds.

4. Consonants are either—

(1.) Semivowels,* λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ ; or,

(2.) Mutes, π, β, φ ; κ, γ, χ ; τ, δ, θ.

5. The Mutes admit of a double classification ;
(1.) According to the organ by which they are pronounced ; and (2.) According to the degree of breathing employed in their utterance ; thus,—

LABIALS.	PALATALS.	LINGUAL DENTALS.	
π	κ	τ	Light or sharp.
β	γ	δ	Intermediate.
φ	χ	θ	Rough or flat.

6. ψ, ξ, ζ are *double* consonants, being equal—

ψ to πς, βς, φς (pronounced as πς).

ξ to κς, γς, χς (pronounced as κς).

ζ to δς or σδ.

7. Diphthongs are composed of two vowels com-

* A vowel sound has two characteristics :— *First*, It comes *freely* in pronunciation ; and, *Secondly*, When it is once formed it can be *prolonged*. The Semivowels possess this second property, and hence their name of "*half vowels*." The Semivowels λ, μ, ν, ρ are also called "*Liquids*,"—ὕγρᾱ, i.e., the *watery* letters,—from the facility with which they change their position in a word without essentially altering the word, or disguising the proper stem : thus, θ-ᾱρ-σος is also written θ-ρά-σος ; θ-νή-σκω (Doric, θ-ρα-σκω), has its 2 Aorist ἔθ-αν-ον : from *t-re-s*, in Latin, we have *t-er* and *t-er-tius* ; in Scotch, *b-ur-ni* and *b-ru-ni*. Compare in English *cent-re* and *cent-er*.

bined together in pronunciation. They are of two kinds, *Proper* and *Improper*, otherwise called *Genuine* and *Spurious*. The first vowel of a Diphthong is called the *Prepositive*, the second the *Subjunctive*.

Genuine : ει ευ οι ου αι αυ and υι
 Spurious : η* ηυ φ ωυ α (ηυ)

8. In the Genuine Diphthongs both vowels are short, and are therefore of *equal weight*; but in the Spurious the first is long, and therefore in pronunciation overbalances the succeeding short, which, in consequence, is not heard. When the *Subjunctive* of a Spurious Diphthong is ι, it is written *below* its companion vowel (ι subscript), except in the case of capital letters; as, η, (not ηι),—but 'Ηι.

9. A vowel at the beginning of a word is marked with a *breathing*. The rough breathing (*spiritus asper*), made thus ' , denotes that the vowel sound is to be preceded by the sound of the English *h*; as, ἵπó = hupo. The smooth breathing (*spiritus lenis*), made thus ' , merely indicates the absence of the rough; as, ἀπó = apo.

10. The breathing is marked over the second vowel of a Diphthong; as, αὐλή.

11. The letter υ at the beginning of a word has always the rough breathing; and ρ, though a consonant, is similarly marked, as, ῥήτωρ = rhetor.

* Observe that the *Spurious* Diphthongs are made from the *Genuine* by simply lengthening the short *Prepositive* into its corresponding long; thus, ε becomes η, and ο, φ; ευ, ηυ, and ου, ωυ.

12. There are three Genders—Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

13. There are three Numbers—the Singular, used of one,—the Dual, of two and *no more*,—the Plural, of two *or more*.

14. There are five Cases—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, and Dative.

15. There are three Declensions. The declension to which a noun belongs is known by the inflexion of the genitive singular.

16. There are eight Parts of Speech :—

DECLINABLE.	INDECLINABLE.
Substantive (Noun) ;	Adverb ;
Adjective (Noun), including Article ;	Preposition ;
Pronoun ;	Interjection ;
Verb.	Conjunction.

SECTION II.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1. The nouns of this declension end, in the nominative singular, in one of the four terminations, η , α , $\eta\varsigma$, $\alpha\varsigma$. Nouns in η and α are feminine; those in $\eta\varsigma$ and $\alpha\varsigma$ are masculine.*

* Every declinable word may be divided into two parts, the *stem* and the *inflexion*. The stem is that part which remains *unaltered* throughout all the cases and numbers, as $\alpha\upsilon\lambda$ - in $\alpha\upsilon\lambda$ - η : the *inflexion* is that part which suffers change, as, $-\eta$, $-\eta\varsigma$, $-\alpha$, $-\alpha\upsilon$, $-\omega$, &c. The stem of a noun may be ascertained by taking away the inflexion of the genitive singular,—*e.g.*, from $-\sigma\kappa\iota$ - $\alpha\varsigma$ take away $-\alpha\varsigma$, and $\sigma\kappa\iota$ remains as the stem; from $\alpha\upsilon\lambda$ - $\eta\varsigma$ take away $-\eta\varsigma$, and $\alpha\upsilon\lambda$ - remains.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(1.) N.	αὐλ-ή, a court.	αὐλ-ά, two courts.	αὐλ-αί, courts.
G.	αὐλ-ῆς, of a court.	αὐλ-αῖν, of two courts.	αὐλ-ῶν, of courts.
D.	αὐλ-ῇ, to or for a court.	αὐλ-αῖν, to or for two courts.	αὐλ-αῖς, to or for courts.
A.	αὐλ-ήν, a court.	αὐλ-ά, two courts.	αὐλ-άς, courts.
V.	αὐλ-ή, O court.	αὐλ-ά, O two courts.	αὐλ-αί, O courts.

2. Those nouns which end in *a* (Alpha) preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, retain *a* in all the inflexions; *e.g.*—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. & V.	σκι-ά, a shadow.	σκι-ά, two shadows.	σκι-αί, shadows.
G.	σκι-ᾶς, of a shadow.	σκι-αῖν, of two shadows.	σκι-ῶν, of shadows.
D.	σκι-ᾷ, to or for a shadow.	σκι-αῖν, to or for two shadows.	σκι-αῖς, to or for shadows.
A.	σκι-άν, a shadow.	σκι-ά, two shadows.	σκι-άς, shadows.

In like manner is declined σφαῖρα, a ball.

3. But if final *a* of the nominative be preceded by a consonant, *η* appears instead of *a* in the inflexion of the genitive and dative singular; as,—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(3.) N. & V.*	γλῶττ-α (or γλῶσσ-α), a tongue.	γλῶττ-α, two tongues.	γλῶττ-αι, tongues.
G.	γλῶττ-ης, of a tongue.	γλῶττ-αιν, of two tongues.	γλῶττ-ῶν, tongues.
D.	γλῶττ-η, to or for a tongue.	γλῶττ-αιν, to or for two tongues.	γλῶττ-αις, to or for tongues.
A.	γλῶττ-αν, a tongue.	γλῶττ-α, two tongues.	γλῶττ-ας, tongues.

* The Attics preferred *ττ* to *σσ* in words like the above.

4. Masculine nouns in *ης* and *ας* make their genitive in *-ου*, but in all other cases are declined like feminines in *η* and *α*, the *ς* of the nominative being dropped in the vocative singular :—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(4.) N.	τελών-ης, a toll collector.	τελών-α, two toll collectors.	τελών-αι, toll collectors.
G.	τελών-ου	τελών-αιν	τελών-ων
D.	τελών-η	τελών-αιν	τελών-αις
A.	τελών-ην	τελών-α	τελών-ας
V.	τελών-η	τελών-α	τελών-αι
N.	νεανί-ας, a young man.	νεανί-α, two young men	νεανί-αι, young men.
G.	νεανί-ου	νεανί-αιν	νεανί-ων
D.	νεανί-α	νεανί-αιν	νεανί-αις
A.	νεανί-αν	νεανί-α	νεανί-ας
V.	νεανί-α	νεανί-α	νεανί-αι

5. But the following, though ending in *-ης* in the nominative, have the vocative singular in *-ᾶ* :—

(1.) Nouns in *-της*, as *ναύτ-ης*, *voc.* *ναῦτ-α*.

(2.) National names, as *Σκύθ-ης*, *voc.* *Σκύθ-α*.

(3.) Verbal nouns (compounded of a substantive and verb) which are formed by adding *-ης* to the last consonant of the verb, as *ἄρτοπῶλ-ης*, *a dealer in bread* : *voc.* *ἄρτοπῶλ-α*, from *ἄρτοπωλ-έω*.

6. The feminine forms of adjectives, in *-η* or *-α*, are declined like the substantives given above ; as, *κλεινή*, *famous*, like No. 1 ; *ἁγία*, *holy*, like No. 2 ; *πᾶσα*, *all, every*, like No. 3.

7. (SYNTAX) RULE I.—*An adjective agrees with its own substantive in gender, number, and case ; as, ἅγιος θεός : ἅγαι θεαί.*

8. (SYNTAX) RULE II.—*The prepositions, ἐν, in, among ; and σύν, together with (Latin, cum), govern the dative.*

EXERCISE I.

(1.) τὴν* μάχην. τῆς αὐλῆς. τῇ κόρῃ. ἡ θήκη. τὰς κόρας. τῷ (τὰ)† θήκα. τῶν κορῶν. τὴν σφενδόνην. αἱ πυλαί. τῆς σελήνης. ταῖν κόραιν. ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ. σὺν τῇ κόρῃ. σὺν ταῖς κόραις. ἐν ταῖς πύλαις. ἐν τῇ μάχῃ. ἐν ταῖς χηλαῖς. σὺν ταῖς νύμφαις. τὰς νύμφας. ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ. τῆς ἀδελφῆς. τῷ (τὰ) ἀδελφά. τῆς ἐμῆς ἀδελφῆς.

(2.) ἡ μυνία. τῷ (τὰ) μυνία. ὃ μυνία. τὴν λαιάν. τῷ (τὰ) θεά. τῆς σκιᾶς. τὴν βασίλειαν. τῷ (τὰ) παρειά. τὴν πῆραν. τῆς θύρας. τὰς θύρας. σὺν τῇ στρατιᾷ. ἐν ταῖς παρειαῖς. ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ. ἐν δεξιᾷ. τῶν ἀγκυρῶν. τὰς σφαίρας. τῆς σφαίρας. ἐν τῇ πύρρῃ. αἱ θύραι. ταῖν θύραιν.

Of the battle. The maidens. The (two) maidens. In the sling. With the fly. With the (two) flies. The moon (*accus.*) A ball. The ball. The (two) balls. With the balls. In the ball. Of the doors. The doors. The door's. The doors'. The two cottages. In the cottages. The two queens. For the queens. O queen! Of the army. In the armies.

* For the Inflection of the Article, see under Second Declension ; and for its use, consult Appendix, p. 156.

† The Attics generally make the nominative and accusative dual feminine of the article τῶ, and not τά.

EXERCISE II.

(3.) ἡ ἄκανθα. ἄκανθαι. τράπεζα. ἡ τράπεζα.
 τῆς ἀκάνθης. τὴν γλῶτταν. τὴν ἄκανθαν. ἐν τῇ
 τραπέζῃ. τῆς γλώττης. αἱ ἄκανθαι. τὴν δόξαν.
 τὼ (τὰ) μάζα. τὴν μάζαν. σὺν τῇ Μούσῃ. σὺν
 ταῖς λεαίναις. τῶν μαζῶν. ἐν ταῖς τραπέζαις. ἐν
 τῇ γλώττῃ. τὼ (τὰ) τραπέζα. τῶν γλωττῶν.

(4.) ναύτης. ὁ ναύτης. τὸν ποιητὴν. ὦ ποιητά.
 τῶν ναυτῶν. τῷ ναύτῃ. τὼ ποιητά. οἱ Σκύθαι. ἐν
 τοῖς Σκύθαις. σὺν τῷ Πέρσῃ. ὦ Πέρσα. ὦ Πέρση.*
 τὼ Σκύθᾱ. οἱ ναῦται. τοὺς δεσπότας. Σκύθᾱ.
 Σκύθᾱ.† σὺν τοῖς πολίταις. ὦ ναῦτα. τὼ ναῦτα.
 τοῦ ναύτου. τῶν πολιτῶν. τοῦ δεσπότου. τὼ πολίτα.
 ὦ πολίτᾱ. ὦ πολίτᾱ.

Of a thorn. Of the thorn. Of the two thorns.
 The two thorns. The thorns. The two Persians.
 For the sailors. Of the poets. Of the Scythian.
 Of (*king*) Perses. With (*king*) Perses. With the
 Persian. Of the citizen. The citizens (*accus.*) The
 sailors (*accus.*) The two citizens. For the two
 citizens. Along with the masters. O master! O
 masters! Ye sailors! O poets! Among the poets.
 The table (*accus.*) The thorns (*accus.*) Of glory.
 The Muses. O Muses! Ye Muses! For the lionesses.
 The cakes. In the cake. Of the lioness. The two
 lionesses.

* Observe that Πέρσα is the vocative of the national name, a *Persian*; and Πέρση, of the individual name, *Perses*.

† α in the vocative of masculines is short, but α in the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual is long.

9. (SYNTAX) RULE III.—*A verb agrees with its subject in number and person ; as, νίκη ἐστί, θεαί εἰσι.*

10. ἐστί (3d sing.) means *is* ; εἰσί (3d plur.), *are* ; ἐστόν (3d dual), *they two are*.

11. (SYNTAX) RULE IV.—*One substantive governs in the genitive another signifying a different thing ; as, ἡ τῆς αὐλῆς θύρα.*

EXERCISE III.

ἡ νίκη ἐστί κλεινή. ἡ θεά ἐστίν ἀγία. ἡ θύρα ἐστὶν εὐρεῖα. ἡ θύρα τῆς αὐλῆς. ἡ θύρα τῆς αὐλῆς ἐστὶν εὐρεῖα. αἱ θύραι εἰσὶν εὐρεῖαι. αἱ ἄκανθαί εἰσι ξηραί. ἡ τῆς κόρης κόμη ἐστί ξανθή. αἱ θεαί εἰσι σεμναί. ἡ σελήνη ἐστί φανερά. ἐν τῇ εὐρείᾳ θύρᾳ. σὺν ταῖς κόραις ταῖς καλαῖς. τὼ νύμφα ἐστόν σεμνά. αἱ σκηναί εἰσι νέαι. ἡ ὕλη ἐστί τραχεῖα. ἐν τῇ τραχεῖᾳ ὕλῃ. ἡ σφαῖρά ἐστι λεῖα. ἡ πήρα ἐστί κενή. ἡ τῆς κόρης πήρα ἐστί κενή. αἱ παρειαὶ τῆς κόρης εἰσὶ λεῖαι. ἐν ταῖς ὕλαις πολλαί εἰσι μνῖαι. αἱ ἄκανθαί εἰσιν ὀξεῖαι. ἡ πέδιλον ἐστί σκληρά. τὼ πέδα ἐστόν σκληρά. ἡ ἐμὴ ἀδελφὴ καλή ἐστίν.

The tongue is long. The wood is dense. The balls are smooth. The two goddesses are wise. The sailors are foolish. The table is beautiful. The master's table is beautiful. The poet's purse is empty. The sailors' wallets are empty. The tongue of the lioness is parched. The cakes are on the table. The flies are small. The queen's cheeks are pale. The

lioness is in the ploughman's tent. The army of the Persian (king) is in the wood. The army of (*king*) Perses is in the wood. O Perses, the army is at the gates! O Persian, a lioness is in the cottage! Sailors! the anchor is in the fore-part-of-the-ship.

SECTION III.

SECOND DECLENSION.

1. Nouns of this declension end in the nominative singular in either *-ος* or *-ον*. Those in *-ος* are masculine or feminine; those in *-ον* are neuter.

2. N.B.—*Neuter nouns have the nominative, accusative, and vocative, alike in all the numbers, and in the plural these cases end in ᾱ.*

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(1.) N.	δούλ-ος, masc., a slave.	δούλ-ω, two slaves.	δούλ-οι, slaves.
G.	δούλ-ου	δούλ-οιν	δούλ-ων
D.	δούλ-φ	δούλ-οιν	δούλ-οις
A.	δούλ-ον	δούλ-ω	δούλ-ους
V.	δούλ-ε	δούλ-ω	δούλ-οι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. A. & V.	μῆλ-ον, neut., an apple.	μῆλ-ω, two apples.	μῆλ-α, apples.
G.	μῆλ-ου	μῆλ-οιν	μῆλ-ων
D.	μῆλ-φ	μῆλ-οιν	μῆλ-οις

3. Adjectives whose masculine and neuter end in *-ος* and *-ον*, respectively, are declined like substantives of this declension. The masculine in *-ος* has

the same inflexions as δούλος; and the neuter, the same as μῆλον. The feminine of such adjectives, in -η or -α, belongs to the First Declension, as already remarked in Art. 6 of preceding Section.

EXERCISE IV.

(1.) τοῦ αἰτοῦ. τῷ δακτύλῳ. τῷ δακτύλῳ. ὧ δουλε. τὸν δούλον. τῷ ἵππῳ. τῶν δούλων. τὸν ἵππον. οἱ δούλοι. τὸν λευκὸν ἵππον. τοῦ κήπου οἱ κήποι. οἱ καλοὶ κήποι. καλῷ κήπῳ. τοὺς ἵππους τοῖν δούλοιν. τοῖς αἰτοῖς. τοῖς λευκοῖς αἰτοῖς. τῷ θεῷ. τῷ θεῷ. σὺν τῷ θεῷ. ὧ θεός.*

(2.) τὸ δῶρον. δῶρον. τῷ δείπνῳ. τὸ μῆλον. μῆλα. τὰ μῆλα. τῷ ξυρῷ. τὰ ξυρά. τῶν ὠν. τὰ φύλλα. τοῖς μήλοις. τοῖν ξυροῖν. τοῦ δώρου. ὧ πλοῖον. ὧ πλοῖα. ὧ πλοῖω. τῷ πλοίῳ. τῶν δείπνων. σὺν τοῖς ξυροῖς. ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ. σὺν τοῖς μήλοις. σὺν τοῖν πλοίοιν.

The two eagles. With the two horses. Of the horse. Of the horses. For the eagles. In the gardens. The eggs. The two apples. The white horse. The small boat. The white eggs. The eagle's eggs. The eagles' white eggs. The gods (*accus.*) For the slave. In the apple. At (ἐν or ἐπί) dinner.

4. (SYNTAX) RULE V.—*The prepositions ἀνά, up along; and εἰς, into, govern the accusative.*

5. (SYNTAX) RULE VI.—*The prepositions ἄνευ, without; ἀντί, in front of; ἀπό, away from; ἐκ (or*

* Θεός (like *Deus* in Latin) has the vocative the same as the nominative; so also φῶς, often, but not always.

ἐξ) out of, *i.e.*, from the midst of; ἔνεκα, on account of; and πρό, before, govern the genitive.

6. (SYNTAX) RULE VII.—*The conjunction καί, and, connects words and clauses co-ordinatively.*

7. (SYNTAX) RULE VIII.—*Since two singulars are equal to a plural, two singular subjects connected by a co-ordinative conjunction (καί, &c.) have a verb or adjective in the plural; as, ὁ ἵππος καὶ ὁ ὄνος χρήσιμοι εἰσι.*

EXERCISE V.

ὁ δούλος τοῦ γεωργοῦ ἐστὶ πιστός. οἱ ὄνοι εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἱατροῦ κήπῳ. οἱ δάκτυλοι τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μικροὶ εἰσι. ἡ γνάθος τῆς κόρης ἐστὶ μαλακή. οἱ ἵπποι τοῦ κυρίου εἰσὶν ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ. τὸ ὄνω ἐν τῷ κήπῳ ἐστὸν. ὁ βωμὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστὶν ἱερός. αἱ γνάθοι τῆς ἵππου μακραί εἰσι. ὁ μόσχος ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ ναῷ. ἡ χαίτη τοῦ ἵππου ἐστὶ δασεῖα. ὁ κύριος σὺν τοῖς δούλοις ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἐστὶ. τὰ τῆς δάφνης φύλλα ἐστὶ* ξηρά. ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἱατροῦ κήπῳ αἵγειρός ἐστὶ λευκή. τὸ τῆς κόρης ὀφθαλμὸς ἐστὶν γλαυκός. ἀνὰ τὴν ὁδόν. εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀνὰ τὴν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ὁδόν. σὺν τῷ ἵππῳ τοῦ ἀρότου. ἀνὰ τοὺς ἀγροὺς τῶν γεωργῶν. ἵππος καὶ ὄνος ἐν τῷ κήπῳ εἰσί. ἵππω καὶ ὄνω. ἵπποι καὶ ὄνοι. ἀνὰ τὰ τῆς αἵγειρου φύλλα. ἐκ τοῦ κήπου. ἀπὸ τοῦ κήπου. ἐκ τῶν φύλλων. ὄνος καὶ ἵππος ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ εἰσι. εἰς ὕλην καὶ εἰς σκηνήν. κατὰ τὴν ἀγυιάν.

* In Greek, *neuter plurals* usually take the verb in the *singular*.

The ass and the lioness are in the hut. The husbandman is foolish. The garden is small. The gods are venerable (*reverend*). The poplar tree is smooth. The eyes of the girl are small. The slave's wallet is empty. The husbandman's tables are smooth. The queen's palace (*court*) is empty. The girl's voice is sweet. The girls and their brothers are in the garden of the farmer. The doctor's horse is in the citizen's court-yard. The two doctors are in the house of the citizen. Into the citizen's court-yard. Out of the poet's hut. Away from the ploughman's hut.

8. The article $\acute{o}$, η , $\tau\acute{o}$, *the* or *this*, is an adjective, and differs but slightly from the regular inflexions. It has no vocative, and in the masculine and feminine of the nominative singular and plural omits the τ of the stem. It is declined as follows :—

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. $\acute{o}$	η	$\tau\acute{o}$	$\tau\acute{\omega}$	* $\tau\acute{\omega}$ ($\tau\alpha$)	$\tau\acute{\omega}$	$οἱ$	$αἱ$	$\tau\acute{\alpha}$
G. $\tauοῦ$	$\tauῆς$	$τοῦ$	$τοῖν$	$ταῖν$	$τοῖν$	$\tauῶν$	$\tauῶν$	$\tauῶν$
D. $\tauῶ$	$\tauῇ$	$\tauῶ$	$τοῖν$	$ταῖν$	$τοῖν$	$τοῖς$	$ταῖς$	$τοῖς$
A. $\tauόν$	$\tauήν$	$\tauό$	$\tauῶ$	$\tauῶ$ ($\tau\alpha$)	$\tauῶ$	$τούς$	$τάς$	$\τά$

9. THE ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.

This form of declension is merely a modification of the more common inflexion, as given in $\deltaοῦλος$. The nouns in $-ως$ are masculine or feminine; those in $-ων$, neuter.

* See note †, page 15.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	λαγ-ώς, masc., a hare.	λαγ-ώ, two hares.	λαγ-ῶ,* hares.
G.	λαγ-ώ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν
D.	λαγ-ῶ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶς
A.	λαγ-ών†	λαγ-ώ	λαγ-ώς
N. A. & V.	ἀνώγε-ων, neut.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ων	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	ἀνώγε-φ	ἀνώγε-φν	ἀνώγε-φς

The masculine and feminine of adjectives in -ως are declined like λαγώς, and the neuter like ἀνώγεων; as ἴλεως, ἴλεων, *propitious*.

EXERCISE VI.

οἱ λαγῶ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ εἰσι. ὁ ταῶς σὺν τῷ λαγῷ ἐν τῷ τοῦ πολίτου ἀνώγεῳ ἐστι. ἀνὰ τὸν κάλων. εἰς τὸ ἀνώγεων. ἐκ τοῦ ἀνώγεω. ἐκ τοῖν ἀνώγεων. τὰ ἀνώγεῳ ἐστι μικρά. οἱ κάλω νέοι εἰσί. αἱ κεφαλαὶ τῶν λαγῶν μικραὶ εἰσι. ὁ λεῶς ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς ἀνώγεφς. τὼ ταῶ ἐν τῇ ἄλφ ἐστόν. σὺν τοῖς ταῶς. οἱ πολῖται ἐν τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ νεῷ εἰσι. ἡ οὐρά τοῦ ταῶ λαμπρά ἐστι. ἡ τοῦ λαγῷ κέρκος βραχεῖά ἐστι.

The peacocks and the hares are in the garden. The sailor is in the upper room. The upper chambers of the house are empty. Hares are swift. The two cables are old. The cables are in the fore part (*of the ship*). The anchor and the cables are in the

* Observe that wherever there is an *iota* in the inflexion of the common form, like δοῦλος, there is an *iota* subscript in the Attic form; thus, nominative plural -οι, in Attic declension φ.

† The ν of the accusative is frequently dropped, especially in proper names.

prow. The peacocks are in the farmer's thrashing-floor. The citizen and the poet are in the upper chamber of the house. Hares' scuts (*i.e.*, tails) are short.

SECTION IV.

THIRD DECLENSION.

1. In the First and Second Declensions the stem of a noun may be easily distinguished even in the nominative; but in the Third Declension it is so disguised, by the omission of consonants or the modification of vowels, that it cannot be known without reference to one of the oblique* cases. The following classification groups the nouns of this declension *according to the change which takes place on the stem in the nominative.*†

(I.) 2. The FIRST CLASS contains those nouns which have the pure stem in the nominative; as,—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	λειμών, masc., a meadow.	λειμών-ε, two meadows.	λειμών-ες, meadows.
G.	λειμών-ος	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-ων
D.	λειμών-ι	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-σι‡
A.	λειμών-α	λειμών-ε	λειμών-ας

* The accusative, genitive, and dative are called *oblique*, or *dependent* cases, because subject to the *government* of other words; the nominative and vocative are called *independent* cases, or *casus recti*, because they are not liable to such regimen.

† In reading a Greek author, the problem which a young student is most frequently called upon to solve, in regard to nouns, is, "To find the nominative from an oblique case," and not *vice versa*; and it is hoped that the arrangement of nouns adopted in the text will render this a comparatively easy task.

‡ The dative plural ought to be, in full, λειμών-σι; but the letters τ, δ, θ, ν were not allowed to stand before σ, and thus it becomes λειμών-σι. This principle must be carefully noted, as examples of it are constantly recurring.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	θήρ, masc., a wild beast.	θήρ-ε, two wild beasts.	θήρ-ες, wild beasts.
G.	θηρ-ός	θηρ-οῖν	θηρ-ῶν
D.	θηρ-ί	θηρ-οῖν	θηρ-σί
A.	θήρ-α	θήρ-ε	θήρ-ας

3. (SYNTAX) RULE IX.—*Transitive verbs govern the accusative; as, ὁ παῖς τὴν σφαῖραν ῥίπτει.*

4. The present indicative active of a Greek verb is declined as follows:—

Singular,	λείπ-ω, I leave.	λείπ-εις, thou leavest.	λείπ-ει, he leaves.
Dual,		λείπ-ετον, you two leave.	λείπ-ετον, they two leave.
Plural,	λείπ-ομεν, we leave.	λείπ-ετε, you leave.	λείπ-ουσι, they leave

In like manner decline ἔχω, *I have.*

EXERCISE VII.

θηρός. τοῦ θηρός. τῶν χηνῶν. τὸ θῆρε. τοῦ χηνός. τῆς χηνός. σὺν τῇ χηνί. τὸ χῆνε. τὰς χῆνας. διώκει τὰς χῆνας. ἡ κόρη διώκει τὰς χῆνας. τοὺς χῆνας. οἱ ναῦται τοὺς χῆνας διώκουσι. οἱ θῆρες διώκουσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ. οἱ θῆρες ἐν τῷ λειμῶνί εἰσι. οἱ δούλοι διώκουσι τὸν θῆρα ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος. μῆνες. οἱ μῆνες ἱεροί εἰσι. τῶν θηρῶν. ὁ χῆν σὺν τοῖς θηρσὶ ἐν τῷ λειμῶνί ἐστι.* ἀπὸ τοῦ

* A singular subject followed, as here, by σὺν, with a noun, may have a plural verb, so that ἐστί may become εἰσὶ.

λειμῶνος. ἡ κόρη διώκει μύϊαν ἀνὰ τὸν λειμῶνα. ἐν τοῖς λειμῶσι πολλαί εἰσι μύϊαι. ὁ ἰατρός τὸν λαγὼν διώκει. λευκὸν ἔχω χῆνα.

The head of the goose. The wild beast's tail. The tails of the two wild beasts. The sailor hunts the wild beast into the hut. The lioness pursues the goose into the court. The Greeks pursue the Persians into the forest. The meadow is smooth. We are hunting the peacock up the garden of the Greek. We hunt lionesses in the forests of the Scythians. O Scythian! the wild beast is pursuing the girl. The bull pursues the farmer along the road.

(II.) 5. To the SECOND CLASS belong those nouns which in the nominative add *s* to the pure stem, as ἥρω-*s*, ἥρω-*ος*. In many nouns the final *s* is combined with the preceding consonant into one of the double consonants, *ξ* or *ψ*, as κόρα*ξ* for κόρα*κς*, γύ*ψ* for γύ*πς*.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ἥρω- <i>s</i> , a hero.	ἥρω- <i>ε</i> two heroes.	ἥρω- <i>ες</i> heroes.
G.	ἥρω- <i>ος</i>	ἥρώ- <i>οιν</i>	ἥρώ- <i>ων</i>
D.	ἥρω- <i>ι</i>	ἥρώ- <i>οιν</i>	ἥρω- <i>σι</i>
A.	ἥρω- <i>α</i> = ἥρω	ἥρω- <i>ε</i>	ἥρω- <i>ας</i>
N. & V.	γύ <i>ψ</i>	γῦπ- <i>ε</i>	γῦπ- <i>ες</i>
G.	γυπ- <i>ός</i>	γυπ- <i>οῖν</i>	γυπ- <i>ῶν</i>
D.	γυπ- <i>ί</i>	γυπ- <i>οῖν</i>	γυψ- <i>ί</i>
A.	γῦπ- <i>α</i>	γῦπ- <i>ε</i>	γῦπ- <i>ας</i>

6. The accusative singular of the Third Declension usually ends in *α*: but when the nominative ends in *-ις*, *-υς*, *-αυς*, or *-ους*, it takes *ν* instead of *α*; *ας*, *κίς*, *κίν*; *ἰχθύς*, *ἰχθύν*; *ναῦς*, *ναῦν*; *βούς*, *βούν*. On this last example, see p. 37, No. 18.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(3.) N.	<i>ἰχθύ-ς</i> , masc., a fish.	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i> , two fishes.	<i>ἰχθύ-ες</i> = <i>ἰχθῦς</i> , fishes.
G.	<i>ἰχθύ-ος</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-οιν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ων</i>
D.	<i>ἰχθύ-ι</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-οιν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-σι</i>
A.	<i>ἰχθύ-ν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ας</i> = <i>ἰχθῦς</i>
V.	<i>ἰχθύ</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ες</i> = <i>ἰχθῦς</i>
N.	<i>μῦ-ς</i> , masc., a mouse.	<i>μύ-ε</i> , two mice.	<i>μύ-ες</i> = <i>μῦς</i> mice.
G.	<i>μυ-ός</i>	<i>μυ-οῖν</i>	<i>μυ-ῶν</i>
D.	<i>μυ-ί</i>	<i>μυ-οῖν</i>	<i>μυ-σί</i>
A.	<i>μῦ-ν</i>	<i>μύ-ε</i>	<i>μύ-ας</i> = <i>μῦς</i>
V.	<i>μῦ</i>	<i>μύ-ε</i>	<i>μύ-ες</i> = <i>μῦς</i>

EXERCISE VIII.

τοῦ ἥρωος. τὸν δμῶα. τὴν ἥρωε. τῶν θώων. οἱ
μυκτηῆρες τοῦ θωός. τοὺς σύας. οἱ χῆνες τοῦ γεωργοῦ
ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι εἰσι. ὁ θὼς καὶ ὁ σῦς ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἱατροῦ
κήπῳ εἰσί. οἱ ἥρωες σὺν τοῖς ναύταις ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ εἰσι.
αἱ κόμαι τῶν ἡρώων ξανθαί εἰσι. ὁ ἰχθὺς ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ
ἐστί. σὺν τοῖς μυσί. ἀνὰ τοὺς μυκτηῆρας τοῦ μύος.
γῦπες σκληροὶ εἰσι. ἡ γλῶττα τοῦ γυπὸς τραχεῖά
ἐστί. οἱ γῦπες καὶ οἱ κόρακες ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ εἰσί. εἰς
κόρακας!* οἱ μύρμηκες εἰσι σοφοί. αἱ πτέρυγες τοῦ

* This is a kind of imprecation, like our "Go, be hanged." Compare the Latin phrases, *Abi in malam partem*: *Abi in malam crucem*: *Pasce corvos*.

κόρακος καὶ αἱ τοῦ γυπὸς μακραί εἰσι. αἱ φλέβες
τοῦ σκύλακος εἰσι κεναί. οἱ ναῦται μαχαίρας ἔχουσι.
ὁ ἐμὸς ἀδελφὸς τὰς κόμας ξανθὰς ἔχει.

Jackals are fierce. The citizen hunts the jackal out of the garden. Two vultures are chasing the geese up the meadow. The girl is chasing a mouse through the court. We hunt wild beasts in the forests. He crops the vulture's wings. The girls are chasing the flies away from the bread. The two girls are cutting the flies' wings. (*King*) Perses is pursuing a jackal in the forest. The farmer's daughter leaves the bread in the hut. The mice are eating the loaves. The citizens are pursuing the thief.

(III.) 7. In the THIRD CLASS are included those nouns which have the final vowel of the stem lengthened in the nominative; as, ποιμήν, from stem ποιμεν- as found in the genitive, ποιμέν-ος.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ποιμήν, masc., a shepherd.	ποιμέν-ε, two shepherds.	ποιμέν-ες, shepherds.
G.	ποιμέν-ος	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέν-ων
D.	ποιμέν-ι	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέ-σι
A.	ποιμέν-α	ποιμέν-ε	ποιμέν-ας

Note.—But nouns that have *not* the accent on the last syllable of the nominative have the pure stem in the vocative; as, δαίμων, voc. δαῖμον; ῥήτωρ, voc. ῥήτορ.

8. To this class belong syncopated nouns like *πατήρ*, which throw out *ε* in the genitive and dative singular. In the dative plural *α* is substituted for *ε*, but is placed after the *ρ*, and not before it:—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	<i>μήτηρ</i> , a mother.	<i>μητέρ-ε</i> two mothers.	<i>μητέρ-ες</i> mothers.
G.	<i>μητρ-ός</i> (for <i>μητέρ-ος</i>)	<i>μητέρ-οιν</i>	<i>μητέρ-ων</i>
D.	<i>μητρ-ί</i> (for <i>μητέρ-ι</i>)	<i>μητέρ-οιν</i>	<i>μητρά-σι</i>
A.	<i>μητέρ-α</i>	<i>μητέρ-ε</i>	<i>μητέρ-ας</i>
V.	<i>μῆτερ</i>	<i>μητέρ-ε</i>	<i>μητέρ-ες</i>
N.	<i>άνήρ</i> ,* masc., a man = Latin, <i>vir</i> .	<i>άνδρε</i> , two men.	<i>άνδρ-ες</i> , men.
G.	<i>άν-δ-ρός</i>	<i>άνδρ-οῖν</i>	<i>άνδρ-ῶν</i>
D.	<i>άν-δ-ρί</i>	<i>άνδρ-οῖν</i>	<i>άνδρά-σι</i>
A.	<i>άν-δ-ρα</i> (for <i>άνέρα</i>)	<i>άνδρ-ε</i>	<i>άνδρ-ας</i>
V.	<i>άνερ</i>	<i>άνδρ-ε</i>	<i>άνδρ-ες</i>

In *κύων*, masculine or feminine, *a dog*, the syncope occurs in all the cases except the nominative and vocative singular:—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	<i>κύων</i> , a dog.	<i>κύν-ε</i> two dogs.	<i>κύν-ες</i> dogs.
G.	<i>κυν-ός</i>	<i>κυν-οῖν</i>	<i>κυν-ῶν</i>
D.	<i>κυν-ί</i>	<i>κυν-οῖν</i>	<i>κυν-σί</i>
A.	<i>κύν-α</i>	<i>κύν-ε</i>	<i>κύν-ας</i>
V.	<i>κύον</i>	<i>κύν-ε</i>	<i>κύν-ες</i>

* It often happens that *μ* or *ν* is, by the omission or transposition of a vowel, brought into contact with another liquid. Such a combination of sounds was very disagreeable to a Greek ear, and to avoid it, a consonant *kindred* to the first of the two concurring liquids was inserted, for the sake of euphony. Thus, after the labial

9. Some nouns combine the peculiarities of classes II. and III.; thus, αἰδώς, *gen.* αἰδό-ος, stem αἰδο-, *sense of shame*, both adds -s to the stem, like ἥρως, and also lengthens the last vowel in the nominative, like ποιμήν. So likewise ἄλώπηξ (*i.e.*, ἄλώπηκς), *gen.* ἄλώπεκ-ος, stem ἄλωπεκ-, *a fox*; and all adjectives in -ης, as σαφής, ἀληθής, &c.

EXERCISE IX.

ὁ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς αὐχὴν καλὸς ἐστὶ. ἡ φωνὴ τῆς ἀηδό-
νος ἡδεῖά ἐστι. ὁ γυνὴ τὴν ἀηδόνα διώκει. τὸν τῆς
κόρης αὐχένα θαυμάζω. τὰ μῆλα εἰς τὴν τοῦ ποιμένου
πήραν ρίπτει. οἱ ποιμένες σὺν τοῖς γειτόσι ἐν τῷ
λειμῶνι εἰσι. ὁ τοῦ ποιμένου κύων σοφὸς ἐστὶ. τὸ
ποιμένε σὺν τοῖς κυσὶ ἐν τῷ τοῦ δεσπότου κήπῳ εἰσί.
ὁ κύων διώκει μὴν ἀνὰ τὴν χιόνα. ἡ καλὴ τριήρης τῆς
βασιλείας ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἐστί. αἱ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς κόραι
νήπιαί εἰσι. αἱ κόραι σὺν ταῖς μητράσι καὶ τοῖς
πατράσι τὰς χελιδόνας θαυμάζουσι. ἡ κέρκος τῆς
ἄλώπεκος δασεῖά ἐστι. τὸ ἄλώπεκε ἐν τῇ τοῦ ποι-
μένου σκηνῇ ἐστον (οἱ εἰσι). ἐν τῷ Ἀθηνᾶς νεῷ
κίονές εἰσι πολλοί. ὁ τοῦ πολίτου γειτὼν ἀληθής
ἐστὶ φίλος.

The shepherds admire the pillars in the temple of the god. The shepherd's daughters persuade their (*i.e.*, the) father. The swallows leave the house. The queen admires the beautiful triremes. There

μ, β, another labial, was inserted; as, γαμ-ε-ρός, γαμ-ρός, γαμ-β-ρός, a son-in-law; while after the lingual ν, δ, another lingual, was used; as, ἀν-ε-ρός, ἀν-ρός, ἀν-δ-ρός. So from num-e-r-us, the French nom-b-re and our num-b-er; from gen-e-r-is (from genus) the French gen-r-e and our gen-d-er.

are two beautiful triremes in the harbour. In Athens there was a beautiful temple to Athena. The girl writes in the snow with a rod. The poet writes letters. The girl throws apples into the poet's cottage. The shepherd wonders at the bushy tail of the fox. The two shepherds are shearing the sheep. The dogs are hunting mice in the farmer's garden.

(IV.) 10. The FOURTH CLASS includes those nouns which drop the last letter of the stem in the nominative. Most members of this class end in *α*, and are neuter :—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	Ξενοφῶν, masc., Xenophon.		
G.	Ξενοφῶντ-ος		
D.	Ξενοφῶντ-ι		
A.	Ξενοφῶντ-α		
N. A. & V.	σῶμα, neut., a body.	σώματ-ε, two bodies.	σώματ-α, bodies.
G.	σώματ-ος	σωμάτ-οιν	σωμάτ-ων
D.	σώματ-ι	σωμάτ-οιν	σώμα-σι

11. Some nouns combine the peculiarities of classes IV. and III. ; thus, λέων, *gen.* λεόντος, both drops the final *τ* of the stem, like Ξενοφῶν, and also lengthens the last vowel, like ποιμήν : stem λεοντ-, with *τ* dropped, λεον-, and with *ο* lengthened to *ω*, λέων.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. λέων, a lion.	λέοντ-ε two lions.	λέοντ-ες lions.
G. λέοντ-ος	λέοντ-οιν	λέοντ-ων
D. λέοντ-ι	λέοντ-οιν	λέου-σι*
A. λέοντ-α	λέοντ-ε	λέοντ-ας
V. λέον	λέοντ-ε	λέοντ-ες

So also adjectives and participles like *τύπτων*, except that *τύπτων* and other participles have the vocative in *-ων*, like the nominative.

EXERCISE X.

τὸ τοῦ κυνὸς σῶμα ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἐστὶ. ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος. εἰς τὸ ἄρμα. τὰ τῆς θαλάττης κύματα μακρὰ ἐστὶ. ἐν τοῖς τῆς θαλάττης κύμασι. Ξενοφῶντος ἄγαλμα καλὸν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστὶ. γάλα πολὺ καὶ μέλι ἐν τῇ τοῦ Πέρσου σκηνῇ εἰσι. ἀνὰ τὰ βήματα τοῦ ναοῦ.

ἡ χαίτη τοῦ λέοντος δασεῖά ἐστὶ. γέροντές εἰσι ξηροί. τὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος βῆμα ἐν τῷ ναῷ ἐστὶ. αἱ κόμαι τῶν γερόντων λευκαί εἰσι. τὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος ὑπηρέτα ἐν τῷ ἄρματί εἰσι (or ἐστον). τὸ ὑπηρέτα ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἄρχοντος ἄρματί εἰσι.

* A syllable is called long, either when its vowel is naturally long (η, ω, ᾱ, &c.), or when two consonants (not being a *mute* and a *liquid*) follow a vowel naturally short. Thus, in the dative plural, *λέοντ-σι*, the second syllable, *-οντ-σ-*, is long, since *ο* (though short in itself) is followed by three consonants; but as neither *τ* nor *ν* can stand before *ς*, both of them are thrown out, and the word is reduced to *λέουσι*. In this form, however, the syllable (*-οντ-σ-*), formerly long, has been reduced to *-οσ-*, which is short; and, to compensate for this, the *ο* is changed into its kindred diphthong *-ου*, so that *λέουσι* becomes *λέουσι*. Similarly, nouns whose stem ends in *-εντ* make their dative plural in *-εἰσι*; and those in *-αντ* in *-ᾱσι*. The same change is seen in *ὀδούς*, a *tooth*, from stem *ὀδοντ-*; and *κτεῖς*, a *comb*, from stem *κτεν-*; and in participles in *-εις*, as *τιθείς* for *τιθέντς*. This principle of compensation is of very frequent occurrence in Greek, and the application of it explains many forms otherwise inexplicable.

The men leave the bodies of the lions in the woods. The queen admires the lion's mane. The mane of the lion is shaggy. The steps of the altar are steep. The boy eats much bread and honey. The tents of the Scythians are white. Xenophon leaves the land of the Persians. The master orders his (*i.e.*, the) servants. The girl eats bread without honey. The Scythians eat much honey. Because of the lion. We admire the eyes of the girl. You admire the nightingale's voice.

(V.) 12. To the FIFTH CLASS belong those nouns which drop one dental (τ , δ , θ , ν), or more, before s in the nominative; as, $\pi α ῖ s$ (for $\pi α ι - \delta - s$), $\pi α ι δ ὅ s$; $\gamma ῖ γ α s$ (for $\gamma ῖ γ α - \nu \tau - s$), $\gamma ῖ γ α ν τ ο s$:—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ s$, fem., a torch.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - \epsilon$, two torches.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - \epsilon s$ torches.
G.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - ο s$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - ο ι ν$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - ω ν$
D.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - ι$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - ο ι ν$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ - σ ι$
A.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - α$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - \epsilon$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ \delta - α s$
N. & V.	$\delta ῥ ν ι s$, m. or f., a bird or fowl.	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - \epsilon$ two birds.	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - \epsilon s$, birds.
G.	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - ο s$	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - ο ι ν$	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - ω ν$
D.	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - ι$	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - ο ι ν$	$\delta ῥ ν ι - σ ι$
A.	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - α$, or $\delta ῥ ν ι ν$ *	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - \epsilon$	$\delta ῥ ν ι \theta - α s$

13. Masculine adjectives, like $\mu ῆ λ α s$, *black*, and participles in $-α s$ and $-ει s$, belong to this class:

* Words which end in a dental have two forms of the accusative if the accent is *not* on the last syllable; but if it be, as in $\acute{\alpha} σ π ῖ s$, a *shield*, the accusative has only one form, $\acute{\alpha} σ π ῖ \delta α$, *not* $\acute{\alpha} σ π ῖ ν$.

also the indefinite pronoun *τίς*, *any one, a certain one*; and the interrogative *τίς*, *who, which, what*.

Indefinite pronoun, *τίς*, *τίς*, *τί*, *a certain one*:—

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	τίς	τίς	τί	τιν-έ	τιν-έ	τιν-έ
G.	τιν-ός	τιν-ός	τιν-ός	τιν-οῖν	τιν-οῖν	τιν-οῖν
D.	τιν-ί	τιν-ί	τιν-ί	τιν-οῖν	τιν-οῖν	τιν-οῖν
A.	τιν-ά	τιν-ά	τί	τιν-έ	τιν-έ	τιν-έ

		PLURAL.		
	Masc	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	τιν-ές	τιν-ές	τιν-ά	
G.	τιν-ῶν	τιν-ῶν	τιν-ῶν	
D.	τι-σί	τισ-ί	τισ-ί	
A.	τιν-άς	τιν-άς	τιν-ά	

Interrogative pronoun, *τίς*, *who, which, what*:—

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	τίς	τίς	τί	τίν-ε	τίν-ε	τίν-ε
G.	τίν-ος	τίν-ος	τίν-ος	τίν-οιν	τίν-οιν	τίν-οιν
D.	τίν-ι	τίν-ι	τίν-ι	τίν-οιν	τίν-οιν	τίν-οιν
A.	τίν-α	τίν-α	τί	τίν-ε	τίν-ε	τίν-ε

		PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	τίν-ες	τίν-ες	τίν-α	
G.	τίν-ων	τίν-ων	τίν-ων	
D.	τί-σι	τί-σι	τί-σι	
A.	τίν-ας	τίν-ας	τίν-α	

14. It may be stated, generally and loosely, that the accusative case is used to indicate *movement*

towards, or movement along; the genitive, to express the source, or origin, or place whence; and the dative, to denote proximity, or nearness, or juxtaposition. Hence the preposition παρά, beside, or by the side of,

- (a) When governing the accusative, signifies motion towards (to the side of, or by the side of, i.e., parallel to); as, παρά τὸν κίονα, (moving) towards (the side of) the pillar; παρά τὸν ποταμόν, along by (the side of) the river.
- (b) When governing the genitive, signifies motion from beside; as, παρά τοῦ κίονος, from beside the pillar.
- (c) When governing the dative, signifies rest at the side of, near, or with (apud); as, παρὰ τῷ κίονι, (in a position) beside the pillar.

15. The preposition κατά, when governing the accusative, signifies along, or down along; when governing the genitive, down from.

16. ἦν means I was; or he, she, it was. ἦσαν means they were.

EXERCISE XI.

ἐν τῷ λέβητι μέλι ἦν γλυκύ.* οἱ λέβητες τοῦ νεῷ λαμπροὶ ἦσαν. ὀλκάδες πολλαὶ ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἦσαν. ἡ τε ἀσπίς καὶ ἡ κόρυς τοῦ ἥρωος νέαι εἰσί. αἱ λαμπάδες σὺν τοῖς λέβησι ἐν τῷ τοῦ κριτοῦ δόμῳ ἦσαν. ὁ παῖς τοῦ ἀνακτος ἐν τῷ τοῦ γίγαντος ἀντρώῳ ἦν. τὸ ὦν τῆς ὄρνιθος ἐν τῇ ἀσπίδι ἦν. αἱ ῥῖνες τῶν παίδων

* On the declension of γλύκυν see next class, VI.

μικραὶ εἰσι. παῖδες τινες σφαῖραν ῥίπτουσι. αἱ
 χλαμύδες τῶν Περσῶν καλαὶ ἦσαν. οἱ τῶν δούλων
 τρίβωνες μέλανές εἰσι. δούλός τις μὺν διώκει. πάντες
 οἱ παῖδες, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ κόραι, σὺν τοῖς πατράσι καὶ
 ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς, ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ εἰσί. οἱ τοῦ ἄνακτος
 ὀδόντες λευκοὶ ἦσαν. κόρας τινὰς ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἄνακτος
 κήπῳ βλέπομεν. παρὰ τοῦ νεῶ βαίνει. παρὰ τὸν
 κίονα βαίνουσι ποιμένες τινές. ἡ σφαῖρα παρὰ τῷ
 κιονί ἐστι. δεσπότης τις δούλους ἔχει πολλούς. τίς
 ἐστὶν ὁ ἀνὴρ; τίνα τὸν κίονα βλέπεις; ποῦ ἐστὶν ὁ
 παῖς; ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἄνακτες; ποῦ ἦσαν οἱ λέβητες;
 τίνας ποιμένας λέγεις;

From-beside the temple. To-the-side-of the
 temple. The slaves have black cloaks. A certain
 judge had (εἶχε) two faithful slaves. In the temple
 of a certain god there were beautiful caldrons. What
 poet do you speak of? Whose asses do you see?
 The girls are plaiting their hair. The master strikes
 his slave with* his shield. Two merchant-men of-
 some-kind (τις) are sailing into the harbour. He
 sees a (*certain*) torch in the court. Which key has
 the slave? What shield has the warrior? What
 ball are the boys throwing? Who is king of the
 Persians? From what port do the merchantmen
 sail for Greece? The king is hunting a hare along
 the sea (*shore*).

(VI.) 17. The SIXTH CLASS embraces those nouns

* With is not to be translated here by σὺν, but by the dative (instrumental) of the noun.

in which the final vowel of the stem is changed in the nominative; as, *τείχο-ς* for *τείχε-ς*, *gen. τείχε-ος*; *γλυκύ-ς* for *γλυκέ-ς*, *gen. γλυκέ-ος*. The substantives in *-ος* of this class are neuter.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	<i>μάντι-ς</i> , masc., a prophet or seer.	<i>μάντε-ε</i> , two prophets.	<i>μάντε-ες</i> = <i>μάντεις</i> , prophets.
G.	<i>μάντε-ως</i> *	<i>μαντέ-οιν</i>	<i>μάντε-ων</i>
D.	<i>μάντε-ϊ</i> = <i>μάντει</i>	<i>μαντέ-οιν</i>	<i>μάντε-σι</i>
A.	<i>μάντι-ν</i>	<i>μάντε-ε</i>	<i>μάντε-ας</i> = <i>μάντεις</i>
V.	<i>μάντι</i>	<i>μάντε-ε</i>	<i>μάντε-ες</i> = <i>μάντεις</i>

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.
N. A. & V.	<i>τείχο-ς</i> , neut., a wall.	<i>τείχε-ε</i> = <i>τείχη</i> , two walls.
G.	<i>τείχε-ος</i> = <i>τείχους</i>	<i>τειχέ-οιν</i> = <i>τειχοῖν</i>
D.	<i>τείχε-ϊ</i> = <i>τείχει</i>	<i>τειχέ-οιν</i> = <i>τειχοῖν</i>

PLURAL.

N. A. & V. *τείχε-α* = *τείχη*

walls.

G. *τειχέ-ων* = *τειχῶν*

D. *τείχε-σι*

EXERCISE XII.

ὁ πέλεκυς ὀξύς ἐστι. τὸν βαρὺν πέλεκυν θαυμάζομεν. τῶν παλαιῶν μάντεων δεινὴ ἦν ἡ δύναμις. τὸν τοῦ μάντεως πώγωνα κείρουσι. τὸ αἷμα κατὰ τὸν λείον πέλεκυν ῥεῖ.

τὸ τῆς πόλεως τεῖχος μακρὸν ἦν. κατὰ τοῦ ὄρους βαίνει ποιμὴν τις. τὸν τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος υἱὸν διδάσκει ὁ σοφιστής. ἀνὰ τὸ τοῦ ναοῦ τεῖχος κοχλίας τις

* Substantives of this kind usually take the Attic genitive in *-ος*, but adjectives retain the simple *-ος*, as *ἡδ-ος*.

ἔρπει εἰς τὸ ἄστυ φεύγει ὁ μάντις. ὄφιν τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος διώκουσιν οἱ παῖδες. μέρος τι τῆς πόλεως δῆλον ἦν. τὸ μακρὸν στῆθος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου θαυμάζει ὁ ὄχλος. ὁ ποιμὴν ὄφιν τινὰ ἀνὰ τὸ ὄρος ἔρποντα βλέπει. ναοῦ τινος τὸν ὄροφον ἐν τῇ τοῦ ὄρεος κορυφῇ βλέπει ὁ ποιμὴν. τὸ ξίφος βαρὺ ἐστὶ. παρὰ τοῦ κίονος φεύγει ὁ λαγώς. οἱ παῖδες τὰς σφαίρας παρὰ τῷ κίονι λείπουνσι. ὁ κύων τὴν ὄρνιθα (or ὄρνιν) παρὰ τὸν κίονα διώκει, ἢ δὲ εἰς οἶκόν τινα φεύγει.

(VII.) 18. In the SEVENTH CLASS are ranged those nouns which have the diphthong *αν*, *ευ*, or *ου*, before the final *ς* of the nominative. The *υ* of the diphthong represents the obsolete letter *F* (Digamma) vocalized; thus, *βοῦς* for *βοFς*, like Latin *bōs* for *bous*, *bōv-is*. In declension the *υ* disappears before vowels, but is retained before consonants, and at the end of the word; thus:—

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. <i>βοῦς</i> , m. or f., an ox or cow.	<i>βό-ε</i> , two oxen.	<i>βό-ες</i> = (<i>βοῦς</i>), oxen.
G. <i>βο-ός</i> (<i>bō-v-is</i>)	<i>βο-οῖν</i>	<i>βο-ῶν</i>
D. <i>βο-ῖ</i> (<i>bō-v-i</i>)	<i>βο-οῖν</i>	<i>βου-σί</i>
A. <i>βοῦν</i>	<i>βό-ε</i>	(<i>βό-ας</i>) <i>βοῦς</i>
V. <i>βοῦ</i>	<i>βό-ε</i>	<i>βό-ες</i> = (<i>βοῦς</i>)
N. <i>βασιλ-εύς</i> , masc., a king.	<i>βασιλέ-ε</i> , two kings.	<i>βασιλέ-ες</i> , <i>-εῖς</i> , kings.
G. <i>βασιλέ-ως</i>	<i>βασιλέ-οιν</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ων</i>
D. <i>βασιλέ-ϊ</i> , <i>βασιλεῖ</i>	<i>βασιλέ-οιν</i>	<i>βασιλεῦσι</i>
A. <i>βασιλέ-α</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ε</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ας</i> , <i>-εῖς</i>
V. <i>βασιλ-εῦ</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ε</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ες</i> , <i>-εῖς</i>

19. *N.B.*—In the Third Declension, the *a* of the accusative singular, and the *-as* of the accusative plural, are short; but in nouns in *-eus* they are generally long.

20. οὐ or οὐκ means *not*.

ποῦ means *where*, interrogative.

πού, with acute, or without accent, means *somewhere, anywhere*, indefinite.

ἐκεῖ means *there*.

ἐνθάδε means *here*.

EXERCISE XIII.

ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐστὶ σεμνός. ὁ βασιλεὺς, ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία; ὁ νομεὺς καὶ ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐν τῷ τῆς γραδὸς κήπῳ ἦσαν. οἱ Πέρσαι τοὺς* βασιλέας (βασιλεῖς) θαυμάζουσι. ὁ νομεὺς εἰς τὸν βασιλέα ἐπιστολὴν γράφει. οἱ νομεῖς ἐνθάδε εἰσὶ. ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως κόρη ἐκεῖ ἐστὶ. ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἱερεῖς; βούν ἄγριον οἱ νομεῖς διώκουσιν εἰς τὴν ὕλην. τὸν μέγαν βούν θαυμάζει ἡ γραῦς. ἡ ναῦς οὐκ ἦν ἐν τῷ λιμένι. ἐκεῖ ἦσαν οἱ ἵππεῖς. τοὺς ἵππεας ἐνθάδε λείπει ὁ στρατηγός. ὁ νομεὺς σὺν τοῖς βουσί ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι που ἦν. τὴν μεγάλην βούν ἐσθίει ὁ λέων. ἡ κόρη τοὺς γονέας (γονεῖς) ἐνθάδε λείπει. τὰ κέρατα τοῦ βοδὸς μακρά ἐστὶ. οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν γέφυραν φυλάττουσι.

Old-woman ! why do you run to the city ? The shepherd pursues a gazelle into the wood. The force of habit is great. The horseman's chest is broad. The old-woman writes a letter to her daughter's child.

* The article is often equal to the possessive pronoun, so here we translate τοὺς *their*.

The barber shaves the king. Where are the cavalry of the king? The king's ship is here in the harbour. The horseman pursues the shepherd out of the city towards the mountain. The prophet sees a certain portion of the city. Where were the boy's parents? The two priests are somewhere in the city. The two boys are throwing balls down the mountain. The giant stalks down from the mountain towards the sea. A certain man had a black dog.

21. Besides the *seven classes* above enumerated, there are a few irregular nouns, which cannot be reduced to any class. They will be found in the Grammar, or will be met with in the course of reading.

SECTION V.

CONTRACTION.

1. When two vowels (belonging to different syllables) meet in the same word, they are usually (in the Attic dialect) combined either into a diphthong or a long vowel. This is called *Contraction*. The meeting of two vowels is called a *concursum*.

2. GENERAL RULE.—*The former member of the concursum absorbs the latter; as, ἔαρ = ἦρ; ἀέκων = ἄκων; τιμήεν = τιμήν.*

Exceptions.—(1.) Two vowels that can form a diphthong are contracted by *synæresis*,—i.e., by simply removing the *diæresis*; as, *παῖς* = *παῖς*; *βασιλεί* = *βασιλεῖ*; *Λητόϊ* = *Λητοῖ*.

- (2.) Two short vowels, if identical, are contracted into their kindred diphthong; if not, into -ου; as, βασιλέ-ες = βασιλεῖς;* αἰδόος = αἰδοῦς; φιλέομεν = φιλοῦμεν; δηλόετε = δηλοῦτε.
- (3.) ε before ω, and α before ο or ω, reverse the rule; as, φιλέω = φιλω; τιμάομεν = τιμῶμεν; τιμάω = τιμῶ.

3. SPECIAL RULE.—When the latter member of the concursus is a diphthong, its prepositive† unites with the former member, and its subjunctive with the result, ι being subscribed; as, τιμάεις = τιμᾶς; τιμάοιμι = τιμῶμι.

Exceptions.—(1.) ου after α drops its subjunctive; as, τιμάουσα = τιμῶσα; τιμάουσι = τιμῶσι.

(2.) ο before a diphthong expels the prepositive and unites with the subjunctive; as, δηλόει = δηλοῖ; δηλόη = δηλοῖ.

(3.) ε before a diphthong disappears; as, φιλέεις = φιλεῖς; φιλέουσα = φιλοῦσα; φιλέης = φιληῖς.

4. In the Third Declension—

- (1.) Nouns like ἰχθύς (Class II.) contract in the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.
- (2.) Nouns like μάντις (VI.) contract in the dative singular, and nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.

* But ee sometimes make η.

† See Section I., 7.

- (3.) Nouns like *τείχος* (VI.) contract in all cases where two vowels meet.
- (4.) Nouns like *βασιλεύς* (VII.) contract in the dative singular, and nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.
- (5.) Nouns like *βούς* (VII.) contract in the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.

5. (SYNTAX) RULE X.—*The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.*

The relative pronoun, *ὅς, ἥ, ὃ, who, which, that*:—

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ὅς	ἥ	ὃ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ	οἱ	αἱ	ᾗ
G. οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D. ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A. ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ	οὓς	ᾗς	ᾗ

EXERCISE XIV.

τὰ τῆς πόλεως τείχη ὑψηλά ἐστιν. οἱ ὄφεις τὰ ὄρη λείπουσι. κατὰ τῆς τοῦ ὄρους κορυφῆς θέουσιν οἱ ποιμένες. οἱ κύνες οὓς βλέπεις λαγῶν ἀνὰ τὰ ἄλσῃ διώκουσιν. ἐν τῷ ὄρει, ὃ θαυμάζετε, ὄφεις εἰς πολλοί. ἰχθῦς τινὰς καλοὺς ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, ὃς ἀνὰ το ἄλσος ῥεῖ, βλέπουσιν οἱ παῖδες. ἡ σφαῖρα ἣν ρίπτεις χρυσῇ ἐστι. νεανίας τις πολλὰ βέλη ἔχει. τὰ χεῖλη τῆς κόρης ὠχρά ἐστιν. χρυσοῦς ἐστιν ὁ πέλεκυς. χρυσοὶ εἰσιν οἱ πελέκεις. ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς μάντις* πείθει.

* The accusative plural of the Third Declension contracts like the nominative plural, contrary to the Rule; thus *μάντεας* should become *μάντης* by the General Rule, but it is actually contracted into *μάντις*.

τὰ μῆλα ἃ ἐσθίομεν ἐν μέρει τινὶ τοῦ ἄλσους εὐρίσκει
ὁ δοῦλος. τοὺς τοῦ γεωργοῦ βοῦς ὁ τοῦ γειτόνος
κύων ἐκ τοῦ χόρτου διώκει. ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλσεσι καὶ
βάθεσι τῶν ὑλῶν ἄνθη ἐστὶ πολλά.

Some parts of the city are visible. The weapons of the soldiers are bright. The parents of the boy write to the king. The lips of the girl are white. He admires the white lips of the infant. The slave shaves the horseman's beard. The horsemen who are descending from the mountain are throwing their javelins against the lines of infantry in the plain. There are many wicked men in the city.

SECTION VI.

ADJECTIVE NOUNS.

1. Adjectives may be divided into three classes:—

- (1.) Those which have three forms, one for each gender; as, *σεμνός*, *masc.*; *σεμνή*, *fem.*; *σεμνόν*, *neut.*: *εὐρύς*, *masc.*; *εὐρεῖα*, *fem.*; *εὐρύ*, *neut.* To this class belong all participles.
- (2.) Those which have two forms—one for the masculine and feminine in common, and one for the neuter; as, *σώφρων*, *masc.*; *σώφρων*, *fem.*; *σῶφρον*, *neut.*: *ἀληθής*, *masc.*; *ἀληθής*, *fem.*; *ἀληθές*, *neut.*
- (3.) Those which have only one form for all genders; as, *ἄρπαξ*, *masc.*; *ἄρπαξ*, *fem.*;

ἄρπαξ, *neut.*: μάκαρ, *masc.*; μάκαρ, *fem.*;
μάκαρ, *neut.*

2. In adjectives of three forms, the feminine is declined like substantives of the First Declension; and the masculine and neuter like those of the Second or Third, according to termination. Thus, σεμνός (*masc.*) is declined like δοῦλος; σεμνή (*fem.*) like αὐλή; and σεμνόν (*neut.*) like μῆλον: εὐρύς (*masc.*) is declined like πῆχυς, or βαρύς (p. 44); εὐρεία, like σκιά; and εὐρύ (*neut.*) like ἄστυ (*neut.*), or βαρύ (p. 44).

3. Adjectives of two forms, and those of one form, generally belong to the Third Declension; except such as end (1.) in -ως, as ἴλεως (*masc. and fem.*) like λαγώς, and ἴλεων like ἀνώγειν; or (2.) in -ος, as ἄλογος (*masc. and fem.*) like δοῦλος, and ἄλογον (*neut.*) like μῆλον. But participles in -ως, as τετυφώς (*masc.*) and τετυφός (*neut.*), belong to the Third Declension; while the feminine, τετυφνία, belongs to the First.

CLASS I.—THREE FORMS.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
4. N.	σεμνός, venerable.	σεμνή	σεμνόν
G.	σεμν-οῦ	σεμν-ῆς	σεμν-οῦ
D.	σεμν-ῶ	σεμν-ῇ	σεμν-ῶ
A.	σεμν-όν	σεμν-ήν	σεμν-όν
V.	σεμν-έ	σεμν-ή	σεμν-όν

DUAL.

N. A. & V.	σεμν-ώ	σεμν-ά	σεμν-ώ
G. & D.	σεμν-οῖν	σεμν-αῖν	σεμν-οῖν

			PLURAL.		
			Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. & V.	σεμν-οί		σεμν-αί	σεμν-ά	σεμν-ά
G.	σεμν-ῶν		σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν
D.	σεμν-οῖς		σεμν-αῖς	σεμν-οῖς	σεμν-οῖς
A.	σεμν-ούς		σεμν-άς	σεμν-ά	σεμν-ά
			SINGULAR.		
			Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	βαρ-ύς, heavy.		βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ	βαρ-ύ
G.	βαρ-έος*		βαρ-είας	βαρ-έος	βαρ-έος
D.	βαρ-εῖ, -εῖ		βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-εῖ, -εῖ	βαρ-εῖ, -εῖ
A.	βαρ-ύν		βαρ-εῖαν	βαρ-ύ	βαρ-ύ
V.	βαρ-ύ		βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ	βαρ-ύ
			DUAL.		
N. A. & V.	βαρ-έε		βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-έε	βαρ-έε
G. & D.	βαρ-έοιν		βαρ-εῖαιν	βαρ-έοιν	βαρ-έοιν
			PLURAL.		
N. & V.	βαρ-έες, -εῖς		βαρ-εῖαι	βαρ-έα	βαρ-έα
G.	βαρ-έων		βαρ-ειῶν	βαρ-έων	βαρ-έων
D.	βαρ-έσι		βαρ-εῖαις	βαρ-έσι	βαρ-έσι
A.	βαρ-έας, -εῖς		βαρ-είας	βαρ-έα	βαρ-έα
			SINGULAR.		
			Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	χαρίεις (for } χαρίεντς)† } beautiful		χαρίεσσ-α	χαρίεν	χαρίεν
G.	χαρίεντ-ος		χαρίέσσ-ης	χαρίεντ-ος	χαρίεντ-ος
D.	χαρίεντ-ι		χαρίέσσ-η	χαρίεντ-ι	χαρίεντ-ι
A.	χαρίεντ-α		χαρίεσσ-αν	χαρίεν	χαρίεν
V.	χαρίεν		χαρίεσσ-α	χαρίεν	χαρίεν

* Adjectives have the genitive in -eos, but substantives, as πῆχys, in -eas. Neuters however, like ἄστυ, very seldom take -eas.

† See note to declension of λεών, p. 31.

	DUAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. A. & V.	χαρίεντ-ε	χαριέσσ-ᾱ	χαρίεντ-ε
G. & D.	χαρίεντ-οιν	χαριέσσ-αιν	χαρίεντ-οιν
	PLURAL.		
N. & V.	χαρίεντ-ες	χαριέσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α
G.	χαρίεντ-ων	χαριεσσ-ῶν	χαρίεντ-ων
D.	χαρίεσ-ι	χαριέσσ-αις	χαρίεσ-ι
A.	χαρίεντ-ας	χαριέσσ-ας	χαρίεντ-α

5. Like *χαρίεις* are declined all participles in *-είς*, *-είσα*, *-έν*; as, *τιθείς*, *τιθείσα*, *τιθέν*; except that (1.) In participles the vocative masculine is the *same* as the nominative; and (2.) The dative plural has *-εισι*, not *εσι*.*

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. & V.	πᾶς, every, all	πᾶσ-α	πᾶν
G.	παντ-ός	πάσ-ης	παντ-ός
D.	παντ-ί	πάσ-ῃ	παντ-ί
A.	πάντ-α	πᾶσ-αν	πᾶν
	DUAL.		
N. A. & V.	πάντ-ε	πάσ-α	πάντ-ε
G. & D.	πάντ-οιν	πάσ-αιν	πάντ-οιν
	PLURAL.		
N. & V.	πάντ-ες	πᾶσ-αι	πάντ-α
G.	πάντ-ων	πασ-ῶν	πάντ-ων
D.	πᾶσι	πάσ-αις	πᾶσι
A.	πάντ-ας	πάσ-ας	πάντ-α

6. So the adjective *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*, and all participles in *-ας*, *-ασα*, *-αν*; as, *στάς*, *στάσα*, *σταν*;

* See note to declension of *λέων*, p. 31.

τύψας, τυψᾶσα, τύψαν. The masculine belongs to Class V. (Third Declension), the neuter to Class IV., and the feminine to the First Declension, like ἄκανθα.

The adjectives πολύς, *much*, and μέγας, *great*, are irregular in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, masculine and neuter.

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	πολ-ύς, much, many.	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ
G.	πολλ-οῦ	πολλ-ῆς	πολλ-οῦ
D.	πολλ-ῶ	πολλ-ῇ	πολλ-ῶ
A.	πολ-ύν	πολλ-ήν	πολ-ύ
V.	πολ-ύ	πολλ-ή	πολ-υ
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	πολλ-οί	πολλ-αί	πολλ-ά
G.	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν
D.	πολλ-οῖς	πολλ-αῖς	πολλ-οῖς
A.	πολλ-οὓς	πολλ-άς	πολλ-ά
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	μέγ-ας, great, large.	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α
G.	μεγάλ-ου	μεγάλ-ης	μεγάλ-ου
D.	μεγάλ-ω	μεγάλ-ῃ	μεγάλ-ω
A.	μέγ-αν	μεγάλ-ην	μέγ-α
V.	μέγ-α	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	μεγάλ-οι	μεγάλ-αι	μεγάλ-α
G.	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
D.	μεγάλ-οις	μεγάλ-αῖς	μεγάλ-οις
A.	μεγάλ-ους	μεγάλ-ας	μεγάλ-α

CLASS II.—TWO FORMS.

SINGULAR.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
7. N.	ἀληθ-ής, true, genuine.	ἀληθ-ές
G.	ἀληθ-έος, -οῦς	ἀληθ-έος, -οῦς
D.	ἀληθ-εῖ, -εῖ	ἀληθ-εῖ, -εῖ
A.	ἀληθ-έα, -ῇ	ἀληθ-ές
V.	ἀληθ-ές	ἀληθ-ές

DUAL.

N. A. & V.	ἀληθ-έε, -ῇ	ἀληθ-έε, -ῇ
G. & D.	ἀληθ-έοιν, -οῖν	ἀληθ-έοιν, -οῖν

PLURAL.

N. & V.	ἀληθ-έες, -εῖς	ἀληθ-έα, -ῇ
G.	ἀληθ-έων, -ῶν	ἀληθ-έων, -ῶν
D.	ἀληθ-έσι	ἀληθ-έσι
A.	ἀληθ-έας, -εῖς	ἀληθ-έα, -ῇ

8. Adjectives like *σώφρων* are declined, in masculine and feminine, as substantives of Class III. (Third Declension); and their neuter in *-ον*, like *σῶφρον*, as those of Class I. Those in *-ος, -ον*, are of the Second Declension, and are regular. All those of other terminations may be easily referred to their proper classes.

CLASS III.—ONE FORM.

9. The adjectives of this class require no paradigm. They are almost all of the Third Declension, and may be readily referred to their proper classes. Thus *μάκαρ, μάκαρ-ος*, belongs to Class I. of substantives;

φυγάς, φυγάδος, to Class V. The great majority of one-form adjectives have no neuter.

SECTION VII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. GENERAL RULE.—To form the comparative and superlative degrees add *-τερος* and *-τατος*, respectively, to the simple stem of the positive; as,—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
μάκαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος
μέλας (stem μέλαν)	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
φίλ-ος*	φίλ-τερος	φίλ-τατος
γεραι-ός	γεραι-τερος	γεραι-τατος

2. *Exception.*—But adjectives in *-us* retain the substituted vowel of the nominative† (i.e., *υ* instead of *ε*, as in *γλυκ-έ-ος*; see Class VI. of substantives, Third Declension); as, *γλυκύ-ς* (for *γλυκές*), *γλυκύ-τερος*, *γλυκύ-τατος*.

3. Some adjectives insert a euphonic or strengthening syllable between the stem and the comparative termination:—

(a) *ο‡* is inserted when the last syllable of the stem of the positive is long; as,—

* Φίλος has four forms: φιλότερος, φιλαίτερος, φίλων, and that given above.

† Most of the peculiarities which are observable in the addition of the comparative terminations to the radical syllable of the adjective are also found in the formation of compound words; thus, as we have *γλυκ-ύ-τερος*, and not *γλυκ-έ-τερος*, so we find *ἡδ-υ-λόγος*, not *ἡδ-ε-λόγος*; and *ἀστ-υ-νόμος* not *ἀστ-ε-νόμος*. See following notes.

‡ Compare the compounds *ρίζ-ο-τόμος*, *λογ-ο-γράφος*, *λειπ-ό-ταξις*, &c.

κουφ-ος	κουφ-ό-τερος	κουφ-ό-τατος
σεμν-ός	σεμν-ό-τερος	σεμν-ό-τατος

(β) ω* is inserted when the last syllable of the stem is short; as,—

σοφ-ός	σοφ-ώ-τερος	σοφ-ώ-τατος
ἄξι-ος	ἄξι-ώ-τερος	ἄξι-ώ-τατος
ἐπίχαρις, (stem ἐπιχαριτ-)	ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος	ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος
πορφύρεος, contracted	πορφυρε-ώ-τερος, contracted	πορφυρε-ώ-τατος, contracted
πορφυρούς	πορφυρ-ώ-τερος	πορφυρ-ώ-τατος

(γ) αι† is inserted; as,—

μέσ-ος	μεσ-αί-τερος	μεσ-αί-τατος
φίλ-ος	φιλ-αί-τερος	φιλ-αί-τατος
ἥσυχ-ος	ἥσυχ-αί-τερος	ἥσυχ-αί-τατος

(δ) A few insert s, or -ες, or -ις;† as,—

ἀληθής	ἀληθέ-σ-τερος	ἀληθέ-σ-τατος
σώφρων	σωφρον-έσ-τερος	σωφρον-έσ-τατος
ἄφθον-ος	ἄφθον-έσ-τερος, but also ἄφθον-ώ-τερος	ἄφθον-έσ-τατος, but also ἄφθον-ώ-τατος
λάλ-ος	λαλ-ίς-τερος	λαλ-ίς-τατος

* Compare the compounds ὄρε-ω-κόμος, κρε-ω-πώλης.

† Compare the compounds μεσ-αι-πόλιος, μαλακ-αί-πους.

‡ Compare the compounds σκε-σ-φόρος, ἑρέ-σ-βιος, ὀρέ-σ-τερος, θέ-σ-φατος, παυ-σ-άνεμος, φε-σ-φόρος, φερ-έσ-βιος, λιπ-εσ-ήνωρ, αἰχ-ι-βάτης. Some scholars consider the -αι- and -εσ- in such forms as μεσ-αί-τερος and σωφρον-έσ-τερος to be double comparatives, and they think the germs of these syllables are readily found in Sanscrit (see Jelf's Greek Grammar, I. p. 130). But it is not easy to explain how a comparative or superlative termination could find a place in such compound nouns as those given in the notes above. Whatever the origin of the syllables -αι- and -εσ- may be, it seems evident that they were used in the compounds and the comparatives for the same purpose. The objections to the Sanscrit theory are many, but this is not the place to advance them.

Also, *χαρίεις* = *χαρίεντες*, makes *χαριέ-σ-τερος*, *χαριέ-σ-τατος*, the *ν* and *τ* being thrown out before *ς*, and compensation (see note, p. 31) being neglected, as in the dative plural (see declension of *χαρίεις*, pp. 44 and 45).

4. Some adjectives add *-ίων* and *-ιστος* to form the comparative and superlative; as,—

<i>ἡδ-ύς</i>	<i>ἡδ-ίων</i>	<i>ἡδ-ιστος</i>
<i>αἰσχ-ρός</i>	<i>αἰσχ-ίων</i>	<i>αἰσχ-ιστος</i>
<i>καλ-ός</i>	<i>καλλ-ίων</i>	<i>κάλλ-ιστος</i> ,

in which last the final *λ* of the stem is doubled.

5. This mode of comparison is used principally by adjectives in *υς*; but many of these have also the other terminations, *-τερος* and *-τατος*.

6. The comparative and superlative notions are also expressed by joining the adverbs *μᾶλλον* (*magis*), and *μάλιστα* (*maxime*), with the simple adjective; as, *θνητὸς μᾶλλον*, *more liable to death*.

7. The following list contains those irregular comparatives and superlatives which most frequently occur :—

	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>ἀγαθός, good,</i>	<i>ἀμείνων</i> , neut. <i>ἄμεινον</i> ,	<i>ἔριστος</i>
	<i>βελτίων</i>	<i>βέλτιστος</i>
	<i>κρείσσων</i>	<i>κράτιστος</i>
	<i>λῦων</i>	<i>λῶστος</i>
<i>κακός, bad,</i>	<i>κακίων</i>	<i>κάκιστος</i>
	<i>χερείων</i> , or <i>χείρων</i>	<i>χείριστος</i>
	<i>ἥσσω</i> , or <i>ἥττων</i>	<i>ἥκιστος</i>
<i>μακρός, long,</i>	<i>μακρότερος</i>	<i>μακροτατος</i>
	<i>μηκίων</i> , or <i>μήσσω</i>	<i>μήκιστος</i>

	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
μικρός,	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	ἐλάσσων	ἐλάχιστος
	μείων	
πολύς, much,	πλείων, or πλέων	πλείστος
ῥάδιος, easy,	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος
μέγας, great,	μείζων	μέγιστος

8. The preposition ἀμφί means *on both sides of, around, about*. It governs the accusative, genitive, and dative, but in prose, most usually the accusative.

9. (SYNTAX) RULE XI.—*The comparative degree governs the genitive of the object with which comparison is instituted; as, γλυκίων μέλιτος, sweeter than honey.*

EXERCISE XV.

ὁ υἱὸς μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς. ἡ κόρη καλλίων ἐστὶ τῆς μητρός. ἡ βασιλεία τλημονεστάτη ἐστὶ πασῶν γυναικῶν. ἡ θεὰ σεμνοτάτη ἐστίν. τὰ ἀμφὶ τὴν κώμην ὄρη ὑψηλότατά ἐστιν. ὁ λέων θαρσύτερός ἐστι τοῦ θωός. οἱ ὄρνυγες τὰς οὐρὰς βραχυτάτας ἔχουσιν. ἡ κέρκος τοῦ ταῶ λαμπροτάτη ἐστίν. ἡ γέφυρα εὐρυτέρα ἐστὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἡ ὁδὸς εὐρυτέρα ἐστὶ τῆς γεφύρας. ἡ λέαινα ἀγριωτέρα ἐστὶ τοῦ λέοντος. οἱ κύνες σοφώτεροί εἰσι τῶν βοῶν. τὰ τοῦ ἱατροῦ ξυρὰ ὀξύτατά ἐστιν. τὰ μῆλα ἐν τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως κήπῳ γλυκύτατά ἐστιν. ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, τῇ πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ, πλείσται ἦσαν αἰγαιοί. τίς ἐστι σοφώτατος πάντων; πότερός ἐστι σοφώτερος; ἡ φήμη ἀληθεστάτη ἐστίν. ὁ παῖς λαλίστατός ἐστιν.

αἱ στολαὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μητρὸς χαριέσταταί εἰσιν. ὦ
 λῶστέ Σώκρατες! μελάντατοι οἱ Ἴνδοι καὶ δειλότατοί
 εἰσιν. ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστίν. ῥάων τίς
 ἐστι καὶ βραχυτέρα πρὸς τὸ ἄστνυ ὁδός.

Through* the city there flows a very beautiful†
 river. My father has some very ferocious dogs.
 Which of the rivers is the deepest? All the boys
 are striking at the largest ball. The army of Cyrus
 was very great. The waves of the sea were very
 long. The slaves carry very light wallets. The
 wallets of the slave are lighter than those of his
 master. The army is guarding a very narrow
 bridge. The crane has a very long neck. The
 wine is very old. The master is teaching a very
 ignorant boy. The boys and the dogs are pursuing
 a very savage bear into the thickest part of the
 forest.

SECTION VIII.

THE NUMERALS.

1. The Numerals are in reality adjectives. The
 two principal classes are the Cardinals and the
 Ordinals. The first four Cardinals are declinable, but
 from 5 to 100 they are all indeclinable. The
 Ordinals, however, are regular adjectives of three
 forms.

* Διά, *through*, governs sometimes the accusative, but more usually the genitive.
 In this case use the genitive.

† Use the superlative degree.

εἷς, ONE.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
G.	έν-ός	μίας	έν-ός
D.	έν-ί	μῖα	έν-ί
A.	ένα	μίαν	ἓν

δύο, TWO.

δύο (for all genders)

δυοῖν

δυοῖν

δύο

τρεις, THREE.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	τρεις	τρεις	τρία
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τριῶν
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τρισί
A.	τρεις	τρεις	τρία

τέσσαρες, FOUR.

N.	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

Like εἷς are declined its compounds, οὐδείς and μηδείς, no-one.

CARDINALS.

ORDINALS.

MULTIPLICATIVES.

1.	εἷς, μία, ἓν, one.	πρῶτος, first.	ἅπαξ, once.
2.	δύο	δεύτερος	δύς
3.	τρεις, τρεις, τρία	τρίτος,	τρίς
4.	τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5.	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6.	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7.	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8.	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9.	ἐννέα	ἑννατος	ἐννεάκις
10.	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	MULTIPLICATIVES
11. ἑνδέκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12. δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
20. εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
100. ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατονάκις
1000. χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
10,000. μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

For the intermediate numbers, see Greek Grammar.

SECTION IX.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1. N.	ἐγώ, I [<i>ego</i>].	νώ, we two.	ἡμεῖς, we.
G.	ἐμοῦ, or μου, of me.	νῶν, of us two.	ἡμῶν, of us.
D.	ἐμοί, or μοί, to or for me.	νῶν, to or for us two.	ἡμῖν, to or for us.
A.	ἐμέ, or μέ, me.	νώ, us two.	ἡμᾶς, us.
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	σύ, thou [<i>tu</i>].	σφώ, you two.	ὕμεῖς, you.
G.	σοῦ	σφῶν	ὕμῶν
D.	σοί	σφῶν	ὕμῖν
A.	σέ	σφώ	ὕμᾶς
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	—		σφεῖς
G.	οὗ [<i>sui</i>]		σφῶν
D.	οἱ [<i>sibi</i>]		σφίσι
A.	ἐ [<i>se</i>]		σφᾶς

2. The parts μέ, μου, μοί, σέ, σου, σοί, οἶ, and σφίσι, are enclitics (see Appendix, on Accents); but the emphatic forms, ἐμοῦ, &c., retain their accent. οὖ and εἶ are non-Attic, at least in prose.

3. The pronoun αὐτός is a regular adjective like σεμνός (p. 43); except that (1.) The nominative and accusative neuter end in -ο, not -ον (see ὅς, p. 41); and (2.) The vocative is wanting. αὐτός serves as the adjunctive pronoun *ipse*, in the nominative case, and when joined in agreement with a substantive; but when it stands alone (*i.e.*, without the article or a substantive) it answers to *is*, *ea*, *id.* ὁ αὐτός is equal to *idem*.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

4. The possessive pronouns are formed from the personals, and are regular adjectives like σεμνός (p. 43).

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
ἐμός,	ἐμή,	ἐμόν,	ἡμέτερο-ς,	-α,	-ον,
my, mine.			our.		
σός,	σή,	σόν,	ὕμέτερο-ς,	-α,	-ον,
thy, thine			your.		
(ὅς,*	ή,	όν,)	σφέτερο-ς,	-α,	-ον,
his.			their.		

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

5. These pronouns are compounded of the accusatives singular of the personal pronouns and the oblique cases of αὐτός (*self*). From their peculiar meaning and use they can have no nominative.

* The genitive of αὐτός is generally used instead of this possessive.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.	
G. ἐμαυτ-οῦ,	-ῆς		ἡμῶν αὐτ-ῶν,	-ῶν	
of myself.			of ourselves.		
D. ἐμαυτ-ῶ	-ῇ		ἡμῖν αὐτ-οῖς	-αῖς	
A. ἐμαυτ-όν	-ήν		ἡμᾶς αὐτ-οὓς	-άς	
Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.	
G. σεαυτοῦ,	-ῆς,		ὑμῶν αὐτ-ῶν,	-ῶν	
of thyself.			of yourselves.		
D. σεαυτῶ	-ῇ		ὑμῖν αὐτ-οῖς	-αῖς	
A. σεαυτόν	-ήν		ὑμᾶς αὐτ-οὓς	-άς	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
G. ἐαυτοῦ,	-ῆς	-οῦ	ἐαυτ-ῶν	-ῶν	-ῶν
of himself.	herself.	itself.			
D. ἐαυτῶ	-ῇ	-ῶ	ἐαυτ-οῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς
A. ἐαυτόν	-ήν	-ό	ἐαυτ-οὓς	-άς	-ά

Observe, (1.) That the first two reflexives have no neuter; and, (2.) That their plurals are made up of two words. σεαυτόν and ἐαυτόν in their several cases often abbreviate into σαντόν and αὐτόν, &c.

6. The RECIPROCAL PRONOUN, ἀλλήλους, *one another*, has no singular and no nominative case.

DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
G. ἀλλήλοιν	-αιν	-οιν	ἀλλήλων	-ων	-ων
D. ἀλλήλοιν	-αιν	-οιν	ἀλλήλοις	-αις	-οις
A. ἀλλήλω	-α	-ω	ἀλλήλους	-ας	-α

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

7. The demonstrative pronouns are, οὗτος (generally equal to *iste*), ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε (equal to *hic*), and

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο (equal to *ille*). The article ὁ, ἡ, τό was originally a demonstrative; αὐτός is sometimes a demonstrative. Besides these, there are τόσος, η, ον, τοσοῦτος = *tantus*; τοῖος, τοιούτος = *talis*, &c.

SINGULAR.			DUAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. οὗτος*	αὕτη	τούτο	τούτω	(ταῦτᾱ)	τούτω
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτω	(ταῦτᾱ)	τούτω

PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

8. For the indefinite and interrogative τίς see p. 33; and for the relative ὅς, see p. 41.

9. *The Dative case denotes,—*

- (1.) The individual (person or thing) to which anything is given or communicated.
- (2.) The individual (person or thing) which is benefited or injured in any way.

* Learned men differ as to the origin of this pronoun, but one thing seems plain, that the first part of it is the article ὁ, ἡ, τό. It will be observed, that, like the article, it loses τ in the nominative singular and plural, masculine and feminine; and that wherever the article has the vowels α, ω, or the diphthong ου (in the masculine and neuter forms), this pronoun has -ου in its first syllable; and that wherever the article has α, η, or the diphthong αι (in the feminine forms), οὗτος has -αν in its first syllable: as, τόν (*accus.*), τοῦτον; τήν, ταύτην. The only part of the feminine which has τούτ-, as its first syllable, is the genitive plural, because the genitive plural feminine of the article is τῶν, καί τῶν or τῇν.

- (3.) The cause why something is done ; the manner or circumstances in which it is done ; the instrument by which it is done, or the agent by whom it is done.
- (4.) Belief in, or obedience to.
- (5.) Intercourse with, whether friendly or the opposite.
- (6.) Likeness, or equality, or coincidence.
- (7.) The place where.
- (8.) The time when.

10. When the subject of a verb is a personal pronoun, it is seldom expressed, except when particularly emphatic, as when one individual is to be put in strong contrast to another.

11. μέν (which in derivation is connected with the first numeral, εἷς, μία, ἕν) means, (1.), *In the first place*; (2.), *On the one hand*; (3.), *For my (thy, his, &c.) part*. It is answered by δέ (connected with the second numeral, δύο); which means, (1.), *In the second place*; (2.), *On the other hand*; (3.), *On my (thy, his, &c.) part*.

EXERCISE XVI.

ἐγὼ μὲν φεύγω, σὺ δὲ διώκεις. σὲ θαυμάζω. ἡμεῖς μὲν θαυμάζομεν αὐτόν, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ θαυμάζετε. ὁ δούλος τὴν κόμην μοι κείρει. ὁ νεανίας πρὸς τὸν ἐαυτοῦ πατέρα ἐπιστολὴν πέμπει. οἱ στρατιῶται ἀλλήλους κελεύουσιν. ὁ παῖς πέντε μῆλα ἔχει. τί τοῦτό ἐστι; ταῦτα μὲν σὺ θαυμάζεις, ἐκεῖνα δὲ ἐγώ

ἡ κόρη στέφανόν τινα ἑαυτῇ πλέκει. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οἱ Ἕλληνες τὰς Ἀθήνας οὐ λείπουσιν. ὁ κλέπτης τὸν χρυσὸν ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ κρύπτει. οἱ πολῖται καλὸν τινα στέφανον τῷ βασιλεῖ πλέκουσιν. ἡμᾶς μὲν πείθει, αὐτὸν δὲ οὐ. ταῦτα τοῖς αὐτοῦ μαθηταῖς διδάσκει. δώδεκά εἰσι μῆνες τοῦ* ἔτους. τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα εἰσι τέσσαρα καὶ εἴκοσι.

I indeed (*for my part*) admire him; but my father (*does*) not. The boy strikes the ball with his hand. The slave strikes the dog with a large stone. These things are beautiful. The soldier wounds himself with his sword. On the same day the Persians send ambassadors to Athens. The wild-beast bites the boy with his teeth. The master has† twenty-five slaves. In the tenth month he writes a letter to the king. On the third day the king sends ten ambassadors to Athens. The farmer catches twenty-five hares in one day. The farmer has seven horses, and nine asses. The king is friendly to us. I persuade my dear father with my words. With these words the daughter persuades her mother. We two are guarding our father's house. The two of us are plaiting a wreath for our mother. The slave is hiding our slings for us. My father is friendly to the good.‡

* The article is often used in a *distributive* sense; as, τοῦ μηνός, *every month*, i.e., by the month; τοῦ ἔτους, *every year*, i.e., in each year.

† Or, There are to the master twenty-five slaves; the verb εἶμι being used with the dative, as *sum* in Latin.

‡ The substantive is often omitted in Greek, as in Latin, the adjective standing alone.

SECTION X.

THE VERB.

1. There are *two* Conjugations of Greek Verbs—(1.), The First, in which the first singular present indicative ends in *-ω*; (2.), The Second, which ends in *-μι*.

2. Verbs in *-ω* are divided into three classes—*Pure*, *Mute*, and *Liquid*, according as the last letter of their stem is a *vowel*, a *mute* consonant, or a *liquid*. Thus, *λύ-ω* is called *pure*; *λέγ-ω*, *mute*; and *μέν-ω*, *liquid*.

3. The Greek Verb has three *Voices*—the *Active*, the *Passive*, and the *Middle*. The *middle voice* has always reference to *self*, signifying what one does, or gets done, for or in reference to himself. It thus holds a *middle* position between the active and the passive.

4. There are six Tenses, three of which (the *Present*, *Future*, and *Perfect*) are called *principal* or *leading* tenses; and three (the *Imperfect*, *Aorist*, and *Pluperfect*) are called *secondary* or *historical* tenses.

5. It will be noticed that each *leading* tense has a corresponding *secondary*, which takes the same stem, and has a certain connection in meaning.* Thus:—

* The more advanced student should consult on this subject Donaldson's "*Cratylus*," p. 562, second edition.

LEADING.

γράφ-ω
(present).

γράψ-ω
(future).

γέγραφ-α
(perfect).

SECONDARY.

ἔ-γραφ-ον
(imperfect).

ἔ-γραψ-α
(aorist).

ἐ-γεγράφ-ειν
(pluperfect).

6. There are five Moods—the *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Optative*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

7. There are three Numbers—*Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*.

8. In conjugating a Greek verb, three kinds of changes must be attended to:—

- (1.) The termination is varied.
- (2.) In the secondary tenses a prefix is added.
- (3.) In certain tenses the radical vowel is modified.

9. The *first* and *third* of these changes are best learned by practice in conjugation; but the second, which is called the *augment*, requires a detailed explanation.

10. The principal varieties of augment are as follows:—

- (1.) When a verb begins with a consonant, ε is prefixed; and as this letter forms a syllable in itself, it is called the *syllabic augment*; as, γράφ-ω, ἔ-γραφ-ον.
- (2.) When a verb begins with a short vowel, the initial letter is changed into its corresponding long; and as the *time* (*tempus*) or *quantity* of the syllable is thus lengthened, this kind of increase

is called the *temporal augment*; as, ἐλπίζω, ἤλπιζον.

Exception.—But ἔχω, *I have*, and some other verbs, change ε into ει; as, imperfect εἶχον.

- (3.) When a verb begins with a *proper* or *genuine diphthong*, the augment is made by changing the proper diphthong into its corresponding *improper*; as, αἰτέω, ἤτεον (ἤτουν).

Note.—When a verb begins with a long vowel, or an improper diphthong, no change takes place.*

11. Verbs beginning with a *single* consonant, or with two consonants (*provided* they are a mute and a liquid, with the mute first), take, in the perfect and pluperfect, the initial consonant, together with the usual syllabic augment; as, γέ-γραφ-α. This is called reduplication.

Note.—But if a verb begin with an *aspirate*, the corresponding *Light* is used in the reduplication; as, φιλέω, πε-φίληκα, not φεφίληκα.

* There are numerous peculiarities in the verbal augment, which will be found at one view in any Greek Grammar, and which will be introduced in the *after-part* of this work, as occasion may require.

SECTION XI.

CLASS I.—PURE VERBS.

1. Pure Verbs are the most simple in their conjugation. They have no second aorist, nor second perfect. But observe,—

(1.) That most pure verbs insert *ς* in the first aorist, perfect, and pluperfect passive.

(2.) That those in *-αω*, *-εω*, *-οω*, contract concurrent vowels in the present and imperfect. But dissyllabic verbs in *-έω* contract only *εε* and *εει* into *ει*; as, *πλέε-εις*, *πλείς*. The concursus *εο* is not contracted; as, *πλέομεν*.

(3.) That those in *-εω* and *-αω* make the future in *-ησω*; and those in *-οω*, in *-ωσω*. But there are many exceptions.

Observe (1.) That the indicative adopts short vowels in its inflexions, while the subjunctive takes long ones, and the optative diphthongs; as, *λύε-τον* (indicative), *λύ-η-τον* (subjunctive), *λύ-οι-τον* (optative.)

(2.) That each leading tense and its corresponding secondary have a stem peculiar to themselves. The letter pointing out the tense, and ending this *secondary* stem, is called the "tense characteristic;" thus, *σ* is the tense characteristic of the future, *λυ-σ-ω*, and of the first aorist, *ἐ-λυ-σ-α*, and *κ* (or in some verbs *δ*) of the perfect and pluperfect. While *λυ-* is the stem proper of the whole verb, *λυσ-* may be taken as a *secondary* stem of the future and aorist 1, and *λελυκ-* of the perfect.

(3.) There is also a special termination for each person; and thus we have several elements in one verbal form,—e.g., in *λυ-σ-ω-μεν* (first aorist subjunctive), *λυ-* is the stem, *σ* the tense characteristic, *ω* the modal (mood) vowel, and *μεν* the person ending. A careful distinction of these will be of much service to the student in learning the Greek verb.

PURE

The student will observe that λυ-, the radical syllable marked. The double line indicates a

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I am loosing, &c.) S. λύ-ω, -εις, -ει D. —, λύ-ετον, -ετον P. λύ-ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι	(I may loose, &c.) λύ-ω, -ης, -ῃ —, λύ-ητον, -ητον λύ-ωμεν, -ῃτε, -ωσι	(I might loose, &c.) λύ-οιμι, -οις, -οι —, λύ-οιτον, -οίτην λύ-οιμεν, -οίτε, -οιεν
Imperf.—(I was loosing, &c.) S. ἔ-λυ-ον, -ες, -ε D. —, ἐλύ-ετον, -έτην P. ἐλύ-ομεν, -ετε, -ον	wanting	wanting
Fut.—(I shall or will loose, &c.) S. λύ-σω, -εις, -ει D. —, λύσ-ετον, -ετον P. λύσ-ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι	wanting	(I might be about to loose, &c.) λύσ-οιμι, -οις, -οι —, λύσ-οιτον, -οίτην λύσ-οιμεν, -οίτε, -οιεν
Aor.—(I loosed, &c.) S. ἔ-λυσ-α, -ας, -ε D. —, ἐλύσ-ατον, -άτην P. ἐλύσ-αμεν, -ατε, -αν	(I may have loosed, &c.) λύσ-ω, -ης, -ῃ —, λύσ-ητον, -ητον λύσ-ωμεν, -ῃτε, -ωσι	(I might have loosed, &c.) λύσ-αιμι, -ειας, (-αις), -ειε, (-αι) —, λύσ-αιτον, -αίτην λύσ-αιμεν, -αίτε, -αιεν, (-αιεν)
Perf.—(I have loosed, &c.) S. λέ-λύκ-α, -ας, -ε D. —, λελύκ-ατον, -ατον P. λελύκ-αμεν, -ατε, -ᾱσι	(I may have loosed, &c.) λελύκ-ω, -ης, -ῃ —, λελύκ-ητον, -ητον λελύκ-ωμεν, -ῃτε, -ωσι	(I might have loosed, &c.) λελύκ-οιμι, -οις, -οι —, λελύκ-οιτον, -οίτην λελύκ-οιμεν, -οίτε, -οιεν
Plup.—(I had loosed, &c.) S. ἐ-λε-λύκ-ειν, -εις, -ει D. —, ἐλελύκ-ειτον, -είτην P. ἐλελύκ-ειμεν, -εите, -εισ-αν, or -εσαν	wanting	wanting

VERBS.

of λύ-ω, is long in some tenses and short in others, as change of stem. See Section X. 4, 5.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
(Be thou loosing, &c.) —, λύ-ε, -έτω —, λύ-ετον, -έτων —, λύ-ετε, -όντων (or -έτωσαν)	(To be loosing, &c.) λύ-ειν	(Loosing, &c.) λύ-ων, gen. -οντος λύ-ουσα, gen. -ούσης λύ-ον, gen. -οντος
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	(To be about to loose, &c.) λύσ-ειν	(About to loose, &c.) λύσ-ων, gen. -οντος λύσ-ουσα, gen. -ούσης λύσ-ον, gen. -οντος
(Loose thou, &c.) —, λύσ-ον, -άτω —, λύσ-ατον, -άτων —, λύσ-ατε, -άντων (or -άτωσαν)	(To loose, &c.) λύσ-αι	(Having loosed, &c.) λύσ-ας, gen. -αντος λύσ-ασα, gen. -άσης λύσ-αν, gen. -αντος
(Have thou loosed, &c.) —, λελυκ-ε, -έτω —, λελύκ-ετον, -έτων —, λελύκ-ετε, -έτωσαν (found only in those verbs whose perfect is used as a present.)	(To have loosed, &c.) λελυκ-έναι	(Having loosed, &c.) λελυκ-ώς, gen. -ότος λελυκ-υῖα, gen. -υῖας λελυκ-ός, gen. -ότος
wanting	wanting	wanting

PURE VERBS

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I am loosed, or set free, &c.) S. λῦ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -η), -ε-ται D. λυ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λυ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	(I may be set free, &c.) λύ-ω-μαι, -η, -η-ται λυ-ώ-μεθον, -η-σθον, -η-σθον λυ-ώ-μεθα, -η-σθε, -ω-νται	(I might be set free, &c.) λυ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λυ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην λυ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Imperf. —(I was being set free, &c.) S. ἐ-λῦ-ό-μην, -ου, -ε-το D. ἐλυ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -έ-σθην P. ἐλυ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-ντο	wanting	wanting
Fut. —(I shall or will be set free, &c.) S. λυθήσ-ο-μαι, -ει (or η), -ε-ται D. λυθησ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λυθησ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	wanting	(I might be about to be set free, &c.) λυθησ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λυθησ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην λυθησ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Aor. —(I was set free, &c.) S. ἐ-λύθ-ην, -ης, -η D. —, ἐλύθ-η-τον, -ή-την P. ἐλύθ-η-μεν, -η-τε, -η-σαν	(I may be set free, &c.) λυθ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ —, λυθ-ῆ-τον, -ῆ-τον λυθ-ῶ-μεν, -ῆ-τε, -ῶ-σι	(I might be set free, &c.) λυθ-εῖ-ην, -εῖ-ης, -εῖ-η —, λυθ-εῖ-η-τον, -εῖ-ή-την λυθ-εῖ-η-μεν, -εῖ-η-τε, -εῖ-εν, (-εῖ-ησαν)
Perf. —(I have been set free, &c.) S. λέλυ-μαι, -σαι, -ται D. λελύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον P. λελύ-μεθα, -σθε, -νται	(I may have been set free, &c.) λελυ-μένος ᾧ, ῆς, ῆ —, λελυ-μένω, ῆ-τον, ῆ-τον λελυ-μένοι ᾧμεν, ῆ-τε, ᾧσι	(I might have been set free, &c.) λελυ-μένος εἶην, εἶης, εἶη —, λελυ-μένω, εἶ-η-τον, εἶ-η-την λελυ-μένοι εἶμεν, εἶ-η-τε, εἶεν (or εἶησαν)
Plup. —(I had been set free, &c.) S. ἐ-λελύ-μην, -σο, -το D. ἐλελύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην P. ἐλελύ-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο	wanting	wanting

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
(Be thou set free, &c.)	(To be set free, &c.)	(Being set free, &c.)
—, λύ-ου, -έ-σθω	λύ-ε-σθαι	λυ-ό-μενος, gen. -ου
—, λύ-ε-σθον, -έ-σθων		λυ-ο-μένη, gen. -ης
—, λύ-ε-σθε, -έ-σθων (or -έ-σθωσαν)		λυ-ό-μενον, gen. -ου
wanting	wanting	wanting
	(To be about to be set free, &c.)	(About to be set free, &c.)
wanting	λυθήσ-ε-σθαι	λυθησ-ό-μενος, gen. -ου
		λυθησ-ο-μένη, gen. -ης
		λυθησ-ό-μενον, gen. -ου
(Be thou set free, &c.)	(To be set free, &c.)	(Set free, &c.)
—, λύθ-η-τι, -ή-τω	λυθ-ή-ναι	λυθ-είς, gen. -έντος
—, λύθ-η-τον, -ή-των		λυθ-εῖσα, gen. -είσης
—, λύθ-η-τε, -έντ-ων (or -ήτωσαν)		λυθ-έν, gen. -έντος
(Be thou set free, &c.)	(To have been set free, &c.)	(Having been set free, &c.)
—, λελυ-σο, -σθω	λελύ-σθαι	λελυ-μένος, gen. -ου
—, λελυ-σθον, -σθων		λελυ-μένη, gen. -ης
—, λελυ-σθε, -σθων (or -σθωσαν)		λελυ-μένον, gen. -ου
wanting	wanting	wanting

PURE VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Fut. III. or Fut. Perf. —(I shall have been set free, &c.) S. λελύσ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -ε-ται D. λελυσ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λελυσ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	 wanting	 (I might have been about to be set free, &c.) λελυσ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λελυσ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην λελυσ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο

MIDDLE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I loose for myself, &c.) S. λύ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -εται, &c., same as Pres. Pass.	 λύ-ω-μαι, &c.	 λυ-οί-μην, &c.
Imperf. —(I was loosing for myself, &c.) S. ἐ-λυ-ό-μην, &c.	 wanting	 wanting
Fut. —(I shall loose for myself, &c.) S. λύσ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -εται D. λυσ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λυσ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	 wanting	 λυσ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λυσ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην λυσ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Aor. —(I loosed for myself, &c.) S. ἐ-λυσ-ά-μην, -ω, -α-το D. ἐλυσ-ά-μεθον, -α-σθον, -ά-σθην P. ἐλυσ-ά-μεθα, -α-σθε, -α-ντο	 λύσ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ-ται λυσ-ώ-μεθον, -ῃ-σθον, -ῃ-σθην λυσ-ώ-μεθα, -ῃ-σθε, -ω-νται	 λυσ-αί-μην, -αί-ο, -αί-το λυσ-αί-μεθον, -αί-σθον, -αί-σθην λυσ-αί-μεθα, -αί-σθε, -αί-ντο

Verbal Adjectives:—λύ-τός, -τή, -τόν, loosed, or capable of

NOTE.—The Fut., Aor., and Perf. Pass.

—continued.

—continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
	(To have been about to be set free, &c.) λελύσ-ε-σθαι	(Having been about to be set free, &c.) λελυσ-ό-μενος, gen. -ου λελυσ-ο-μένη, gen. -ης λελυσ-ό-μενον, gen. -ου
wanting		

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, λύ-ου, &c.	λύ-ε-σθαι	λυ-ό-μενος, -η, -ον, &c.
wanting	wanting	wanting
	λύσ-ε-σθαι	λυσ-ό-μενος, gen. -ου λυσ-ο-μένη, gen. -ης λυσ-ό-μενον, gen. -ου
wanting		
—, λύσ-αι, -ά-σθω —, λύσ-α-σθον, -ά-σθων	λύσ-α-σθαι	λυσ-ά-μενος, gen. -ου λυσ-α-μένη, gen. -ης
—, λύσ-α-σθε, -ά-σθων (or -ά-σθωσαν)		λυσ-ά-μενον, gen. -ου

being loosed : λυ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, deserving to be loosed.

are often used in a *Middle* sense.

RULE XII.—*Time when is put in the genitive, and sometimes in the dative.*

EXERCISE XVII.

ὁ δούλος τὸν ὄνον τῷ δεσπότη ῥύει. οἱ ἄνθρωποι λαγῶς καὶ ἐλάφους ἐθήρευον. ἐν τοῖς δόναξι παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ὄρνυγας θηρεύει ὁ παῖς. τὸ παιδίον μέλιτταν ἀνὰ τὸν κῆπον ἐθήρευσε. ὁ πατήρ τὸν υἱὸν ἐκέλευσε. ἡ μήτηρ τὴν ἐαυτῆς θυγατέρα κελεύσει. κελεύσομεν τοὺς ποιμένας. τὴν κόρην ἐκέλευσα. πάντας ὁ θάνατος λύσει. ἀκούσατε πάντες. ὁ Κύριος τὴν τοῦ κωφοῦ γλῶτταν ἔλυσεν. οἱ γεωργοὶ τοὺς δούλους κελεύσουσι. τί ἀκούεις; δεινόν τι ἀκούω. ἀκούειν. ἀκούειν ἐθέλω. τὸ παιδίον τὴν τροφὸν καλεῖ. αἱ κόραι τοὺς γονεῖς ἐκάλεσαν. ὁ ναύτης τὸν τοῦ πλοίου κάλῳν λέλυκε. ὁ κυβερνήτης τοὺς ναύτας τὸν κάλῳν λύσαι ἐκέλευσε. ὁ ἵπποκόμος τὴν τοῦ ἵππου κριθὴν ἐπώλει.* ζῆτε καὶ εὐρήσετε. τὴν κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου, ἵπποκόμω, μὴ πώλει.† δύο παῖδες ὀπτάτον‡ κοχλίας. παῖς τις κοχλίας ὥπτα (ὥπταε). ὁ παῖς καὶ ἡ κόρη κοχλίας πολλοὺς ὥπτων (ὥπταον). τοὺς θεοὺς ἐκέκληκε ὁ μάντις.

We ordered our servants. We shall order the servant to loose (*aorist*) the horse. Do not loose the horses. The sailors are letting-go the cable. The king desired his groom not to sell the horse's barley. The father wishes his son to be good. The king ruled with prudence. Who is calling on the gods?

* Contracted for ἐπώλει, *imperf.* See Rules of Contraction, p. 39.

† Πώλει, contracted for πώλει, *imperative pres.*

‡ Contracted for ὀπτάετον.

The two sailors have let-go the rope. Death has set free the slave. The deaf do not hear. The kings are taking counsel. The king and the queen were consulting. Why do you not believe? The groom is riding along the road, in company with his master. The two grooms were riding towards the bridge. The farmer rode to the town by night.

EXERCISE XVIII.

ὁ ὄνος τῷ Κυρίῳ λύεται. μέλιτται τινες ἀνὰ τὴν ὕλην ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐθηρεύθησαν. ἡ τοῦ ἵππου κριθὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ ἵπποκόμου αἰὲ ἐπωλείτο. ἐν τοῖς δόναξι παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ ἐθηρεύοντο ὄρνυγες πολλοί. ὁ παῖς παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ εὕρισκεται. οἱ ἵπποι ἐξ ἄρμάτων ἐλύθησαν. τὸ ἵππῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἵπποκόμου τῷ δεσπότῃ ἐλυέσθην. ὁ ποιμὴν ἐθέλει τοὺς κύνας λυθῆναι. οἱ παῖδες παρὰ τῷ κίονι εὕρισκονται. ὁ τοῖ πλοίου κάλως ὑπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν λέλυται. λέλυνται οἱ δούλοι. ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐλύθημεν. λυθήσεσθε, ὦ ἵπποι, ἐξ ἄρματος.

The servants were desired by their masters to un-yoke the horses. The slave was set free by death. The nurse was called by the child. The two children were found near the temple of Athena. The tongue of the dumb man was loosed by the Lord. All slaves will be liberated by death. The two slaves are about to be set free by their master. The snails were being roasted by the boys and the girls. The apples were roasted (*aor. 1*) by the child's nurse. Slaves! you have been set free!

SECTION XII.

The simple stem of *τύπτω* is *τυπ-*, which is strengthened in the Pres. Perf. II., and it is only in these tenses that the pure stem occurs. running through *that* tense, by attaching the first letter of the ter- has *τυπτ-*, the Fut. and Aor. *τυψ-*, the Perf. *τυφ-*, or *τετυφ-*, as

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I strike, &c.) S. <i>τύπτ-ω, -εις, -ει, &c.</i> , same as in <i>λύω</i> .	<i>τύπτ-ω, -ῃ, -ῃ, &c.</i>	<i>τύπτ-οιμι, -οις, -οι, &c.</i>
Imperf.—(I was striking, &c.) S. <i>ἔ-τυπτ-ον, -ες, -ε, &c.</i>	wanting	wanting
Fut.—(I shall strike, &c.) S. <i>τύψ-ω, -εις, -ει, &c.</i>	wanting	<i>τύψ-οιμι, -οις, -οι, &c.</i>
Aor. I.—(I struck, &c.) S. <i>ἔ-τυψ-α, -ας, -ε, &c.</i>	<i>τύψ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ, &c.</i>	<i>τύψ-αιμι, -ειας (-αις), -ειε (-αι), &c.</i>
Perf. I.—(I have struck, &c.) S. <i>τέ-τυφ-α, -ας, -ε</i> D.—, <i>τετύφ-ατον, -ατον</i> P. <i>τετύφ-αμεν, -ατε, -ᾱσι</i>	<i>τετύφ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ</i> —, <i>τετύφ-ῆτον, -ῆτον</i> <i>τετύφ-ωμεν, -ῆτε, -ωσι</i>	<i>τετύφ-οιμι, -οις, -οι</i> —, <i>τετύφ-οιτον, -οίτην</i> <i>τετύφ-οιμεν, -οίτε, -οιεν</i>
Plup. I.—(I had struck, &c.) S. <i>ἔ-τε-τύφ-ειν, -εις, -ει</i> D.—, <i>έτετύφ-ειτον, -είτην</i> P. <i>έτετύφ-ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν (or -εσαν)</i>	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.—(I struck, &c.) S. <i>ἔ-τυπ-ον, -ες, -ε</i> D.—, <i>έτύπ-ετον, -έτην</i> P. <i>έτύπ-ομεν, -ετε, -ον</i>	<i>τύπ-ω, -ῃς, &c.</i> , like the Present.	<i>τύπ-οιμι, -οις, &c.</i> , like the Present.
Perf. II.—(I have struck, &c.) S. <i>τέ-τυπ-α, -ας, -ε</i> D.—, <i>τετύπ-ατον, -ατον</i> P. <i>τετύπ-αμεν, -ατε, -ασι</i>	<i>τετύπ-ω, &c.</i> , like Perfect I.	<i>τετύπ-οιμι, like Per- fect I.</i>
Plup. II.—(I had struck, &c.) S. <i>ἔ-τε-τύπ-ειν, -εις, -ει</i> D.—, <i>έτετύπ-ειτον, -είτην</i> P. <i>έτετύπ-ειμεν, -ειτε, -εισαν (or -εσαν)</i>	wanting	wanting

MUTE VERBS.

by the insertion of τ . The verb, therefore, forms an Aor. II. and Each of the other tenses, however, may be assigned a *secondary* stem, *mination*, i.e., the tense characteristic, to the simple stem; thus the Pres. secondary stems; and so in $\lambdaύω$ and other verbs. (See p. 63, Obs. 2.)

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, $τύπ\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$, &c.	$τύπ\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega$	$τύπ\tau\omega\varsigma$, -ουσα , -ον , &c.
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	$τύψ\epsilon\upsilon\omega$	$τύψ\omega\varsigma$, -ουσα , -ον , &c.
—, $τύψ\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, &c.	$τύψ\alpha\iota$	$τύψ\alpha\varsigma$, $\alpha\alpha\varsigma$, $\alpha\alpha$, &c.
—, $τέτυπ\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$, &c., like the Present.	$τέτυπ\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$	$τέτυπ\omega\varsigma$, gen. -ότος $τέτυπ\upsilon\alpha$, gen. -ύας $τέτυπ\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, gen. -ότος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, $τύπ\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$, &c., like the Present.	$τυπ\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$	$τυπ\omega\varsigma$, -ούσα , -όν , &c.
—, $τέτυπ\epsilon$, &c., like Per- fect I.	$τέτυπ\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$	$τέτυπ\omega\varsigma$, -ύα , -ός , &c., like Perfect I.
wanting	wanting	wanting

MUTE VERBS

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I am being struck, &c.) S. τύπτ-ο-μαι -ει (or -ῃ), -ε-ται D. τυπτ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. τυπτ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	τύπτ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ-ται τυπτ-ώ-μεθον, -ῃ-σθον, -ῃ-σθον τυπτ-ώ-μεθα, -ῃ-σθε, -ω-νται	τυπτ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το τυπτ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην τυπτ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Imperf. —(I was being struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τυπτ-ό-μην, -ον, -ε-το D. ἐτυπτ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -έ-σθην P. ἐτυπτ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-ντο	wanting	wanting
Fut. I. —(I shall be struck, &c.) S. τυφθήσ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -ε-ται D. τυφθησ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. τυφθησ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	wanting	τυφθησ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το τυφθησ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην τυφθησ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οι-ντο
Aor. I. —(I was struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τύφθ-ην, -ης, -ῃ D. —, ἐτύφθ-ῃ-τον, -ῇ-την P. ἐτύφθ-η-μεν, -ῃ-τε, -ῃ-σαν -ῃ-σαν	τυφθ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ —, τυφθ-ῇ-τον, -ῇ-τον τυφθ-ῶ-μεν, -ῇ-τε, -ῶ-σι	τυφθ-εῖ-ην, -εῖ-ης, -εῖ-ῃ —, τυφθ-εῖ-ητον, -εῖ-ῇ-την τυφθ-εῖ-ημεν, -εῖ-μεν, -εῖ-ητε, -εῖ-τε, (-εῖ-ησαν), -εῖ-εν
Perf. —(I have been struck, &c.) S. τέ-τυμ-μαι, τετυψαι, τετυπ-ται D. τετύμ-μεθον, τέτυφ-θον, τέτυφ-θον P. τετύμ-μεθα, τέτυφ-θε, τετυμ-μένοι (αι, α), εἰσι	τετυμ-μένος, ὦ, ῆς, ῆ, &c., as in Perf. Pass. of λύομαι	τετυμ-μένος, εἶην, &c., as in Perf. Pass. of λύομαι
Plup. —(I had been struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τε-τύμ-μην, ἐτέτυψο, ἐτέτυπ-το.		D. ἐτετύμ-μεθον, ἐτέτυφ-θον,

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τύπτου, -έσθω —, τύπτ-ε-σθον, -έσθων —, τύπτ-ε-σθε, -έσθωσαν (or -έσθων)	τύπτ-ε-σθαι	τυπτ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ό-μενον
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	τυφθήσ-ε-σθαι	τυφθησ-ό-μενος, -ο- μένη, -ό-μενον
—, τύφθ-ητι, -ήτω —, τύφθ-η-τον, -ήτων —, τύφθ-η-τε, -ή-τωσαν	τυφθ-ή-ναι	τυφθ-είς, -είσα, -έν
—, τέτυψο, τετύφ-θω —, τέτυφ-θον, τετύφ-θων —, τέτυφ-θε, τετύφ-θωσαν (or -θων)	τετύφ-θαι	τετυμ-μένος, -μένη, -μένον
ἐτετύφ-θην.	Ρ. ἐτετύμ-μεθα, ἐτέτυφ-θε, τετυμ-μένοι (αι, α), ἦσαν	

MUTE VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Aor. II. —(I was struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τύπ-ην, -ης, &c., like Aorist I.	τυπ-ῶ, -ῆς, &c., like Aorist I.	τυπ-εῖ-ην, -εῖ-ης, &c., like Aorist I.
Fut. II. —(I shall be struck, &c.) S. τυπήσ-ο-μαι, -εῖ (or -ῃ), &c., like Future I.	wanting	τυπησ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, &c., like Future I.
Fut. III. —(I shall have been struck, &c.) S. τε-τύψ-ομαι, -εῖ (or -ῃ), -εται, &c., like Future I.	wanting	τετυψ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, -οι-το, &c., like Future I.

MIDDLE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I strike myself, &c.) τύπτ-ο-μαι, &c. as in Pass.	τύπτ-ω-μαι, as in Pass.	τυπτ-οι-μην, as in Pass.
Imperf. —(I was striking myself, &c.) ἐ-τυπτ-ό-μην, &c. as in Pass.	wanting	wanting
Fut. —(I shall strike myself, &c.) S. τύψ-ομαι, -εῖ (or -ῃ), &c., as in Pres. Pass.	wanting	τυψ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, &c., as in Pres. Pass.
Aor. I. —(I struck myself, &c.) S. ἐ-τύψ-ά-μην, -ω, -α-το D. ἐτυψ-ά-μεθον, -α-σθον, -άσθην P. ἐτυψ-ά-μεθα, -α-σθε, -α-ντο	τύψ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ-ται τυψ-ώ-μεθον, -ῃ-σθον, -ῃ-σθον τυψ-ώ-μεθα, -ῃ-σθε, -ω-νται	τυψ-αῖ-μην, -αῖ-ο, -αῖ-το τυψ-αῖ-μεθον, -αῖ-σθον, -αῖ-σθην τυψ-αῖ-μεθα, -αῖ-σθε, -αῖ-ντο
Aor. II. —(I struck myself, &c.) S. ἐ-τυπ-ό-μην, -ου, -ε-το, &c., as in Imperf. Pass.	τύπ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, &c., as Pres. Pass.	τυπ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, &c., as in Pres. Pass.

Verbal Adjectives;—

—continued.

—continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τύπ-η-θι, -ή-τω, &c., like Aorist I.	τυπ-ῆ-ναι	τυπ-είς, -εῖσα, -έν
wanting	τυπήσ-ε-σθαι	τυπησ-δ-μενος, -ο-μένη, -δ-μενον
wanting	τετύψ-ε-σθαι	τετυψ-δ-μενος, ο-μένη, -δ-μενον

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τύπτ-ου	τύπτ-ε-σθαι	τύπτ-ο-μενος, &c.
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	τύψ-ε-σθαι	τυψ-δ-μενος, -ο-μένη, -δ-μενον
—, τύψ-αι, -ά-σθω —, τύψ-α-σθον, -ά-σθων —, τύψ-α-σθε, -ά-σθωσαν (or -ά-σθων)	τύψ-α-σθαι	τυψ-ά-μενος, -α-μένη, -ά-μενον
—, τυπ-ού, -έ-σθω, &c., as in Pres. Pass.	τυπ-έ-σθαι	τυπ-δ-μενος, -ο-μένη, -δ-μενον

τυπ-τός and τυπ-τέος.

N.B.—In forming the future of Mute Verbs, it must be remembered,—

- (1.) That τ, δ, θ, and ν are rejected before σ; as, ἀνύτ-ω, fut. ἀνύ-σω.
- (2.) That π, β, or φ, when united with σ, forms ψ; as, λείπ-ω, fut. λείψω (λείπ-σω): τρίβ-ω, fut. τρίψω (τρίβ-σω): γράφ-ω, γράψω (γράφ-σω).
- (3.) That κ, γ, or χ, when united with σ, forms ξ; as, πλέκ-ω, πλέξω (πλέκ-σω): λέγ-ω, λέξω (λέγ-σω): ἄρχ-ω, ἄρξω (ἄρχ-σω).

RULE XIII.—*Time how long is put in the accusative.*

EXERCISE XIX.

ἱπποκόμοι τινὲς τοὺς τοῦ βασιλέως ἵππους πάσας ἡμέρας ἔτριβον. ἡ κριθὴ τοὺς ἵππους καὶ τοὺς ὄνους τρέφει. τὸ κρῦος τοὺς ὄφεις ἔπηξε. τί ταῦτα τρέφεις; τὴν κόρα τὰς κόμας πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν κτενίζουσι. τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον πρὸς σε πέμψω. ἐπιστολὰς πολλὰς πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς γέγραφε ὁ παῖς. ταῦτα ἔλεξαν οἱ γέροντες. τὸν γέροντα καὶ τὴν γραῦν ἐδίωξαν οἱ κύνες. ὁ ποιμὴν τοὺς αὐτοῦ κύνας ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ λέλοιπε. ἀνὰ τὸ πεδῖον τοὺς θήρας ἐδίωξα. μὴ με κρύψῃς ταῦτα.* ἔκρυψε τὸ αὐτοῦ γένος. αἱ κόραι πάντα ταῦτα τοὺς γονεῖς ἔκρυψαν. ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

The wicked groom sells the horse's barley. The daughter of the king has written many letters to her

* Verbs of concealing govern two accusatives—one of the person, the other of the thing concealed.

mother. What did the poet write? Why did the judge write this (*i.e.*, these things)? Who wrote the letter? The ball hit my head. Why do you strike the dog? The shepherds hunted the wolf into the river. The boys have left the balls in the garden. Two husbandmen were pursuing a hare through the fields. Why did the shepherd pursue the two boys?

SECTION XIII.

CLASS III.—LIQUID VERBS.

1. In reference to Liquid Verbs, it must be noted—

(1.) That they have no *s* in the inflexion of the future and aorist, and that the termination *-εω* (*i.e.* *-εσω*) is contracted into *ω*; as, *μένω*, *fut.* *μεν-έ(σ)ω*, *μενῶ*.

(2.) That they shorten the penult in the future (when possible), by omitting the second of two vowels or consonants; as, *στέλλω*, *fut.* *στελῶ*; *σπείρω*, *fut.* *σπερῶ*.

(3.) That they lengthen the penult of the first aorist, *a* into *η* or *ᾱ*; *φαίνω*, *φανῶ*, *ἔφην*: *e* into *ει*; as, *σπείρω*, *fut.* *σπερῶ*, *aor.* *ἔσπειρα*: *ĩ* into *ĩ*; as, *κρίνω*, *κρίνῶ*, *ἔκριν*: *ũ* into *ũ*; as, *ἀμύνω*, *ἀμύνῶ*, *ἤμυν*.

(4.) That many of them change the vowel of the stem in the perfect; as, *στ-έ-λλω*, *perf.* *ἔστ-α-λκα*.

LIQUID

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I report, &c.) S. ἀγγέλλ-ω, -εις, -ει, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-οι-μι, -οις, &c.
Imperf.— S. ἡγγέλλ-ον, -ες, -ε, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut.— S. ἀγγεῖλ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ D.—, ἀγγεῖλ-εῖτον, -εῖτον P. ἀγγεῖλ-οῦμεν, -εῖτε, -οῦσι	wanting	ἀγγεῖλ-οῖμι,* -οῖς, -οῖ —, ἀγγεῖλ-οῖτον, -οῖ-την ἀγγεῖλ-οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οῖεν
Aor. I.— S. ἡγγεῖλ-α, -ας, -ε, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-ω, -ῃς, ῃ, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-αιμι, -αις, -αι, &c.
Perf.— S. ἡγγέλκ-α, -ας, -ε, &c.	ἡγγέλκ-ω, -ῃς, &c.	ἡγγέλκ-οιμι, -οις, &c.
Plup.— S. ἡγγέλκ-ειν, -εις, &c.	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. ἡγγεῖλ-ον, -ες, -ε, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-ω, -ῃς, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-οιμι, -οις, &c.

* In Liquid Verbs, Pure Verbs, and Verbs in -μι, the Optative

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I am reported of, &c.) S. ἀγγέλλ-ο-μαι, -ῃ, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-οί-μην, -οιο, &c.
Imperf.— S. ἡγγελλ-ό-μην, -ον, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut. I.— S. ἀγγελλ-θήσ-ο-μαι, -ῃ, &c.	wanting	ἀγγελλ-θήσ-οί-μην, -οι-ο, &c.
Aor. I.— S. ἡγγελλ-θ-ην, -ῃς, &c.	ἀγγελλ-ῶ, -ῃς, &c.	ἀγγελλ-εἰ-ην, -εἰ-ῃς, &c.

VERBS.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἀγγέλλ-ε, -έτω, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-ειν	ἀγγέλλ-ων, -ουσα, -ον
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	ἀγγελ-εῖν	ἀγγελ-ῶν, -ούσα, -ούν, gen. -ούτος
—, ἀγγεῖλ-ον, -ά-τω, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-αι	ἀγγεῖλ-ας, -ασα, -αν
wanting	ἡγγέλκ-έναι	ἡγγέλκ-ώς, -υῖα, -ός
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἀγγελ-ε, -έτω, &c.	ἀγγελ-εῖν	ἀγγελ-ῶν, οὔσα, -όν

is frequently made in -οιην, -οιης, &c., instead of -οιμι, &c.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἀγγέλλ-ου, -έσθω, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-ε-σθαι	ἀγγέλλ-ῶ-μενος, -ο- μένη, -ῶ-μενον
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	ἀγγελθῆσ-ε-σθαι	ἀγγελθῆσ-ῶ-μενος, -ο- μένη, -ῶ-μενον
—, ἀγγελθ-η-τι, -ήτω, &c.	ἀγγελθ-ῆ-ναι	ἀγγελθ-εῖς, -εῖσα, -έν

LIQUID VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Perf.— S. ἡγγελ-μαι, -σαι, -ται, &c.	ἡγγελ-μένος (-η, -ον), ῶ, ῆς, ῆ, &c.	ἡγγελ-μένος (-η, -ον), εἶην, εἶης, &c.
Plup.— S. ἡγγέλ-μην, -σο, -το, &c.	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. ἡγγέλ-ην, -ης, &c.	ἀγγελ-ῶ, -ης, &c.	ἀγγελ-εἶ-ην, -εἶ-ης, &c.
Fut. II.— S. ἀγγελησ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), &c.	wanting	ἀγγελησ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, &c.
Fut. III.— wanting	wanting	wanting

MIDDLE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Fut.— (I shall report myself, &c.) S. ἀγγελ-οῦ-μαι, -εἶ (or -ῇ), -εῖται D. ἀγγελ-οῦ-μεθον, -εἶ- σθον, -εἶ-σθον P. ἀγγελ-οῦ-μεθα, -εἶ-σθε, -οῦ-νται	wanting	ἀγγελ-οι-μην, -οἶ-ο, -οἶ-το ἀγγελ-οι-μεθον, -οἶ- σθον, -οἶ-σθην ἀγγελ-οι-μεθα, -οἶ-σθε, -οἶ-ντο
Aor. I.— S. ἡγγειλ-ά-μην, -ω, -α-το, &c.	ἀγγειλ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ- ται, &c.	ἀγγειλ-αἶ-μην, -αι-ο, -αι-το, &c.
Aor. II.— S. ἡγγελ-ό-μην, -ου, -ε-το, &c.	ἀγγελ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ- ται, &c.	ἀγγελ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, -οι-το, &c.

—continued.

—continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἡγγελ-σο, -θω, &c.	ἡγγελ-θαι	ἡγγελ-μένος, -μένη, -μενον
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἀγγέλ-η-θι, -ή-τω, &c.	ἀγγελ-ῆ-ναι	ἀγγελ-είς, -εῖσα, -έν
wanting	ἀγγελήσ-ε-σθαι	ἀγγελησ-ό-μενος
wanting	wanting	wanting

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
wanting	ἀγγελ-εῖ-σθαι	ἀγγελ-ού-μενος, -ου- μένη, -ού-μενον
—, ἀγγειλ-αι, -ά-σθω, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-α-σθαι	ἀγγειλ-ά-μενος, -α- μένη, -ά-μενον
—, ἀγγέλ-ου, -έ-σθω, &c.	ἀγγελ-έ-σθαι	ἀγγελ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ο-μενοι

ἀγγελτός and ἀγγελτέος.

EXERCISE XX.

οἱ ναῦται τὴν ἄγκυραν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν βάλλουσι
 ὁ ποιμὴν τὸν αὐτοῦ υἱὸν εἰς μάχην ἔστειλε. πρὸς σε
 τὴν σφαῖραν βάλλω. πρὸς σε τὴν σφαῖραν βαλῶ.
 οἱ παῖδες τοὺς ὄφεις λίθοις ἔβαλλον. οἱ ποιμένες
 τὸν λύκον βακτηρίαις ἔβαλον. ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν
 τῷ κήπῳ ἔμειναν αἱ κόραι. ὁ δεσπότης τὸν κακὸν
 δοῦλον εἰς φυλακὴν βέβληκε. διὰ τί με λίθῳ ἔβαλες;
 βάλλετε τὰς σφαῖρας εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ. μείνον μεθ' ἡμῶν,
 ἡ ἡμέρα γὰρ ἤδη κέκλικε. τίς μοι τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὴν
 θάλατταν φανεῖ; τὴν κεφαλὴν μου τέτμηκας λίθῳ
 τὸν δοῦλον, ὃς τὸν ἐμοῦ ἵππον ἔκλεψε, εἰς φυλακὴν
 βέβληκεν ὁ κριτής. πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀποκτενοῦ-
 μεν. αἱ γυναῖκες τὰς τοῦ γέροντος κόμας ἔτιλλον.
 τὰς τοῦ κριτοῦ κόμας μὴ κείρε. τὰς τοῦ κριτοῦ κόμας
 μὴ κείρης.

Do not throw the anchor into the sea. Two
 sailors were casting an anchor into the sea. Mothers!
 do not send your sons to the war. Some one has
 struck the old man with a stone. Do not throw the
 balls into the air. The shepherds will strike the
 dog with sticks. My father has put his slave in
 prison. The boys will stay the livelong day in the
 wood. Boys! do not remain all day in the forest.
 Stay with us, my friend. The shepherds sent their
 sons to the war. The two boys were throwing
 stones into the sea. Sailors! do not throw the dog
 into the sea. We shall cast the wicked thieves into
 prison. I shall remain the livelong day in the temple.

SECTION XIV.

PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXI.

λύονται οἱ ὄνοι ἀπὸ τῶν κίωνων. οἱ λαγὼ ἡρέθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ γεωργοῦ κυνῶν. οἱ ἵπποι ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐλύθησαν. οἱ κάλῳ λέλυνται ὑπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν. κοχλῖαι πολλοὶ ὑπὸ τοῖν δυοῖν παῖδοιν τοῦ ἱπποκόμου ὠπτήθησαν. ἡ οἰκία καίεται. αἱ ἐν τῇ κώμῃ οἰκίαι καίονται. μάχαιραι εὐρίσκονται ἐν ταῖς τῆς κώμης οἰκίαις. οἱ πολῖται πιστεύονται ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν Ξενοφῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν θαυμάζεται ἕνεκα τῆς ἀρετῆς. οἱ λαγὼ ἐδιώκοντο. ἡ τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος σκηνὴ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ταχὺ ἐκαίετο. τὰ ὑποζύγια ἡλαύνετο. οἱ ἵπποι διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἡλαύνοντο. οἱ σοφοὶ τιμῶνται, οἱ δὲ αἰσχροὶ οὐ τιμῶνται. οἱ πονηροὶ οὐκ ἄξιοί εἰσι φιλεῖσθαι. ἀργυρᾶ* κύπελλα ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ εὐρίσκεται. οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται. οἱ παῖδες ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδεύθησαν. τὸ κόρα ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν πολιτῶν ἀκουσθήση, ὃ ρῆτορ.

Some swords were found in the citizen's garden. The farmer's horses have been unyoked from the waggon. The boys have been educated by their own father. The soldiers' tents were quickly burned

* In the First and Second Declensions, ε before α, of the dual and plural, and γ before anything but a short vowel, reverse the general rule of contraction (see p. 29); αα, ὁστέα, ὁστᾶ; διπλόη, διπλῇ; διπλόα, διπλῶ.

by the enemy. A silver cup was found in the shepherd's tent. The serpents were struck by the boys with sticks. The worthless slave was cast into prison by his master. Many of the enemy were slain. The majority of the enemy were slain by the Greeks. My head has been cut with a stone. Cyrus was sent for from his province by his brother, Artaxerxes. The poet was admired for (*i.e.*, on account of) his learning.

MIDDLE VOICE AND DEPONENT VERBS.

RULE XIV.—Measure of distance *is put in the accusative*; as, ἀπέχει δέκα σταδίου, *it is ten stadia distant*.

EXERCISE XXII.

οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνδρείως ἐμάχοντο. Δαρείος Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε καὶ στρατηγὸν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων ὅσοι εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίου ἀθροίζονται.

ὁ Κῦρος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐστρατεύετο. οἱ στρατηγοὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλους μεταπέμπονται. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐβουλεύσατο περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται τῶν Ἑλλήνων περὶ μέσας νύκτας. περὶ τῆς πατρίδος μαχώμεθα. βουλευώμεθα περὶ τῆς τῶν πολιτῶν σωτηρίας. Ἀρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον, ὥς ἀποκτενῶν· ἡ δὲ μήτηρ, ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτόν, ἀποπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βούλευσαι. πάντες τιμῆς γεύσασθαι βούλονται. ἀπόκριναί μοι, τίνος ἔνεκα χρή θαυμάζειν ἄνδρα ποιητήν; οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς μάχην ἐτάξαντο.

The king sent-for his brother from his government (province). The queen wishes to send for her son from his province. Cyrus took the field against Artaxerxes. The king reviewed his soldiers about midnight. Let us consult about the safety of the city. Before (we take) action let us carefully deliberate. All of us wish to taste liberty. The mother of Cyrus begged him off (for herself), and sent him away to his province. The citizens arranged themselves for battle. Let us beg off our friends. Do not send for (to yourselves) the wicked citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

Prepositions, when compounded with Verbs, retain generally their proper signification; as, ἀπέχειν, for ἀπὸ ἔχειν, *to keep from,—i.e., to refrain*; ἀνὰ βαίνω, *to go up,—i.e., ascend, mount*.

EXERCISE XXIII.

ὅτε αἱ οἰκίαι ἐκαίοντο, οἱ πολῖται ἀπέφευγον. ὁ Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς. οἱ πολῖται πλοῖα οὐκ εἶχον. τὰ θηρία ἔτρεχεν. ὅτε αἱ Ἀθηναὶ ἐκαίοντο οἱ πολῖται ἐπὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἀνέβαινον. ἀφ' ἵππου ἐθήρευε ὁ Πέρσης.

ἡ οἰκία ἀνώγει ἔχει πολλά. μὴ διώκετε, ὦ παῖδες, τοὺς λαγῶς. τῶν αἰσχυρῶν ἡδονῶν ἀπέχου. ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀναβαίνει ὁ νεανίας. ὁ πολίτης τὸν ἀδελφὸν βουλεύσεται. οἱ πολῖται βουλεύσονται. Δαρεῖος, ὁ

ἀδελφός, τὸν Κῦρον μεταπέμψεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. οἱ πολέμοι ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα ἐστρατεύσαντο. ὁ στρατηγὸς σὺν τοῖς στρατιώταις ἔθυσσε τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ. οἱ πολῖται τὸν κριτὴν ἔπεισαν. Κλέαρχος μὲν τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως ἡγείται, Μένων δὲ τοῦ εὐωνύμου. ὁ ἵπποκόμος κατεπήδησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος. γυμνάζετε τὰ σώματα, ὦ παῖδες. πολλάκις βραχεῖα ἡδονὴ μακρὰν τίκτει λύπην. πίστευε τοῖς σόφροσι. Κῦρος ἐκάλεσε τοὺς φυγάδας, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς στρατεῦσθαι σὺν αὐτῷ. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄνευ σακῶν φεύγουσι· οἱ δὲ ἐν τοῖς ξίφεσι πίπτουσι· οἱ δ' ἔτι ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν μάχονται· ἀνὰ δὲ τὰ ὄρη κεῖται ξίφη τε, καὶ ἔγχη, καὶ δὴ καὶ μελῶν μέρη. ἡ Νίνος μὲν, ὃ πορθμεῦ, ἀπόλωλεν ἤδη, καὶ οὐδὲν ἴχνος ἔτι λοιπὸν αὐτῆς· ἀποθνήσκουσι γὰρ καὶ αἱ πόλεις, ὥσπερ ἄνθρωποι.

The soldiers were fleeing without their shields. Two swords were found in the shepherd's hut. The farmers have found two silver cups in the slave's cottage. The master sent for his servant from the field. The slaves wished to taste liberty. The father begged his son off, and sent him away to the war. The generals reviewed the soldiers about midnight. The citizens are about to take the field against the enemies of their king. Do not send for the boy from the wood. The soldiers' children are fleeing with their fathers' shields. The king's generals review the soldiers in the garden of the palace. The two shepherds will remain the livelong night in the snow.

SECTION XV.

SECOND CONJUGATION—VERBS IN $-\mu\iota$.

1. Verbs in $-\mu\iota$ are of a more ancient formation than verbs in $-\omega$, but are much less numerous. They differ in inflexion from verbs in $-\omega$, in the Present, Imperfect (Active, Passive, and Middle), and Aorist II. (Active and Middle).

2. The stems which adopt this mode of conjugation end in one of the vowels, α , ϵ , o , or u . In the Present and Imperfect a reduplication is prefixed, consisting of the initial consonant of the stem, with ι ; thus, the stem $\delta o-$, *I give*, is lengthened into $\delta\omega-$, which, with the person ending, $-\mu\iota$, makes $\delta\omega-\mu\iota$, and this again, with the reduplication, $\delta\acute{\iota}-\delta\omega-\mu\iota$. So $\theta\epsilon-$, lengthened into $\theta\eta-$, with person ending, $\theta\eta-\mu\iota$, and with reduplication, $\tau\acute{\iota}-\theta\eta-\mu\iota$. (See p. 62, 11, on Reduplication.)

3. If the stem begin with σ , or an aspirated vowel, the reduplication is made by prefixing ι aspirated; thus, stem $\sigma\tau\alpha-$, lengthened $\sigma\tau\eta-$, with person ending, $\sigma\tau\eta-\mu\iota$, and with reduplication $\acute{\iota}-\sigma\tau\eta-\mu\iota$. Compare *sto* and *si-sto*, in Latin.

4. The three verbs, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, *I place*, $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$, *I give*, and $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, *I send*, have the inflexion $-\kappa\alpha$, instead of $-\sigma\alpha$, in the first aorist indicative active; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha$; but this form is used almost solely in the singular. For these and other minor peculiarities, consult the paradigms.

VERBS

The student will remember that the stem of *ἵστημι* is *στᾶ-*; of *τίθημι*, *θε-*; that of the inflexion, as, *τιθῶμεν* for *τιθέ-ωμεν*, the hyphen has declension. The parts not here given are regularly declined, like

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I set up or erect, &c.) S. <i>ἵστανμι</i> , -ης, -ησι D. —, <i>ἵστατον</i> , -άτων P. <i>ἵσταμεν</i> , -άτε, -άσι(ν)	<i>ἵσταν-ῶ</i> , -ῆς, -ῆ —, <i>ἵσταν-ῆτον</i> , -ῆτον <i>ἵσταν-ῶμεν</i> , -ῆτε, -ῶσι(ν)	<i>ἵστα-αἴην</i> , -αἴης, -αἴη —, <i>ἵστα-αἴητον</i> , -αἴητην* <i>ἵστα-αἴημεν</i> , -αἴητε, (-αἴησαν), -αἴεν
Imperf. —(I was erecting, &c.) S. <i>ἵσταν-ην</i> , -ης, -η D. —, <i>ἵστα-ῆτον</i> , -ῆτην P. <i>ἵστα-ᾶμεν</i> , -ᾶτε, -ᾶσαν	wanting	wanting
Aor. II. —(I stood, &c.) S. <i>ἕσταν-ην</i> , -ης, -η D. —, <i>ἕστα-ῆτον</i> , -ῆτην P. <i>ἕστα-ημεν</i> , -ητε, -ησαν	<i>στ-ῶ</i> , -ῆς, -ῆ —, <i>στ-ῆτον</i> , -ῆτον <i>στ-ῶμεν</i> , -ῆτε, -ῶσι(ν)	<i>στ-αἴην</i> , -αἴης, -αἴη —, <i>στ-αἴητον</i> , -αἴητην <i>στ-αἴημεν</i> , -αἴητε, (-αἴησαν) -αἴεν

MIDDLE

Pres. —(I erect myself, or stand, &c.) S. <i>ἵστα-ἄμαι</i> , -ασαι, -αται D. <i>ἵστα-ᾷμεθον</i> , -ασθον, -ασθον P. <i>ἵστα-ᾷμεθα</i> , -ασθε, -ανται	<i>ἵστα-ῶμαι</i> , -ῆ, -ῆται <i>ἵστα-ῶμεθον</i> , -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον <i>ἵστα-ῶμεθα</i> , -ῆσθε, -ῶνται	<i>ἵστα-αἴμην</i> , -αἴο, -αἴτο <i>ἵστα-αἴμεθον</i> , -αἴσθον, -αἴσθην <i>ἵστα-αἴμεθα</i> , -αἴσθε, -αἴντο
Imperf. —(I was erecting myself, &c.) S. <i>ἵστα-ἄμην</i> , -ασο, -ατο D. <i>ἵστα-ᾷμεθον</i> , -ασθον, -ἀσθην P. <i>ἵστα-ᾷμεθα</i> , -ασθε, -αντο	wanting	wanting
Aor. II. — wanting	wanting	wanting

* The Dual and Plural Optative are usually

IN -μι.

and of δίδωμι, δο- : but since the vowel of the stem is often united with been placed with a regard, not to the pure stem, but to convenience of λύω; as, fut. στήσω; aor. ἔστησα; perf. ἔστηκα, &c. (See p. 96.)

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἴσθ-η ἴσθ-ᾶθε, -άτω —, ἴσθ-ᾶτον, -ότων —, ἴσθ-άτε, -άτων (-άτωσαν)	ἴσθ-ᾶναι	ἴσθ-ᾶς, -ᾶτος ἴσθ-ᾶσα, -ᾶσης ἴσθ-ᾶν, -ᾶτος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, στήθ-η, -ήτω —, στήθ-ῶν, -ήτων —, στήθ-ετε, -άτων (or -ήτωσαν)	στήθ-ῃναι	στήθ-ᾶς, -ᾶτος στήθ-ᾶσα, -ᾶσης στήθ-ᾶν, -ᾶτος

VOICE.

—, ἴσθ-ω ἴσθ-ᾶσθε, -ᾶσθω —, ἴσθ-ασθον, -ᾶσθων —, ἴσθ-ασθε, -ᾶσθων (-ᾶσθωσαν)	ἴσθ-ασθαι	ἴσθ-ᾶμενος, -ᾶμένου ἴσθ-ᾶμένη, -ᾶμένης ἴσθ-ᾶμενον, -ᾶμένου
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting

contracted into -αῖτον, -αῖτην, &c.

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I place, &c.) S. τίθ-ημι, -ης, -ησι D. —, τίθ-ετον, -ετον P. τίθ-εμεν, -ετε, -έσσι(ν), and -είσι(ν)	τιθ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ —, τιθ-ῆτον, -ῆτον τιθ-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι(ν)	τιθ-εἴην, -εἴης, -εἴη —, τιθ-εἴητον, -εἴητην* τιθ-εἴημεν, -εἴητε, -εἴ- ειν (-εἴησαν)
Imperf.—(I was placing, &c.) S. ἐτίθ-ην, -ης, -ῃ D. —, ἐτίθ-ετον, -έτην P. ἐτίθ-εμεν, -ετε, -εσαν	wanting	wanting
Aor.—(I placed, &c.) S. ἔθη-κα, -κας, -κε D. —, ἔθ-ετον, -έτην P. ἔθ-εμεν, -ετε, -εσαν, or ἔθηκαν	θ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ —, θ-ῆτον, -ῆτον θ-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι(ν)	θ-εἴην, -εἴης, -εἴη —, θ-εἴητον, -εἴητην θ-εἴημεν, -εἴητε, -εἴειν (-εἴησαν)

MIDDLE

Pres.—(I place myself, &c.) S. τίθ-εμαι, -εσαι, -εται D. τιθ-έμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον P. τιθ-έμεθα, -εσθε, -ενται	τιθ-ῶμαι, -ῆ, -ῆται† τιθ-ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον τιθ-ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται	τιθ-εἴμην, -εἶο, -εἶτο τιθ-εἴμεθον, -εἶσθον, -εἶσθην τιθ-εἴμεθα, -εἶσθε, -εἶντο
Imperf.—(I was placing my- self, &c.) S. ἐτίθ-έμην, -εσο, -ετο D. ἐτίθ-έμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην P. ἐτίθ-έμεθα, -εσθε, -εντο	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.—(I placed myself, &c.) S. ἐθ-έμην, ἔθον (-εσο), -ετο D. ἐθ-έμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθον P. ἐθ-έμεθα, -εσθε, -εντο	θ-ῶμαι, -ῆ, -ῆται θ-ώμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆ- σθον θ-ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται	θ-εἴμην, -εἶο, -εἶτο θ-εἴμεθον, -εἶσθον, -εἶσθην θ-εἴμεθα, -εἶσθε, -εἶντο

* These forms are usually contracted

† Otherwise accented,

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τιθ-ει (τιθ-εθι), -έτω —, τιθ-ετων, -έτων —, τιθ-ετε, -έντων (-έτωσαν)	τιθ-έναι	τιθ-εις, -έντος τιθ-εῖσα, -εισῆς τιθ-έν, -έντος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, θ-ες (for θέθι), -έτω —, θ-έτων, -έτων —, θ-έτε, -έντων (-έτωσαν)	θ-εῖναι	θ-εις, -έντος θ-εῖσα, -εισῆς θ-έν, -έντος

VOICE.

— τιθ-ου (for τίθ-εσο), -έσθω —, τιθ-εσθον, -έσθων —, τιθ-εσθε, -έσθων (-έσθωσαν)	τιθ-εσθαι	τιθ-έμενος, -εμένου τιθ-εμένη, -εμένης τιθ-έμενον, -εμένου
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, θ-ού (for θέσο), -έσθω —, θ-έσθον, -έσθων —, θ-έσθε, -έσθων (-έσθωσαν)	θ-έσθαι	θ-έμενος, -εμένου θ-εμένη, -εμένης θ-έμενον, -εμένου

into -εἶτον, -εἶτην, &c.
τίθωμαι, τίθη, &c.

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I give, &c.) S. δίδ-ωμι, -ως, -ωσι D. —, δίδ-οτον, -οτον P. δίδ-ομεν, -οτε, -ᾠσι(ν) (or διδ-ούσι)	διδ-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ —, διδ-ῶτον, -ῶτον διδ-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι(ν)	διδ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη —, διδ-οίητον, -οιήτην διδ-οίμεν, -οίητε, -οίεν (-οίησαν)
Imperf.—(I was giving, &c.) S. ἐδίδ-ων, -ως, -ω D. —, ἐδίδ-οτον, -ότην P. ἐδίδ-ομεν, -οτε, -οσαν	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.—(I gave, &c.) S. ἔδω-κα, -κας, -κε D. —, ἔδ-οτον, -ότην P. ἔδ-ομεν, -οτε, -οσαν, or ἔδωκαν	δ-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ —, δ-ῶτον, -ῶτον δ-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι(ν)	δ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη —, δ-οίητον, -οιήτην δ-οίμεν, -οίητε, -οίεν (-οίησαν)

MIDDLE

Pres.—(I give myself, &c.) S. δίδ-ομαι, -οσαι, -οται D. διδ-όμεθον, -οσθον, -οσθον P. διδ-όμεθα, -οσθε, -ονται	διδ-ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται διδ-ῶμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον διδ-ῶμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται	διδ-οίμην, -οιο, -οιτο διδ-οίμεθον, -οισθον, -οίσθην διδ-οίμεθα, -οισθε, -οιντο
Imperf.—(I was giving myself, &c.) S. ἐδιδ-όμην, -ου(-οσο), -οτο D. ἐδιδ-όμεθον, -οσθον, -όσθην P. ἐδιδ-όμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.—(I gave myself, &c.) S. ἔδ-όμην, -ου, (-οσο), -οτο D. ἔδ-όμεθον, -οσθον, -όσθην P. ἔδ-όμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο	δ-ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται δ-ῶμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶσθον δ-ῶμεθα, -ῶσθε, -ῶνται	δ-οίμην, -οιο, -οίτο δ-οίμεθον, -οίσθον, -οίσθην δ-οίμεθα, -οίσθε, -οίντε

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, διδ-ου (διδ-οθι), -ότω —, διδ-οτον, -ότων —, διδ-οτε, -όντων (-ότω- σαν)	διδ-όναι	διδ-ούς, -όντος διδ-ούσα, -ούσης διδ-όν, -όντος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, δ-ός, -ότω —, δ-ότον, -ότων —, δ-ότε, -όντων (-ότω- σαν)	δοῦναι	δούς, δόντος δοῦσα, δούσης δόν, δόντος

VOICE.

—, διδ-ου (-οσο), -όσθω —, διδ-οσθον, -όσθων —, διδ-οσθε, -όσθων (-ό- σθωσαν)	διδ-οσθαι	διδ-όμενος, -ομένου διδ-ομένη, -ομένης διδ-όμενον, -ομένου
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, δοθι (δόσο), δόσθω —, δόσθον, δόσθων —, δόσθε, δόσθων (δό- σθωσαν)	δόσθαι	δόμενος, δομένου δομένη, δομένης δόμενον, δομένου

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I show, &c.) S. δεικνύ-μι, -ς, -σι D.—, δεικνύ-τον, -τον P. δεικνύ-μεν, -τε, -ᾱσι(ν) [or δεικνύσι(ν)]	δεικνύ-ω, -ης, -ῃ, &c., (formed regularly from δεικνύω)	δεικνύ-οιμι, -οις, &c., (from δεικνύω)
Imperf.—(I was showing, &c.) S. ἐδεικνύ-ν, -ς, ἐδεικνύ D.—, ἐδεικνύ-τον, -την P. ἐδεικνύ-μεν, -τε, -σαν	wanting	wanting

MIDDLE

Pres.—(I show myself, &c.) S. δεικνύ-μαι, -σαι, -ται D. δεικνύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον P. δεικνύ-μεθα, -σθε, -νται	δεικνύ-ωμαι, -ῃ, &c., (from δεικνύω)	δεικνύ-οιμην, -οιο, &c., (from δεικνύω)
Imperf.—(I was showing myself, &c.) S. ἐδεικνύ-μην, -σο, -το D. ἐδεικνύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην P. ἐδεικνύ-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο	wanting	wanting

The parts of these Verbs which do not appear in the foregoing Tables are

ACTIVE.							
Pres.	Imperf.	Fut.	Aor. I.	Aor. II.	Perf.	Plup.	
ἴσθην	ἴσθην	στήσω	ἔστησα	ἔσθην	ἔστηκα	εἰστήκειν	ἴσταμαι
τίθην	ἐτίθην	θήσω	ἔθηκα	(ἔθην)	τέθεικα	ἔτεθείκειν	τίθεμαι
δίδωμι	ἐδίδων	δώσω	ἔδωκα	(ἔδων)	δέδωκα	ἔδεδώκειν	δίδομαι
δείκνυμι	ἐδείκνυν	δείξω	ἐδείξα	—	δέδειχα	ἔδεδειχεν	δείκνυμαι
							ἐδείκνυμην

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, δεικνῦ (δεικνυθι), δεικ- νῦ-τω —, δεικνυ-τοϛ, -των —, δεικνῦ-τε, -ντων (-τω- σαν)	δεικνῦ-ναι	δεικνύ-ς, -ντος δεικνύ-σα, -σης δεικνύ-ν, -ντος
wanting	wanting	wanting

VOICE.

—, δεικνῦ-σο, -σθω —, δεικνυ-σθον, -σθων —, δεικνυ-σθε, -σθων (-σθω- σαν)	δεικνυ-σθαι	δεικνύ-μενος, -μένου δεικνυ-μένη, -μένης δεικνύ-μενον, -μένου
wanting	wanting	wanting

declined regularly. All the Tenses are seen in the following scheme:—

PASSIVE.				MIDDLE.		
Fut.	Aor. I.	Perf.	Plup.		Fut.	Aor.
σταθήσομαι	ἐστάθην	ἔσταμαι	ἑστάμην	Pres. and	στήσομαι	ἐστησάμην
τεθήσομαι	ἐτέθην	τέθειμαι	έτεθείμην	Imperf.	θήσομαι	έθέμην
δοθήσομαι	έδόθην	δέδομαι	έδεδόμην	same as in	δώσομαι	έδόμην
δείχθήσομαι	έδειχθην	έδειγμαι	έδειξάμην	Passive.	δείξομαι	έδειξάμην

ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXIV.

οἱ στρατιῶται τρόπαιον ἔστησαν (1 aor.) οἱ ἱππεῖς εἰς χιλίους παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἔστησαν (2 aor.) τοῖς ἀνθρώποις θεὸς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τίθησιν. οἱ θεοὶ πάντα τὰ ἀγαθὰ διδοῦσι. Κῦρος ἔδωκε Κλεάρχῳ μυρίους δαρεικούς. δὸς ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω. δότε ἡμῖν τὰ ξίφη. ἡ νῆσος φαίνεται πῦρ ἀναδιδούσα νυκτός. οἱ πολέμιοι εἶπον, ὅτι οὐκ ἀποδοῖεν τοὺς νεκρούς. οἱ ἄρχοντες τοὺς νόμους τεθείκασιν. κατάθες μισθὸν τοῖς δούλοις. ὑμεῖς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰάσατε τὰ μακρὰ στήσαι τείχη. οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἄθλα τοῖς στρατιώταις ἔθεσαν. πῇ στῶ. οὐκ ἔχω ὅτι ἐκάστῳ τῶν φίλων δῶ. οὐκ ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ Θηβαίῳ ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον. Λυκούργος, ὁ θεὸς Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, σοφώτατος ἦν. ὑμῖν εὐτυχεῖν δοῖεν οἱ θεοί. στήλη ἔστηκε παρὰ τὸν ναὸν γράμματα ἔχουσα.

The father gave (1 aor.) the book to his son. Give the shepherd his staff again.* The Greeks have given Cyrus ten thousand soldiers. Where shall we stand? (2 aor. subj.) The island revolted from the Athenians. (I pray that) God would grant (2 aor. opt.) me faithful friends. We very much admire Lysurgus, who made (*lit.* the person having made,— 2 aor. part. act.) laws for the Lacedæmonians. Ye rich! give some part of your goods to the poor. The general has given thirty* days' pay (*say*, the pay of thirty days) to the soldiers.

* Use ἀποδίδωμι when the meaning is to give back, or to give what is due, &c.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

EXERCISE XXV.

οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ καθίσταντο. μηδένα κακὸν ἂν θείμην στρατηγόν. τῇ στρατιᾷ τότε μισθὸς τεττάρων μηνῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου ἀπεδόθη. ἐκάστῳ τῶν στρατιῶτων στέφανος χρουσοῦς δέδοται. Κῦρος, πρὸς βασιλέα πέμπων, ἡξίου δοθῆναί οἱ (to him) ταύτας τὰς πόλεις, μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν. Δάφνιν τὸν βουκόλον λέγουσι τεχθέντα ἐκτεθῆναι ἐν δάφνῃ, ὅθεν καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἔλαβεν. Πλάτων πρὸς Ἀρίστιππον εἶπε, σοὶ μόνῳ δέδοται καὶ χλαμύδα εὖ φορεῖν καὶ ῥάκος. Πυθαγόρας ἔλεγε, δύο ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν θεῶν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δεδόσθαι κάλλιστα, τό τε ἀληθεύειν καὶ τὸ εὖεργετεῖν. ὁ οἶνος εἰς τὴν ἰατρικὴν χρησιμώτατος, πολλάκις γὰρ τοῖς ποτοῖς φαρμάκοις κεράννται.

His own cutlass was returned to the sailor. A silver crown was given to each of the slaves. Six days' pay was given by Tissaphernes to his soldiers. The soldiers of (King) Perses post themselves (i.e., fall into position) in great haste. Socrates used-to-say (*imperf.*) that many blessings have been given by the gods to men. The infant was exposed on a high mountain. Plato used-to-say to Aristippus that to him only it had been granted to wear becomingly both the robe-of-wealth (χλαμύς) and the-garment-of-poverty (ῥάκος). The soldiers were put in position with great haste.

SECTION XVI.

The following Irregular Verbs in *-μι* are those most frequently met consult the Greek Grammar, and Buttmann's or Veitch's "Irregular in its inflexions from *τιθημι*. The compounds, *ἀφίημι*, &c., are more compounds.

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I throw, or send, &c.) S. <i>ῥημι, -ης, -ησι, &c.</i> , [the 3d pl. is <i>ῥᾶσι(ν)</i>]	<i>ῥῶ, -ῆς, -ῆ, &c.</i>	<i>ῥ-ελην, -ελης, -ελη, &c.</i>
Imperf.— S. <i>ῥουν*</i> or <i>-ειν, -ης</i> or <i>-εις, -η</i> or <i>-ει, -ερον,</i> <i>-έτην, &c.</i>	wanting	wanting
Fut.— S. <i>ῥ-σω, &c.</i>	wanting	wanting
Aor.— S. <i>ῥκα,† ῥkas, ῥκε</i> P. <i>ῥμεν, ῥ-τε, ῥ-σαν</i>	<i>ῶ, ῆς, ῆ, &c.</i>	<i>ῥ-ην, -ης, -η, &c.</i>
Perf.— S. <i>ῥκα, -kas, &c.</i>	wanting	wanting
Plup.— S. <i>ῥ-κειν, -keis, &c.</i>	wanting	wanting

* *ῥουν*, as in *ἀφῥουν*, or *ῥφῥουν* : and *ῥειν*, as in

PASSIVE

Pres.—(I am sent, &c.) S. <i>ῥ-μαι, -εσαι</i> or <i>-η,</i> <i>-εσαι, &c.</i>	<i>ῥ-ωμαι, &c.</i>	<i>ῥ-εμην, &c. or -οίμην</i>
Imperf.— S. <i>ῥ-έμην, -εσο</i> (or <i>-ου</i>), <i>-ετο, &c.</i>	wanting	wanting
Perf.— S. <i>ῥ-μαι, -σαι, &c.</i>	wanting	wanting

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -μι.

with in the course of reading. For the others, the learner must Greek Verbs." — The verb *ῥημι* (stem *ῥη*), *I throw*, differs but slightly frequently used than the simple verb. Many of the parts occur only in

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ῥε, -έτω, -ετον, &c.	ῥέσθαι	ῥεῖς, -εῖσα, -έν
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ῥε, -τω, -τον, &c.	εῖναι	εῖς, εῖσα, ἔν
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting

ῥήψω, ῥήψω. † See aorist active of *τρίβω*.

VOICE.

—, ῥεσο (or -ου), -έσθω, &c.	ῥεσθαι	ῥέμεν-ος, -η, -ου
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, εἰσο, &c.	εἰσθαι	εἰμέν-ος, -η, -ου

IRREGULAR VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Plup.— S. ἐλ-μην, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut. I.— S. ἐθήσ-ομαι, &c.	wanting	wanting
Aor. I.— S. ἐλ-θην or ἔθην, &c.	ἐ-θῶ, &c.	ἐ-θελην, &c.

MIDDLE

Fut.— S. ἥ-σομαι, &c.	wanting	ἥ-σολμην, &c.
Aor. I.— S. (ἥ-καμην, &c.)	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. ἐλ-μην (or ἔμην), &c.	ῶμαι, &c.	wanting

Verbal Adjectives :

ΕΙΜΙ,

Some of the forms of εἰμι, I am, which is defective, differ from those

Pres.— S. εἰ-μί, εἶ, ἐσ-τί(ν) D.—, ἐσ-τόν, -τόν P. ἐσ-μεν, -τέ, εἰ-σί(ν)	ᾶ, ῆ-ς, ῆ —, ῆ-τον, -τον ᾶ-μεν, ῆτε, ᾶ-σί(ν)	εἰ-ην, -ης, -η —, ἐλ-ητον or εἰτον, -ῆτην or εἰτην εἰημεν or εἰμεν, εἰητε or εἰτε, εἰ-ησαν, εἰεν
Imperf.— S. ῆ-ν (ῆ), -σθα, -ν D.—, (ῆ-τον) ῆσ-τον, (ῆ- την), ῆσ-την P. ῆ-μεν, -τε or -στε, -σαν	wanting	wanting
Fut.— S. ἔσ-ομαι, -ει or -η, -ται D. ἔσ-όμεθον, -εσθον, -ε- σθον P. ἔσ-όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται	wanting	ἔσολμην, &c.

IN -μι—continued.

—continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἔ-θητι, &c.	ἐ-θῆναι	ἐ-θεῖς, &c.

VOICE.

wanting	ῆ-σεσθαι	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, οὖ, ἔσθω	ἔ-σθαι	ἔ-μενος, -η, -ον

ἐ-τός and ἐ-τέος.

I am.

of ἵημι only in the breathing. ὑπάρχω, &c., supply the parts deficient.

—, ἴσ-θι, ἔσ-τω —, ἔσ-τον, -των —, ἔσ-τε, -τωσαν, -των	εἶ-ναι	ᾶν, οὔσα, ὄν
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	ἔασεσθαι	ἐσόμενος, -η, -ον

IRREGULAR VERBS

Εἶμι (stem *ι*), has a Future meaning, *I shall go*. Like *εἰμι*, *I am*, it is by the accent, or

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.— (<i>I shall go</i> , &c.) S. <i>εἶ-μι, εἶ, εἶ-σι(ν)</i> D. —, <i>ἔ-τον, -τον</i> P. <i>ἔ-μεν, -τε, -ᾱσι(ν)</i>	<i>ἔ-ω, -ης, -η</i> —, (<i>ἔ-ητον</i>), (<i>-ητον</i>) <i>ἔ-ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι(ν)</i>	<i>ἔ-οιμι or ἔ-οίην, ἔ-οις, -οι</i> —, (<i>ἔ-οιτον</i>), (<i>ἔ-οίτην</i>) <i>ἔ-οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν</i>
Imperf.— S. <i>ἦ-ειν or ἦ-α, ἦ-εις or -εισθα, -ει or -ειν</i> D. —, <i>ἦ-ειτον or ἦ-τον, ἦ-είτην or ἦ-την</i> P. <i>ἦ-ειμεν or ἦ-μεν, ἦ-ειτε or ἦ-τε, ἦ-εσαν</i>	wanting	wanting

The verb **Φημί** (stem *φα*), *I say*, is conjugated much like

Pres.— (<i>I say</i> , &c.) S. <i>φη-μί, φή-ς, φη-σί(ν)</i> D. —, <i>φᾶ-τόν, -τόν</i> P. <i>φα-μέν, -τέ, φᾶ-σί(ν)</i>	<i>φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, &c.</i>	<i>φαί-ην, -ης, -η, &c.</i>
Imperf.— S. <i>ἔ-φη-ν, (-ς) -σθα, -φῃ</i> D. —, <i>ἔφᾶ-τον, ἐφά-την</i> P. <i>ἔφα-μεν, -τε, -σαν</i>	wanting	[The Future, <i>φήσω</i> , are regular.]

Οἶδα (stem *ιδ*, Lat. *vid*) *I know*, is a preteritive verb.

Perf.— (<i>I know</i> , &c.) S. <i>οἶδ-α, οἶ-σθα, οἶδ-ε(ν)</i> D. —, <i>ἴσ-τον, -τον</i> P. <i>ἴσ-μεν, -τε, -ᾱσι(ν)</i>	<i>εἶδ-ῶ, -ῆς, &c.</i>	<i>εἶδ-είην, -είης, &c.</i>
Plup.— S. <i>ἦδ-ειν or -η, -εισθα or -ησθα, -εις or -ης, -ει or -ειν, or -η</i> D. —, <i>ἦδ-ειτον, ἦδ-είτην</i> P. <i>ἦδ-ειμεν, -ειτε, -εσαν (-εισαν)</i>	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. <i>εἶδον, &c.</i>	<i>ἴδω, &c.</i>	<i>ἴδοιμι, &c.</i>

IN -μι—*continued*.

very defective, and in some forms is distinguished from the latter only an iota subscript.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἴθι(εῖ), -τω —, ἴτον, -των —, ἴτε, -τωσαν or ἰόντων	ἴ-έναι	ἴ-ών, -ούσα, -όν
wanting	wanting	wanting

ἰστημι, but wants the reduplication, and is defective.

—, φά-θι or φά-θι, φά-τω —, φά-τον, -των —, φά-τε, -τωσαν or -ντων	φά-ναι	(φάς, -άσα, -άν)
and the 1st Aorist, ἐφῆσα,	wanting	wanting

Its conjugation is much like that of verbs in -μι.

—, ἴσθι, -τω, &c.	εἰδ-έναι	εἰδ-ώς, -νῆα, -όν
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἴδε	ἴδεῖν	ἴδων, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -μι—continued.

Κεῖμαι (stem κε), *I am lying (I have laid myself)*, is originally a perfect passive.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.— (I am lying, &c.) S. κεῖ-μαι, -σαι, -ται D. κεῖ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον P. κεῖ-μεθα, -σθε, -νται	(κέ-ωμαι), (κέ-η), κέ-ηται wanting —, —, κέ-ωνται	(κε-οίμην), (κέ-οιο), κέ-οιτο wanting —, —, κέ-οιντο
IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	Imperf.—
Pres.— S. —, κεῖ-σο, -σθω D. —, κεῖ-σθον, -σθων P. wanting	κεῖ-σθαι	S. ἐκεῖ-μην, -σο, -στο D. ἐκεῖ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην P. ἐκεῖ-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο
	PARTICIPLE.	
	κείμεν-ος, -η, -ον	

The verb Ημαι (stem εἰ), *I sit (I have seated myself)*, is originally a perfect passive. It is used in Attic prose only in the compound καθήμαι, *I sit*, or *sit down*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.— (I sit, &c.) S. ἥ-μαι, -σαι, -σται D. ἥ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον P. ἥ-μεθα, -σθε, -νται	wanting	wanting
IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	Imperf.—
Pres.— S. —, ἥ-σο, -σθω D. —, ἥ-σθον, -σθων P. —, ἥ-σθε, -σθωσαν	ἥ-σθαι	S. ἥ-μην, -σο, -στο D. ἥ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην P. ἥ-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο
	PARTICIPLE.	
	ῥῆμεν-ος, -η, -ον	

PART II.

EXTRACTS FOR READING.

SECTION I.

THE WITTICISMS (OF HIEROCLES).

1. Σχολαστικὸς κολυμβᾶν βουλόμενος παρὰ μικρὸν ἐπνίγη· ὥμοσεν οὖν μὴ ἄψασθαι ὕδατος, ἐὰν μὴ πρῶτον μάθῃ κολυμβᾶν.

2. Σχολαστικὸς φίλῳ συναντήσας εἶπε, Καθ' ὕπνου σε ἰδὼν προσηγόρευσα. Ὁ δέ,—Σύγχνωθί μοι, ὅτι οὐ προσέσχον.

3. Σχολαστικὸς, νοσοῦντα ἐπισκεπτόμενος, ἡρώτα περὶ τῆς ὑγείας· ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἠδύνατο ἀποκριθῆναι· ὀργισθεὶς οὖν ἐξήλεγξεν,—Ἐλπίζω καμὲ νοσῆσαι, καὶ ἐλθόντι σοι μὴ ἀποκριθῆναι.

4. Σχολαστικὸς ἰατρῷ συναντήσας,—Συγχώρησόν μοι, εἶπε, καὶ μὴ μοι μέμψῃ, ὅτι οὐκ ἐνόησα.

5. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν πολλά, οὐ παρέβαλεν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Ἀποθανόντος δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ λιμῷ, ἔλεγε,—Μέγα ἔζημιώθην, ὅτε γὰρ ἔμαθε μὴ τρώγειν, τότε ἀπέθανε.

6. Σχολαστικὸς, οἰκίαν πωλῶν, λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δείγμα περιέφερε.

7. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων εἰδέναι, εἰ πρέπει αὐτῷ κοιμᾶσθαι, καμύσας εἰσοπτρίζετο.

8. Σχολαστικός, ἰατρῷ συναντήσας, ὑπὸ τοίχου ἐκρύβη. Τινὸς δὲ πυθομένου τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη,—Καίρων ἔχω μὴ ἀσθενήσας, καὶ αἰσχύνομαι εἰς ὄψιν ἐλθεῖν τοῦ ἱατροῦ,

9. Σχολαστικὸς Ἀμιναῖαν ἔχων, ἐσφράγισεν αὐτήν. Τοῦ δὲ δούλου κάτωθεν τρήσαντος, καὶ τὸν οἶνον αἶροντος, ἐθαύμαζεν ὅτι, τῶν σημάτων τῶν σώων ὄντων, ὁ οἶνος ἐλαττοῦτο· ἕτερος εἶπεν,—Ὅρα, μὴ κάτωθεν ἀφηρέθη. Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν,—Ἀμαθέστατε, οὐ τὸ κάτωθεν λείπει, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄνωθεν μέρος.

10. Σχολαστικός, ἰδὼν στρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρου, λάθρα ὑπείσελθὼν ὑφαπλώσατο τὸν κόλπον, καὶ ἔσειε τὸ δένδρον, ὥς ὑποδεξόμενος τὰ στρουθία.

11. Σχολαστικὸς σχολαστικῷ συναντήσας εἶπεν,—Ἔμαθον ὅτι ἀπέθανες· κακείνος,—Ἄλλ' ὁρᾷς με ἔτι, ἔφη, ζῶντα· καὶ ὁ σχολαστικός,—Καὶ μὴν ὁ εἰπὼν μοι πολλῷ σου ἀξιοπιστότερος ὑπάρχει.

12. Σχολαστικός, ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ ἀγρῷ ἐξιὼν, ἡρώτα πιεῖν ὕδωρ, εἰ καλὸν ἐν τῷ αὐτόθι φρέατι· τῶν δὲ φησάντων ὅτι καλόν, καὶ γὰρ οἱ γονεῖς αὐτοῦ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἔπινον· Καὶ πηλίκους, ἔφη, εἶχον τραχήλους, ὅτι εἰς τοσοῦτον βάθος πίνειν ἠδύναντο.

13. Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν ὅτι ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῇ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔτρεφε.

14. Σχολαστικός εἰς χειμῶνα νανᾶγων, καὶ τῶν συμπλεόντων ἐκάστου περιπλεκομένων σκεύους πρὸς τὸ σωθῆναι, ἐκεῖνος μίαν τῶν ἀγκυρῶν περιεπλέξατο.

15. Διδύμων ἀδελφῶν εἰς ἐτελεύτησε. Σχολαστικὸς οὖν ἀπαντήσας τῷ ζῶντι ἡρώτα, — Σὺ ἀπέθανες, ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός σου;

16. Σχολαστικός, νανᾶγειν μέλλων, πινακίδας ἤτει, ἵνα διαθήκας γράφῃ· τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας ὁρῶν ἀλγούντας διὰ τοῦ κινδύνου, ἔφη, — Μὴ λυπεῖσθε, ἐλευθερῶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

17. Σχολαστικὸς ποταμὸν βουλάμενος περᾶσαι, ἀνῆλθεν ἐς τὸ πλοῖον ἔφιππος· πυθομένου δέ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη σπουδάζειν.

18. Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν δαπανημάτων, τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίπρασκε, καὶ, γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, ἔλεγε, — Σὺ γχαῖρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· ἤδη γὰρ ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

19. Σχολαστικοῦ υἱός, ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς εἰς πόλεμον ἐκπεμπόμενος, ὑπέσχετο ἐνὸς τῶν ἐχθρῶν κεφαλὴν ἀγαῖν. Ὁ δὲ ἔφη, — Εὐχομαι καὶ χωρὶς κεφαλῆς σε ἐλθόντα, μόνον ὑγιῇ ὄντα, ἰδεῖν, καὶ εὐφρανθῆναι.

20. Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ἀμελήσαντος, ὥς, μετὰ χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ συνώφθη, εἶπε, — Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἦν περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλάς μοι, οὐκ ἐκομισάμην.

21. Σχολαστικὸς μὲν ἐθέλων πιάσαι, συνεχῶς τὰ βιβλία τρώγοντα, κρέας δακῶν ἐναντία ἐκάθισε.

22. Σχολαστικὸς κατ' ὄναρ ἰδὼν ἥλον πεπατηκέναι, καὶ δόξας ἀλγεῖν τὸν πόδα, περιεδῆσατο. Ἄλλος δὲ μαθὼν τὴν αἰτίαν ἔφη, — Διατὶ γὰρ ἀνυπόδητος καθεύδεις;

SECTION II.

ANECDOTES.

1. ANECDOTES OF PHILOSOPHERS.

ZENO.

1. Ζήνων δούλον ἐπὶ κλοπῇ ἐμαστίγου. Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, εἵμαρτό μοι κλέψαι,—καὶ δαρῆναι, ἔφη. 2. Πρὸς τὸ φλυαροῦν μειράκιον,—Διὰ τοῦτο, εἶπε, δύο ὦτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἓν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα δὲ λέγωμεν. 3. Νεανίσκου πολλὰ λαλούντος, Ζήναν ἔφη,—Τὰ ὦτά σου εἰς τὴν γλῶτταν συνερρύηκεν

ARISTOTLE.

4. Ἀριστοτέλης ὀνειδιζόμενός ποτε, ὅτι πονηρῶ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐλεημοσύνην ἔδωκεν,—Οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἠλέησα. 5. Τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔφασκεν εὐρηκέναι πυροὺς καὶ νόμους· ἀλλὰ πυροῖς μὲν χρῆσθαι, νόμοις δὲ μή. 6. Πρὸς τὸν καυχώμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ μεγάλης πόλεως εἶη,—Οὐ τοῦτο, ἔφη, δεῖ σκοπεῖν, ἀλλ' εἴ τις μεγάλης πατρίδος ἄξιός ἐστιν.

7. Ἀριστοτέλης ἐνοχλούμενος ὑπ' ἀδολέσχου, καὶ κοπτόμενος ἀτόποις τισὶ διηγήμασι, πολλάκις αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, οὐ θαυμαστὸν ὃ τι λέγω;—Οὐ τοῦτο, φησί, θαυμαστὸν, ἀλλ' εἴ τις πόδας ἔχων σὲ ὑπομένει.

PLATO.

8. Πλάτων θρασυνόμενον ἰδὼν τινα πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα,—Οὐ παύσῃ, μειράκιον, εἶπε, τούτου κατα-

φρονῶν, δι' ὃν μέγα φρονεῖν ἀξιοῖς; 9. Πλάτων ὀργιζόμενός ποτε τῷ οἰκέτῃ, ἐπιστάντος Ξενοκράτους, — Λαβῶν, ἔφη, τοῦτον, μαστίγωσον· ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀργίζομαι.

SOCRATES.

10. Σωκράτης πρὸς Ξανθίππην, πρότερον μὲν λοιδοροῦσαν, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ περιχέασαν αὐτῷ, — Οὐκ ἔλεγον, εἶπεν, ὅτι Ξανθίππη βροντῶσα καὶ ὕδωρ πέμψει; 11. Πρὸς Ἀλκιβιάδην εἰπόντα, Οὐκ ἀνεκτὴ ἡ Ξανθίππη λοιδοροῦσα, — Οὐ καὶ σύ, εἶπε, χηνῶν βοῶντων ἀνέχη.

DIOGENES.

12. Διογένης πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, κακὸν εἶναι τὸ ζῆν, — οὐ τὸ ζῆν, εἶπεν, ἀλλὰ τὸ κακῶς ζῆν. 13. Διογένης ὁ Σινωπεύς, ὁ κύων ἐπικαλούμενος, παντὶ τόπῳ ἐχρήτο εἰς πάντα, ἀριστῶν τε καὶ καθεύδων καὶ διαλεγόμενος. Βακτηρίᾳ ἐπηρείσατο ἀσθενήσας· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ διαπαντὸς ἐφόρει αὐτήν. Καὶ πῆραν ἐκομίσατο, ἔνθα αὐτῷ τὰ σιτία ἦν. Ἐπιστείλας δὲ τινὶ οἰκίδιον αὐτῷ προνοήσασθαι, καὶ βραδύνοντος, πίθον τινὰ ἔσχεν οἰκίαν.

14. Θεασάμενός ποτε παιδίον ταῖς χερσὶ πῖνον, ἐξέρριψε τῆς πῆρας τὴν κοτύλην, εἰπών, — Παιδίον με νενίκηκεν εὐτελείᾳ. Ἐξέβαλε δὲ καὶ τὸ τρυβλίον, ὁμοίως παιδίον θεασάμενος, ἐπειδὴ κατέαξε τὸ σκεῦος, τῷ κοίλῳ ἄρτῳ τὴν φακὴν ὑποδεχόμενον.

15. Μοχθηροῦ τινος ἀνθρώπου ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, Μηδὲν εἰσίτω κακόν· — Ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ἔφη, ποῦ εἰσέλθοι ἄν; 16. Πρὸς τοὺς ἐρπύσαντας ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν μῦς, — Ἴδού, φησί, καὶ Διογένης παρασίτους τρέφει. 17. Πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, ποία

ῥα δεῖ ἀριστᾶν,—Εἰ μὲν πλούσιος, ἔφη, ὅταν θέλῃ, εἰ δὲ πένης, ὅταν ἔχῃ. 18. Πλάτωνος ὀρισαμένου,—Ἄνθρωπός ἐστι ζῶον δίπουν, ἄπτερον—καὶ εὐδοκίμου ἄνθρωπος, τίλας ἀλεκτρούνα εἰσήνεγκεν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔφη,—Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Πλάτωνος ἄνθρωπος.

ANTISTHENES.

19. Ἀντισθένης ποτὲ ἐπαινούμενος ὑπὸ πονηρῶν,—Ἀγωνιῶ, ἔφη, μή τι κακὸν εἵργασμαι. 20. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί αὐτῷ περιγέγονεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας, ἔφη,—Τὸ δύνασθαι ἑαυτῷ ὁμιλεῖν.

21. Αἰρετώτερον εἶπεν εἶναι, εἰς κόρακας ἐμπεσεῖν, ἢ εἰς κόλακας· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἀποθανόντος τὸ σῶμα, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντος τὴν ψυχὴν λυμαίνεσθαι.

SOLON. GORGIAS.

22. Σόλων ἀποβαλὼν υἱὸν ἔκλαυσεν. Εἰπόντος δέ τινος πρὸς αὐτόν, ὥς οὐδὲν προὔργου ποιεῖ κλαίων,—Δὶ αὐτὸ γάρ τοι τοῦτο, ἔφη, κλαίω. 23. Γοργίας ὁ Λεοντίνος ἐρωτηθεὶς, ποία διαίτη χρώμενος εἰς μακρὸν γῆρας ἦλθεν,—Οὐδὲν οὐδέποτε, ἔφη, πρὸς ἡδονὴν οὔτε φαγών, οὔτε δράσας. 24. Γοργίας ἤδη γηραιὸς ὑπάρχων, ἐρωτηθεὶς, εἰ ἡδέως ἀποθνήσκοι,—Μάλιστα, εἶπεν· ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐκ σαπροῦ καὶ ρέοντος οἰκιδίου ἀσμένως ἀπαλλάττομαι.

PITTACUS. XENOPHON.

25. Πιττακὸς ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος, καὶ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν αὐτὸν κολάσαι, ἀφῆκεν, εἰπών,—Συγγνώμη τιμωρίας ἀμείνων· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡμέρου φύσεως ἐστί, τὸ δὲ

θηριώδους. 26. Γρύλλος, ὁ Ξενοφώντος υἱός, ἐν τῇ μάχῃ περὶ Μαντίνειαν ἰσχυρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος ἐτελεύτησεν. Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ καὶ Ἑπαμινώνδας ἔπεσε. Τηνικαῦτα δὴ καὶ τὸν Ξενοφώντά φασι θύειν ἐστεμμένον· ἀπαγγελλθέντος δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ παιδός, ἀποστεφανώσασθαι ἔπειτα μαθόντα ὅτι γενναίως, πάλιν ἐπιθέσθαι τὸν στέφανον. Ἕνιοι δὲ οὐδὲ δακρῦσαί φασιν αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ γὰρ εἰπεῖν, ἥδειν θνητὸν γεγεννηκώς.

2. ANECDOTES OF STATESMEN AND KINGS.

ARCHELAUS. DIONYSIUS.

27. Χαριέντως ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀρχέλαος, ἀδολέσχου κούρεως περιβαλόντος αὐτῷ τὸ ὠμόλινον, καὶ πυθομένου,—Πῶς σε κείρω, βασιλεῦ;—Σιωπῶν, ἔφη. 28. Ὁ νεώτερος Διονύσιος ἔλεγε πολλοὺς τρέφειν σοφιστάς, οὐ θαυμάζων ἐκείνους, ἀλλὰ δι' ἐκείνων θαυμάζεσθαι βουλόμενος.

PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON.

29. Φίλιππος ἔλεγε, κρεῖττον εἶναι στρατόπεδον ἐλάφων, λέοντος στρατηγούντος, ἢ λεόντων, ἐλάφου στρατηγούντος. 30. Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατήρ, Ἀθηναίους μακαρίζειν ἔλεγεν, εἰ καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν αἰρεῖσθαι δέκα στρατηγούς· εὐρίσκουσιν αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ἓνα μόνον στρατηγὸν εὐρηκέναι, Παρμενίωνα. 31. Φίλιππος ἐρωτώμενος, οὔστινας μάλιστα φιλεῖ, καὶ οὔστινας μάλιστα μισεῖ,—Τοὺς μέλλοντας, ἔφη, προδιδόναι μάλιστα φιλῶ, τοὺς δ' ἤδη προδεδωκότας μάλιστα μισῶ.

32. Ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μεγάλη νίκη ἐνίκησε Φίλιππος. Ἐπαρθεῖς δὲ τῇ εὐπραγίᾳ, ὥτεο δεῖν αὐτὸν ὑπομιμνήσκεσθαι, ὅτι ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν, καὶ προσέταξε παιδί τινι τοῦτο ἔργον ἔχειν. Τρὶς δὲ ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ὁ παῖς ἔλεγεν αὐτῷ,—Φίλιππε ἄνθρωπος εἶ.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

33. Ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος Διογένει εἰς λόγους ἐλθὼν, οὕτω κατεπλάγη τὸν βίον καὶ το ἀξίωμα τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὥστε πολλάκις αὐτοῦ μνημονεύων λέγειν, εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος ἦμην, Διογένης ἂν ἦμην. 34. Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀναξάρχου περὶ κόσμων ἀπειρίας ἀκούων ἐδάκρυε, καὶ τῶν φίλων ἐρωτησάντων αὐτόν, τί δακρύει;—Οὐκ ἄξιον, ἔφη, δακρύνειν, εἰ κόσμων ὄντων ἀπείρων, ἐνὸς οὐδέπω κύριοι γεγόναμεν;

THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER.

35. Πτολεμαῖόν φασι τὸν Λάγον, καταπλουτίζοντα τοὺς φίλους αὐτοῦ ὑπερχαίρειν· ἔλεγε δέ, ἄμεινον εἶναι πλουτίζειν ἢ πλουτεῖν. 36. Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τινὰ μακαρίζουσιν αὐτὸν γράων,—Εἰ ἤδεις, ἔφη, ὦ μήτερ, ὅσων κακῶν μεστόν ἐστι τουτὶ τὸ ράκος, δείξας τὸ διάδημα, οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ κοπρίας κείμενον αὐτὸ ἐβάστασας.

THEMISTOCLES.

37. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐρωτηθεὶς πότερον Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐβούλετ' ἂν εἶναι ἢ Ὀμηρος; Σὺ δὲ αὐτός, ἔφη, πότερον ἠθέλες ὁ νικῶν ἐν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ ὁ κηρύσσων τοὺς νικῶντας εἶναι;

38. Θεμιστοκλῆς πρὸς τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἔλεγέ τι ὑπεναντίον, καὶ ἀνέτεινεν αὐτῷ τὴν βακτηρίαν ὁ Εὐρυβιάδης. Ὁ δέ, πάταξον μὲν, ἔφη, ἄκουσον δέ· ἤδει δέ, ὅτι ἂ μέλλει λέγειν τῷ κοινῷ λυσιτελεῖ. 39. Σεριφίου τινὸς πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰπόντος, ὡς οὐ δι' αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν πόλιν ἔνδοξός ἐστιν, ἀληθῆ λέγεις, εἶπεν, ἀλλ' οὔτ' ἂν ἐγὼ Σερίφιος ὦν ἐγενόμην ἔνδοξος, οὔτε σύ, Ἀθηναῖος.

EPAMINONDAS.

40. Ἐπαμινώνδας ἓνα εἶχε τρίβωνα· εἰ δέ ποτε αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν εἰς γναφεῖον, αὐτὸς ὑπέμενεν οἴκοι δι' ἀπορίαν ἑτέρου. 41. Ἐπαμινώνδας, ὁ Θηβαῖος, ἰδὼν στρατόπεδον μέγα καὶ καλόν, στρατηγὸν οὐκ ἔχον,— Ἡλίκον, ἔφη, θηρίον, καὶ κεφαλὴν οὐκ ἔχει.

PERICLES.

42. Ὁ Περικλῆς ἐν τῷ λοιμῷ τοὺς παῖδας ἀποβαλὼν, ἀνδρειότατα τὸν θάνατον αὐτῶν ἤνεγκε, καὶ πάντας Ἀθηναίους ἔπεισε τοὺς τῶν φιλτάτων θανάτους εὐθυμότερον φέρειν.

SECTION III.

FABLES OF ÆSOP.

1. THE WOLF.

Λύκος ἰδὼν ποιμένας ἐσθίοντας ἐν σκηνῇ πρόβατον, ἐγγὺς προσελθὼν,— Ἡλίκος, ἔφη, ἂν ἦν θόρυβος, εἰ ἐγὼ τοῦτο ἐποίουν!

2. THE LIONESS.

Λέαινα, ὄνειδιζομένη ὑπ' ἀλώπεκος, ἐπὶ τὸ διὰ παντὸς ἓνα τίκτειν,—Ἔνα, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ λέοντα.

3. THE GNAT AND THE OX.

Κώνωψ ἐπὶ κέρατος βοὸς ἐκαθέσθη καὶ ἤλει· εἶπε δὲ πρὸς τὸν βοῦν,—Εἰ βαρῶ σου τὸν τένοντα, ἀναχωρήσω. Ὁ δὲ ἔφη,—Οὔτε ὅτε ἦλθες ἔγνων, οὔτε ἐὰν μένης, μελήσει μοι.

4. THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

Γεωργὸς χειμῶνος ὥρα ὄφιν εὐρὼν ὑπὸ κρίους πεπηγότα, τοῦτον λαβὼν ὑπὸ κόλπου κατέθετο. Θερμανθεὶς δὲ ἐκείνος, καὶ ἀναλαβὼν τὴν ἰδίαν φύσιν, ἔπληξε τὸν εὐεργέτην.

5. THE FOX AND THE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

Βότρυας πεπείρους ἀλώπηξ κρεμαμένους ἰδοῦσα, τούτους ἐπειράτο καταφαγεῖν. Πολλὰ δὲ καμούσα καὶ μὴ δυνηθεῖσα ψαῦσαι, τὴν λύπην παραμυθουμένη, ἔλεγεν,—Ὅμφακες ἔτι εἰσίν.

6. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

Ἐριφος ἐπὶ τινος δώματος ἐστῶς, ἐπειδὴ λύκον παριόντα εἶδεν, ἐλοιδορεῖ καὶ ἔσκωπτεν αὐτόν. Ὁ δὲ λύκος ἔφη,—ὦ οὔτος, οὐ σύ με λαιδορεῖς, ἀλλὰ ὁ τόπος.

7. THE BOY BATHING.

Παῖς λουσάμενος ἐν ποταμῷ ἐκινδύνευε πνιγῆναι καὶ ἰδὼν τινα παροδίτην, ἐπεφώνει,—βοήθησον. Ὁ

δὲ ἐμέμφετο τῷ παιδί τὴν τολμηρίαν. Τὸ δὲ παιδίον εἶπεν,—'Αλλὰ νῦν μοι βοήθησον, ὕστερον δὲ σωθέντι μέμφου.

8. THE HOUND AND THE FOX.

Κύων θηρευτικὸς λέοντα ἰδὼν, τοῦτον ἐδίωκεν ὡς δὲ ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐκείνος ἐβρυχήσατο, ὁ κύων φοβηθεὶς εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω ἔφυγεν. Ἀλώπηξ δὲ θεασαμένη αὐτὸν ἔφη,—'Ω κακὴ κεφαλὴ, σὺ λέοντα ἐδίωκες, οὔτινος οὐδὲ τὸν βρυχηθμὸν ὑπήνεγκας;

9. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Λύκος ἀμνὸν ἐδίωκεν, ὁ δὲ εἰς ναὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλουμένον δὲ τοῦ λύκου τὸν ἀμνόν, καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς τῷ θεῷ, ἐκείνος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν,—'Αλλ' αἰρετώτερόν μοί ἐστι θεῷ θυσίαν εἶναι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρῆναι.

10. THE ASS IN THE LION'S SKIN.

Ὄνος δορὰν λέοντος ἐπενδυθεὶς, λέων ἐνομίζετο πᾶσι, καὶ φυγὴ μὲν ἦν ἀνθρώπων, φυγὴ δὲ ποιμνίων. Ὡς δὲ ἄνεμος βιαιότερον πνεύσας ἐγύμνου αὐτὸν τοῦ προκαλύμματος, τότε πάντες ἐπιδραμόντες ξύλοις καὶ ῥοπάλοις αὐτὸν ἔπαιον.

11. THE WOMAN AND THE HEN.

Γυνὴ τις χήρα ὄρνιν εἶχε, καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὦν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δέ, ὡς, εἰ πλείους τῇ ὄρνιθι κριθὰς παραβάλοι, δις τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ ὄρνις πιμελὴς γενομένη οὐδ' ἅπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἠδύνατο.

12. THE BIRDS AND THE PEACOCK.

Τῶν ὀρνίθων βουλομένων ποιῆσαι βασιλέα, ταῷς
 ἑαυτὸν ἡξίου διὰ τὸ κάλλος χειροτονεῖν. Αἰρουμένων
 δὲ τοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ κολοῖος ὑπολαβὼν ἔφη,—
 Ἀλλ' εἰ, σοῦ βασιλεύοντος, ὁ αἰτὸς ἡμᾶς καταδιώκειν
 ἐπιχειρήσει, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσεις;

13. THE BOY AND THE SNAILS.

Γεωργοῦ παῖς ὥπτα κοχλίας ἀκούσας δὲ αὐτῶν
 τρυζόντων, ἔφη,—ὦ κάκιστα ζῶα, τῶν οἰκιῶν ὑμῶν
 ἐμπιπραμένων, αὐτοὶ ἄδετε;

14. THE HORSE AND HIS GROOM.

Κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ὁ ἱπποκόμος κλέπτων καὶ
 πωλῶν, τὸν ἵππον ἔτρῖβε καὶ ἐκτένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας·
 ἔφη δὲ ὁ ἵππος,—Εἰ θέλεις ἀληθῶς καλὸν εἶναί με,
 τὴν κριθὴν τὴν τρέφουσιν μὴ πῶλει.

15. THE HEN AND THE SWALLOW.

Ὅρνις ὄφews ὡὰ εὐρούσα, ἐπιμελῶς ἐκθερμάνασα
 ἐξεκόλαψε· χελιδὼν δέ, θεασαμένη αὐτήν, ἔφη,—ὦ
 ματαία, τί ταῦτα τρέφεις, ἅπερ αὐξηθέντα ἀπὸ σοῦ
 πρώτης τοῦ ἀδικεῖν ἄρξεται;

16. THE FLY.

Μυῖα, ἐμπεσουῖσα εἰς χύτραν κρέατος, ἐπειδὴ
 ὑποπνίγεσθαι ἔμελλεν, ἔφη πρὸς ἑαυτήν· Ἀλλ' ἔγωγε
 καὶ βέβρωκα, καὶ πέπωκα, καὶ λέλουμαι, καὶ ἀποθάνω
 οὐδὲν μέλει μοι.

17. THE FOX AND THE MASK.

Ἀλώπηξ εἰς οἰκίαν ἐλθοῦσα ὑποκριτοῦ, καὶ ἕκαστα τῶν αὐτοῦ σκευῶν διερευνημένη, εὔρε καὶ κεφαλὴν μορμολυκείου εὐφυῶς κατεσκευασμένην ἣν καὶ ἀναλαβοῦσα ταῖς χερσίν, ἔφη,—ὦ οἷα κεφαλὴ, καὶ ἐγκέφαλον οὐκ ἔχει !

18. THE RAVEN AND HIS DAM.

Κόραξ νοσῶν ἔφη τῇ μητρί,—Μῆτερ, εὔχου τῷ θεῷ, καὶ μὴ θρήνηι. Ἡ δ' ὑπολαβοῦσα ἔφη,—Τίς σε, ὦ τέκνον, τῶν θεῶν ἐλεήσει ; τίνος γὰρ κρέας ὑπὸ σοῦ γε οὐκ ἐκλάπη ;

19. THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW.

Κύων, κρέας φέρων, ποταμὸν διέβαινε· θεασάμενος δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιὰν ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος, ὑπέλαβεν ἕτερον κύνα εἶναι κρέας κατέχοντα· καὶ, ἀφείς τὸ ἴδιον, ὥρμησε τὸ ἐκείνου λαβεῖν· ἀπώλεσε δὲ ἀμφοτέρω· τὸ μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἦν· ὃ δὲ κατεῖχεν ὑπὸ τοῦ ρεύματος κατεσύρετο.

20. THE HORSE AND THE STAG.

Ἴππος κατεῖχε λειμῶνα μόνος· ἐλθόντος δ' ἐλάφου, καὶ διαφθείροντος τὴν νομὴν, βουλόμενος τιμωρῆσθαι τὸν ἔλαφον, ἠρώτα τιν' ἄνθρωπον, εἰ δύναιτο μετ' αὐτοῦ κολάσαι τὸν ἔλαφον· ὁ δ' ἔφησεν, ἐὰν λάβῃ χαλινάν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναβῇ ἐπ' αὐτόν, ἔχων ἀκόντια· συνομολογήσαντος δέ, καὶ ἀναβάντος, ἀντὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐδούλευσεν ἤδη τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.

21. THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANTS.

Χειμῶνος ὥρα τῶν σίτων βραχέντων, οἱ μύρμηκες ἔψυχον· τέττιξ δὲ λιμώττων ἦται αὐτοὺς τροφήν· οἱ δὲ μύρμηκες εἶπον αὐτῷ,—Διὰ τί τὸ θέρος οὐ συνήγες τροφήν; Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν,—Οὐκ ἐσχόλαζον, ἀλλ' ἦδον μουσικῶς· οἱ δὲ γελάσαντες εἶπον,—Ἄλλ' εἰ θέρους ὥραις ἡὔλεις, χειμῶνος ὀρχοῦ.

22. THE OLD MAN AND DEATH.

Γέρων ποτὲ ξύλα τεμὼν ἐξ ὄρους, καπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἀράμενος, ἐπειδὴ πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἐπηχισμένος ἐβάδισεν, ἀπειρήκως, ἀπέθετό τε τὰ ξύλα, καὶ τὸν θάνατον ἐλθεῖν ἐπεκαλεῖτο· τοῦ δὲ θανάτου εὐθύς ἐπιστάντος, καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν πυνθανομένου δι' ἣν αὐτὸν καλοῖη, ὁ γέρων ἔφη,—Ἵνα τὸν φόρτον τοῦτον ἄρας ἐπιθῇς μοι.

23. THE DOG AND HIS MASTER.

Ἐχων τις κύνα Μελιταῖον καὶ ὄνον, διετέλει τῷ κυνὶ προσπαίζων· καὶ εἴ ποτε ἔξω δεῖπνον εἶχεν, ἐκόμιζέ τι αὐτῷ καὶ προσιόντι παρέβαλεν· ὁ δὲ ὄνος ζηλώσας προέδραμεν αὐτός, καὶ σκιρτῶν ἐλάκτισε τὸν δεσπότην· καὶ οὗτος ἀγανακτήσας ἐκέλευσε παίοντα αὐτὸν ἀναγαγεῖν πρὸς τὸν μυλῶνα, καὶ τοῦτον δῆσαι.

24. THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

Λύκου λαιμῷ ὁστέον ἐπεπήγει· ὁ δὲ γεράνῳ μισθὸν παρέξειν εἶπεν, εἰ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῆς ἐπιβαλοῦσα, τὸ ὅστωυν ἐκ τοῦ λαιμοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλῃ· ἡ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐκβαλοῦσα, δολιχόδειρος οὔσα, τὸν μισθὸν ἐπεζήτει.

ὅστις γελάσας, καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας θήξας,—Ἄρκεϊ σοι μισθός, ἔφη, τοῦτο καὶ μόνον, ὅτι ἐκ λύκου στόματος καὶ ὀδόντων ἐξείλες κάρα σῶον, μηδὲν παθοῦσα.

25. THE LION AND THE ASS.

Λέων καὶ ὄνος κοινωνίαν θέμενοι, ἐξῆλθον ἐπὶ θήραν γενομένων δὲ αὐτῶν κατὰ τι σπήλαιον, ἐν ᾧ αἶγες ἄγριαι, ὁ μὲν λέων πρὸ τοῦ στομίου στάς, ἐξιούσας τὰς αἶγας συνελάμβανεν· ὁ δὲ ὄνος ἔνδον εἰσελθὼν ἐνήλατο αὐταῖς, καὶ ὠγκᾶτο ἐκφοβεῖν βουλόμενος· τοῦ δὲ λέοντος τὰς πλείστας συλλαβόντος, ἐξελθὼν ἐκείνος ἐπυνθάνετο αὐτοῦ· εἰ γενναίως ἡγωνίσαστο, καὶ τὰς αἶγας ἐξεδίωξεν· ὁ δὲ εἶπεν,—Ἄλλ' εὖ ἴσθι ὅτι καὶ γὰρ ἄν σε ἐφοβήθην, εἰ μὴ ἤδειν σε ὄνον ὄντα.

26. THE STAG AT THE FOUNTAIN.

Ἐλαφος διψήσας ἐπὶ πηγὴν ἦλθεν· ἰδὼν δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιάν, τοὺς μὲν πόδας ἐμέμφετο ὡς λεπτοὺς καὶ ἀσθενεῖς ὄντας· τὰ δὲ κέρατα αὐτοῦ ἐπῆναι, ὡς μέγιστα καὶ εὐμήκη· μηδέπω πιὼν, κυνηγοῦ καταλαβόντος, ἔφευγεν· ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ τόπον δραμὼν καὶ εἰς ὕλην ἐμβάς, τοῖς κέρασιν ἐμπλακεῖς ἐθηρεύθη· ἔφη δέ,—ᾠ μάταιος ἐγώ! ὃς ἐκ μὲν τῶν ποδῶν ἐσώθην, οἷς ἐμεμφόμην, ἐκ δὲ τῶν κεράτων προεδόθην, οἷς ἐκαυχώμην.

27. THE FOX AND THE RAVEN.

Κόραξ, κρέας ἀρπάσας, ἐπὶ τινος δένδρου ἐκάθισεν· ἀλώπηξ δὲ τοῦτον ἰδοῦσα, καὶ βουλευθεῖσα περιγενέσθαι τοῦ κρέατος, στᾶσα κάτωθεν ἐπῆναι αὐτόν, ὡς

εὐμεγεθὲς καὶ καλὸν ὄρνεον καὶ θηρευτικὸν καὶ εὐμορφον· καὶ λέγουσα, "Ὅτι ἤρμοζέ σοι βασιλέα εἶναι ὀρνέων, εἰ καὶ φωνητικὸς ὑπῆρχες· ἀλλ' ὧ ποῖον ὄρνεον, καὶ ἄλαλον ὑπάρχεις· Ὁ δὲ κόραξ, ἀκούσας ταῦτα, καὶ χαυνωθεὶς τοῖς ἐπαίνοις, ρίψας τὸ κρέας, μεγάλως ἐκεκράγει· ἡ δ' ἀλώπηξ, δραμοῦσα καὶ λαβοῦσα τὸ κρέας, ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· "Ἐχεις, κόραξ, ἅπαντα, νοῦς δέ σοι λείπει.

28. THE CITY MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE.

Μῦς ἀρουραῖος ἀστικῶ γίνεται φίλος μνῆ, καὶ τὴν φιλίαν πιστούμενος, πρῶτος εἰς ἀγρόν τὸν ἀστικὸν παρελάμβανεν, καὶ ξενίαν αὐτῷ παρετίθει καὶ τράπεζαν, ἃ φέρειν οἶδε τοῖς ἐνοικοῦσιν ἀγρόν· ἀμειβόμενος δὲ τὴν ξενίαν ὁ ἀστικός, εἰς ἄστυ τὸν ἀρουραῖον ἐκόμιζεν, καὶ εἰς ἀνδρὸς εὐπόρου παρελάμβανεν οἶκον· ὡς δὲ τῶν ὄντων ἤδη προσάπτεσθαι ἤθελον, προσιών τις ἀνέκοπτε· καὶ τοσαντάκις τῆς ἐν τοῖς ὄψοις ἀπηλαύνοντο πείρας, ὡσάκις ἐπειρῶντο μεταλαμβάνειν· καὶ τελευταῖον ὁ ἀρουραῖος, "Ἀπειμι, ἔφη, τὴν ἐν ἀγροῖς προτιμῶν μετριότητα τῆς ἐν ἄστει τρυφῆς

29. THE FROGS ASKING A KING.

Βάτραχοι, λυπούμενοι περὶ τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀναρχίας, πρέσβεις ἔπεμψαν πρὸς τὸν Δία, βασιλέα αὐτοῖς παρασχεῖν· ὁ δὲ συνιδὼν αὐτῶν τὴν εὐήθειαν, ξύλον εἰς τὴν λίμνην καθῆκεν καὶ οἱ βάτραχοι, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καταπλαγέντες τὸν ψόφον, εἰς τὰ βάθη τῆς λίμνης ἔδυσαν· ὕστερον δέ, ὡς ἀκίνητον ἦν τὸ ξύλον, ἀναδύντες, εἰς τοσοῦτον καταφρονήσεως ἤλθον, ὡς καὶ ἐπιβαίνοντες

αὐτῷ ἐπικαθέζεσθαι· ἀναξιοπαθοῦντες δὲ τοιοῦτον ἔχειν βασιλέα, ἦκον ἐκ δευτέρου πρὸς τὸν Δία, καὶ τοῦτον παρεκάλουν ἀλλάξαι αὐτοῖς τὸν ἀρχηγόν· τὸν γὰρ πρῶτον λίαν εἶναι νωχελῆ καὶ ἀδόκιμον· ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς, ἀγανακτήσας κατ' αὐτῶν, ὕδρον αὐτοῖς ἔπεμψεν, ὑφ' οὗ συλλαμβανόμενοι κατησθίοντο.

30. MERCURY AND THE STATUARY.

Ἑρμῆς γινῶναι βουλόμενος ἐν τίνι τιμῇ παρ' ἀνθρώποις ἐστίν, ἦκεν εἰς ἀγαλματοποιουῦ, ἑαυτὸν εἰκάσας ἀνθρώπῳ· καὶ θεασάμενος ἄγαλμα τοῦ Διός, ἡρώτα, πόσου τίς αὐτὸ πρίασθαι δύναται; τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος,—δραχμῆς· γελάσας,—Πόσου τὸ τῆς Ἥρας, ἔφη· εἰπόντος δέ,—πλείονος, ἰδὼν καὶ τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἄγαλμα, καὶ νομίσας, ὥς ἐπειδὴ ἄγγελός ἐστι θεῶν καὶ κερδῶς, πολὺν αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις εἶναι τὸν λόγον, ἤρετο περὶ αὐτοῦ· ὁ δ' ἀγαλματοποιὸς ἔφη,—Ἐὰν τούτους ὠνήσῃ, καὶ τοῦτ' ἀν προσθήκῃ σοι δίδωμι.

SECTION IV.

DIALOGUES OF LUCIAN.

1. DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

DIALOGUE 1.—CHARON, MENIPPUS, AND HERMES,

(*Mercury.*)

ΧΑ. Ἀπόδος, ὦ κατάρατε, τὰ πορθμεῖα.

ΜΕ. Βόα, εἰ τοῦτό σοι ἥδιον, ὦ Χάρων.

ΧΑ. Ἀπόδος, φημί, ἀνθ' ὧν σε διεπορθμευσάμην.

ΜΕ. Οὐκ ἂν λάβοις παρὰ τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος.

ΧΑ. Ἔστι δέ τις ὀβολὸν μὴ ἔχων;

ΜΕ. Εἰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλος τις, οὐκ οἶδα· ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἔχω.

ΧΑ. Καὶ μὴν ἄγξω σε, νῆ τὸν Πλούτωνα, ᾧ μιარέ, ἦν μὴ ἀποδῶς.

10 ΜΕ. Καγὼ τῷ ξύλῳ σου πατάξας διαλύσω τὸ κρανίον.

ΧΑ. Μάτην οὖν ἔση πεπλευκὼς τοσοῦτον πλοῦν;

ΜΕ. Ὁ Ἑρμῆς ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ σοι ἀποδοτόν, ὅς με παρέδωκέ σοι.

15 ἙΡ. Νῆ Δία, ὠνάμην γε, εἰ μέλλω καὶ ὑπερεκτίνειν τῶν νεκρῶν.

ΧΑ. Οὐκ ἀποστήσομαί σου.

ΜΕ. Τούτου γε ἔνεκα νεωλκήσας τὸ πορθμεῖον, παράμενε· πλὴν ἀλλ' ὃ γε μὴ ἔχω, πῶς ἂν λάβοις;

20 ΧΑ. Σὺ δ' οὐκ ἤδεις ὥς κομίζεσθαι δέον;

ΜΕ. Ἦιδειν μὲν, οὐκ εἶχον δέ· τί οὖν; ἐχρῆν διὰ τοῦτο μὴ ἀποθαμεῖν;

ΧΑ. Μόνος οὖν αὐχῆσεις προῖκα πεπλευκέναι;

ΜΕ. Οὐ προῖκα, ᾧ βέλτιστε· καὶ γὰρ ἦντλησα,
25 καὶ τῆς κώπης συνεπελαβόμην, καὶ οὐκ ἔκλαον μόνος τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιβατῶν.

ΧΑ. Οὐδὲν ταῦτα πρὸς τὰ πορθμεῖα· τὸν ὀβολὸν ἀποδοῦναί σε δεῖ· οὐ γὰρ θέμις ἄλλως γενέσθαι.

ΜΕ. Οὐκοῦν ἀπάγαγέ με αὖθις ἐς τὸν βίον.

30 ΧΑ. Χάριεν λέγεις, ἵνα καὶ πληγὰς ἐπὶ τούτῳ παρὰ τοῦ Αἰακοῦ προσλάβω.

ΜΕ. Μὴ ἐνόχλει οὖν.

ΧΑ. Δεῖξον τί ἐν τῇ πῆρᾳ ἔχεις.

ΜΕ. Θέρμους, εἰ θέλεις, καὶ τῆς Ἑκάτης τὸ δεῖπνον.

35 ΧΑ. Πόθεν τοῦτον ἡμῖν, ᾧ Ἑρμῇ, τὸν κύνα ἡγαγες;

οἷα δὲ καὶ ἐλάλει παρὰ τὸν πλοῦν, τῶν ἐπιβατῶν τῶν
ἀπάντων καταγελῶν, καὶ ἐπισκώπτων, καὶ μόνος ᾄδων,
οἰμωζόντων ἐκείνων;

ΕΡ. Ἀγνοεῖς, ὦ Χάρων, ὅντινα ἄνδρα διεπορθμεύ-
σας; ἐλεύθερον ἀκριβῶς, κούδενός αὐτῷ μέλει· οὗτός 40
ἐστὶν ὁ Μένιππος.

ΧΑ. Καὶ μὴν ἂν σε λάβω ποτέ—

ΜΕ. Ἄν λάβῃς, ὦ βέλτιστε· δις δὲ οὐκ ἂν λάβοις.

DIALOGUE 2.—CRÆSUS, PLUTO, MENIPPUS, MIDAS,
AND SARDANAPALUS.

ΚΡ. Οὐ φέρομεν, ὦ Πλούτων, Μένιππον τουτονὶ
τὸν κύνα παροικούντα· ὥστε ἢ ἐκεῖνόν ποι μετástησον,
ἢ ἡμεῖς μετοικήσομεν εἰς ἕτερον τόπον.

ΠΛ. Τί δ' ὑμᾶς δεινὸν ἐργάζεται, ὁμόνεκρος ὢν;

ΚΡ. Ἐπειδὴν ἡμεῖς οἰμώζωμεν, καὶ στένωμεν, 5
ἐκείνων μεμνημένοι τῶν ἄνω, Μίδας μὲν οὐτοσὶ τοῦ
χρυσίου, Σαρδανάπαλος δὲ τῆς πολλῆς τρυφῆς, ἐγὼ
δὲ τῶν θησανρῶν, ἐπιγελαῖ καὶ ἐξονειδίζει, ἀνδράποδα
καθάρματα ἡμᾶς ἀποκαλῶν. ἐνίστε δὲ καὶ ᾄδων,
πιταράττει ἡμῶν τὰς οἰμωγὰς· καὶ ὅλως, λυπηρὸς ἐστί. 10

ΠΛ. Τί ταῦτά φασιν, ὦ Μένιππε;

ΜΕ. Ἀληθῆ, ὦ Πλούτων· μισῶ γὰρ αὐτούς, ἀγεν-
εῖς καὶ ὀλεθρίους ὄντας, οἷς οὐκ ἀπέχρησε βιώναι
λακῶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποθανόντες ἔτι μέμνηνται, καὶ περιέ-
χονται τῶν ἄνω. χαίρω τοιγαροῦν ἀνιῶν αὐτούς. 15

ΠΛ. Ἀλλ' οὐ χρή· λυποῦνται γὰρ οὐ μικρῶν
τερούμενοι.

ΜΕ. Καὶ σὺ μωραίνεις, ὦ Πλούτων, ὁμόψηφος
ὄν τοῖς τούτων στεναγμοῖς;

20 ΠΛ. Οὐδαμῶς· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἐθέλοιμι στασιάζειν ὑμᾶς.

ΜΕ. Καὶ μὴν, ὦ κάκιστοι Λυδῶν, καὶ Φρυγῶν, καὶ Ἀσσυρίων, οὕτω γινώσκετε, ὥς οὐδὲ παυσομένου μου· ἔνθα γὰρ ἂν ἵητε, ἀκολουθήσω, ἀνιῶν, καὶ κατὰ-
25 δων, καὶ καταγελῶν.

ΚΡ. Ταῦτα οὐχ ὕβρις;

ΜΕ. Οὐκ· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα ὕβρις ἦν, ἃ ὑμεῖς ἐποιεῖτε, προσκυνεῖσθαι ἀξιούντες, καὶ ἐλευθέροις ἀνδράσιν ἐντρυφῶντες, καὶ τοῦ θανάτου τὸ παράπαν οὐ μνη-
30 μονεύοντες· τοιγαροῦν οἰμώξεσθε, πάντων ἐκείνων ἀφηρημένοι.

ΚΡ. Πολλῶν γε, ὦ θεοί, καὶ μεγάλων κτημάτων.

ΜΙ. Ὅσου μὲν ἐγὼ χρυσοῦ.

ΣΑ. Ὅσης δὲ ἐγὼ τρυφῆς.

35 ΜΕ. Εὐγε, οὕτω ποιεῖτε. ὀδύρεσθε μὲν ὑμεῖς ἐγὼ δέ, τὸ “Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν” πολλάκις συνείρων, ἐπάσσομαι ὑμῖν. πρέποι γὰρ ἂν ταῖς τοιαύταις οἰμωγαῖς ἐπαδόμενον.

DIALOGUE 3.—ZENOPHANTUS AND CALLIDEMIDES.

ΖΗ. Σὺ δέ, ὦ Καλλιδημίδη, πῶς ἀπέθανες; ἐγὼ μὲν γάρ, ὅτι παράσιτος ἂν Δεινίου, πλέον τοῦ ἱκανοῦ ἐμφαγών, ἀπεπνίγην, οἶσθα· παρῆς γὰρ ἀποθνήσκοντ
μοι.

5 ΚΑ. Παρῆν, ὦ Ζηνόφαντε· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν παράδοξόν τι ἐγένετο· οἶσθα γὰρ καὶ σύ που Πτοιόδωρον τὸ γέροντα.

ΖΗ. Τὸν ἄτεκνον, τὸν πλούσιον, ᾧ σε τὰ πολλὰ ἥδειν συνόντα;

ΚΑ. Ἐκεῖνον αὐτὸν ἀεὶ ἐθεράπευον, ὑπισχνούμενος 10
ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τεθνήξεσθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐς μήκιστον
ἐπετείνετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν Τιθωνὸν ὁ γέρων ἔζη, ἐπίτο-
μόν τινα ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν κλῆρον ἐξηῦρον· πριάμενος γὰρ
φάρμακον, ἀνέπεισα τὸν οἰνοχόον, ἐπειδὰν τάχιστα ὁ
Πτοιοδῶρος αἰτήσῃ πιεῖν—πίνει δ' ἐπεικῶς ζωρότερον 15
—ἐμβαλόντα ἐς κύλικα, ἔτοιμον ἔχειν αὐτό, καὶ ἐπι-
δοῦναι αὐτῷ· εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσῃ, ἐλεύθερον ἐπωμο-
τάμην ἀφήσειν αὐτόν.

ΖΗ. Τί οὖν ἐγένετο; πάντ' γάρ τι παράδοξον ἐοεῖν
ῥοικας.

20

ΚΑ. Ἐπεὶ τοίνυν λουσάμενοι ἤκομεν, δύο ἤδη ὁ
μειρακίσκος κύλικας ἐτοίμους ἔχων, τὴν μὲν τῷ Πτοιο-
δῶρῳ, τὴν ἔχουσαν τὸ φάρμακον, τὴν δ' ἑτέραν ἐμοί,
τφαλεῖς οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως, ἐμοὶ μὲν τὸ φάρμακον,
Πτοιοδῶρῳ δὲ τὴν ἀφάρμακτον ἐπέδωκεν· εἶτα ὁ μὲν 25
ἔπινεν· ἐγὼ δὲ αὐτίκα μάλα ἐκτάδην ἐκείμην ὑπο-
βολιμαῖος ἀντ' ἐκείνου νεκρός. Τί τοῦτο; γελᾶς, ὦ
Ζηνόφαντε; καὶ μὴν οὐκ ἔδει γε ἐταίρῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐπι-
γελᾶν.

ΖΗ. Ἀστεία γάρ, ὦ Καλλιδημίδη, πέπονθας. ὁ 30
γέρων δέ, τί πρὸς ταῦτα;

ΚΑ. Πρῶτον μὲν ὑπεταράχθη πρὸς τὸ αἰφνίδιον.
εἶτα συνεῖς, οἶμαι, τὸ γεγενημένον, ἐγέλα καὶ αὐτὸς
διὰ με ὁ οἰνοχόος εἵργασται.

ΖΗ. Πλὴν ἀλλ' οὐδὲ σέ τὴν ἐπίτομον ἐχρῆν τρα- 35
πέσθαι· ἦκε γὰρ ἂν σοι διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου ἀσφαλ-
έστερον, εἰ καὶ ὀλίγῳ βραδύτερον.

DIALOGUE 4.—PLUTO, PROTESILAUS, AND PERSEPHONE
(*Proserpine*).

ΠΡ. ὦ δέσποτα, καὶ βασιλεῦ, καὶ ἡμέτερε Ζεῦ,
καὶ σύ, Δῆμητρος θύγατερ, μὴ ὑπερίδῃτε δέησιν
ἐρωτικήν.

ΠΛ. Σὺ δὲ τίνων δέῃ παρ' ἡμῶν; ἢ τίς ὢν τυγ-
5 χάνεις;

ΠΡ. Εἰμὶ μὲν Πρωτεσίλαος ὁ Ἰφίκλου, Φυλάκιος,
συστρατιώτης τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ πρῶτος ἀποθανὼν τῶν
ἐπ' Ἰλίου· δέομαι δέ, ἀφεθεὶς πρὸς ὀλίγον, ἀναβιῶναι
πάλιν.

10 ΠΛ. Τοῦτον μὲν τὸν ἔρωτα, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε,
πάντες νεκροὶ ἐρῶσι· πλὴν οὐδεὶς ἂν αὐτῶν τύχοι.

ΠΡ. Ἄλλ' οὐ τοῦ ζῆν, Ἀΐδωνεῦ, ἐρῶ ἔγωγε, τῆς
γυναικὸς δέ, ἣν νεόγαμον ἔτι ἐν τῷ θαλάμῳ καταλιπών,
ὥχόμην ἀποπλέων· εἶτα ὁ κακοδαίμων ἐν τῇ ἀποβάσει
15 ἀπέθανον ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑκτορος· ὁ οὖν ἔρως τῆς γυναικὸς
οὐ μετρίως ἀποκναίει με, ὦ δέσποτα· καὶ βούλομαι,
κἂν πρὸς ὀλίγον ὀφθεὶς αὐτῇ, καταβῆναι πάλιν.

ΠΛ. Οὐκ ἔπιες, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, τὸ Λήθης ὕδωρ;

ΠΡ. Καὶ μάλα, ὦ δέσποτα· τὸ δὲ πρᾶγμα ὑπέρ-
20 ογκον ἦν.

ΠΛ. Οὐκοῦν περιμεῖνον· ἀφίξεται γὰρ ἐκείνη
ποτέ, καὶ οὐδέν σε ἀνελθεῖν δεήσει.

ΠΡ. Ἄλλ' οὐ φέρω τὴν διατριβήν, ὦ Πλούτων
ἡράσθης δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἤδη, καὶ οἶσθα οἶον τὸ ἐρᾶν
25 ἔστιν.

ΠΛ. Εἶτα τί σε ὀνήσει μίαν ἡμέραν ἀναβιῶναι,
μετ' ὀλίγον τὰ αὐτὰ ὀδυρούμενον;

ΠΡ. Οἶμαι πείσειν κακείνην ἀκολουθεῖν παρ' ὑμᾶς ὥστε ἀνθ' ἐνός, δύο νεκροὺς λήψῃ μετ' ὀλίγον.

ΠΛ. Οὐ θέμις γενέσθαι ταῦτα, οὐδὲ γέγονε 30
πώποτε.

ΠΡ. Ἀναμνήσω σε, ὦ Πλούτων· Ὅρφεϊ γάρ, δι' αὐτὴν ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν τὴν Εὐρυδίκην παρέδοτε, καὶ τὴν ὁμογενῇ μου Ἀλκηστιν παρεπέμψατε, Ἡρακλεῖ χαριζόμενοι. 35

ΠΛ. Θελήσεις δέ, οὕτω κρανίον γυμνὸν ὦν, καὶ ἄμορφον, τῇ καλῇ σου ἐκείνῃ νύμφῃ φανῆναι; πῶς δὲ κακείνῃ προσόψεται σε, οὐδὲ διαγνῶναι δυναμένη; φοβήσεται γάρ, εὖ οἶδα, καὶ φεύζεται σε· καὶ μάτην ἔσῃ τοσαύτην ὁδὸν ἀνεληλυθώς. 40

ΠΕ. Οὐκοῦν, ὦ ἄνερ, σὺ καὶ τοῦτο ἴασαι, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν κέλευσον, ἐπειδὰν ἐν τῷ φωτὶ ἤδη ὁ Πρωτεσίλαος ᾗ, καθικόμενον τῇ ῥάβδῳ, νεανίαν εὐθύς καλὸν ἀπεργάσασθαι αὐτόν, οἷος ᾗ ἐκ τοῦ παστοῦ.

ΠΛ. Ἐπεὶ Περσεφόνῃ συνδοκεῖ, ἀναγαγὼν τοῦ- 45
τον αὐτίς, ποιήσον νυμφίον· σὺ δὲ μέμνησο μίαν λαβὼν ἡμέραν.

DIALOGUE 5.—ÆACUS, PROTÉSILAUS, MENELAUS, AND
PARIS.

ΑΙ. Τί ἄγχεις, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, τὴν Ἑλένην προσ-
πεσών;

ΠΡ. Ὅτι διὰ ταύτην, ὦ Αἰακέ, ἀπέθανον, ἡμιτελῇ
μὲν τὸν δόμον καταλιπών, χήραν δὲ τὴν νεόγαμον
γυναῖκα. 5

ΑΙ. Αἰτιῶ τοίνυν τὸν Μενέλαον, ὅστις ὑμᾶς ὑπὲρ
τοιαύτης γυναικὸς ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἤγαγεν.

ΠΡ. Εὖ λέγεις· ἐκείνόν μοι αἰτιατέον.

ΜΕ. Οὐκ ἐμέ, ὦ βέλτιστε, ἀλλὰ δικαιότερον τὸν
 10 Πάριν, ὃς ἐμοῦ τοῦ ξένου τὴν γυναῖκα παρὰ πάντα τὰ
 δίκαια ᾤχετο ἀρπάσας· οἷτος γὰρ οὐχ ὑπὸ σοῦ μόνου,
 ἀλλ' ὑπὸ πάντων Ἑλλήνων τε καὶ Βαρβάρων ἄξιος
 ἄγχεσθαι τοσούτοις θανάτου αἷτιος γεγεννημένος.

ΠΡ. Ἄμεινον οὕτω· σὲ τοιγαροῦν, ὦ Δύσπαρι,
 15 οὐκ ἀφήσω ποτε ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν.

ΠΑ. Ἄδικα ποιῶν, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, καὶ ταῦτα,
 ὁμότεχνον ὄντα σοι, ἐρωτικὸς γὰρ καὶ αὐτός εἰμι, καὶ
 τῷ αὐτῷ θεῷ κατέσχημαι· οἶσθα δὲ ὡς ἀκούσιόν τι
 ἐστί, καὶ τις ἡμᾶς δαίμων ἄγει, ἔνθα ἂν ἐθέλῃ· καὶ
 20 ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἀντιτάττεσθαι αὐτῷ.

ΠΡ. Εὖ λέγεις· εἴθε οὖν μοι τὸν Ἑρωτα ἐνταῦθα
 λαβεῖν δυνατόν ᾤν.

ΑΙ. Ἐγὼ σοι καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἑρωτος ἀποκρινοῦμαι
 τὰ δίκαια· φήσει γὰρ αὐτὸς μὲν τοῦ ἐρᾶν τῷ Πάριδι
 25 ἴσως γεγενῆσθαι αἷτιος· τοῦ θανάτου δέ σοι οὐδένα
 ἄλλον, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, ἢ σὲ αὐτὸν, ὃς ἐκλαθόμενος τῆς
 νεογάμου γυναικός, ἐπεὶ προσεφέρεσθε τῇ Τρωάδι,
 οὕτω φιλοκινδύνως καὶ ἀπονενομημένως προεπήδησας τῶν
 ἄλλων, δόξης ἐρασθεῖς, δι' ἣν πρῶτος ἐν τῇ ἀποβάσει
 30 ἀπέθανες.

ΠΡ. Οὐκοῦν καὶ ὑπὲρ ἐμαντοῦ σοι, ὦ Αἰακέ, ἀπο-
 κρινοῦμαι δικαιότερα; οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ τούτων αἷτιος,
 ἀλλ' ἡ μοῖρα, καὶ τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς οὕτως ἐπικεκλῶσθαι.

ΑΙ. Ὅρθως· τί οὖν τούτους αἰτιᾶ;

DIALOGUE 6.—HERMES AND CHARON.

ἘΡ. Λογισώμεθα, ὦ Πορθμεῦ, εἰ δοκεῖ, ὅποσα μοι ὀφείλεις ἤδη, ὅπως μὴ αὐθις ἐρίζωμέν τι περὶ αὐτῶν.

ΧΑ. Λογισώμεθα, ὦ Ἑρμῇ· ἄμεινον γὰρ ὠρίσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀποαγμονέστερον. 5

ἘΡ. Ἀγκυραν ἐντειλαμένῳ ἐκόμισα πέντε δραχμῶν.

ΧΑ. Πολλοῦ λέγεις.

ἘΡ. Νῆ τὸν Ἀἰδωνέα, τῶν πέντε ὠνησάμην, καὶ τροπωτήρα δύο ὀβολῶν. 10

ΧΑ. Τίθει πέντε δραχμάς, καὶ ὀβολοὺς δύο.

ἘΡ. Καὶ ἀκέστραν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἰστίου, — πέντε ὀβολοὺς ἐγὼ κατέβαλον.

ΧΑ. Καὶ τούτους προστίθει.

ἘΡ. Καὶ κηρὸν ὡς ἐπιπλάσαι τοῦ σκαφιδίου τὰ 15 ἀνεωγότα, καὶ ἥλους δέ, καὶ καλώδιον, ἀφ' οὗ τὴν ὑπέραν ἐποίησας—δύο δραχμῶν ἅπαντα.

ΧΑ. Εὖγε, ἄξια ταῦτα ὠνήσω.

ἘΡ. Ταῦτά ἐστιν, εἰ μὴ τι ἄλλο ἡμᾶς διέλαθεν ἐν τῷ λογισμῷ· πότε δ' οὖν ταῦτ' ἀποδώσειν φής; 20

ΧΑ. Νῦν μὲν, ὦ Ἑρμῇ, ἀδύνατον· ἦν δὲ λοιμός τις ἢ πόλεμος καταπέμψῃ ἀθρόους τινάς, ἐνέσται τότε ἀποκερδᾶναι ἐν τῷ πλήθει παραλογιζόμενον τὰ πορθμεῖα.

ἘΡ. Νῦν οὖν ἐγὼ καθεδούμαι τὰ κάκιστα εὐχόμε- 25 νος γενέσθαι, ὡς ἂν ἀπὸ τούτων ἀπολαύοιμι.

ΧΑ. Οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλως, ὦ Ἑρμῇ· νῦν δ' ὀλίγοι, ὡς ὀρᾷς, ἀφικνοῦνται ἡμῖν εἰρήνη γάρ.

ἘΡ. Ἄμεινον οὕτως, εἰ καὶ ἡμῖν παρατείνοιτο ὑπὸ
 30 σοῦ τὸ ὄφλημα. πλὴν ἄλλ' οἱ μὲν παλαιοί, ὧ Χάρων,
 οἶσθα οἷοι παρεγίνοντο, ἀνδρεῖοι ἅπαντες, αἵματος
 ἀνάπλεω, καὶ τραυματαῖαι οἱ πολλοί. νῦν δέ, ἢ φαρμάκῳ
 τις ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς ἀποθανών, ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς γυναικός, ἢ
 ὑπὸ τρυφῆς ἐξωδηκῶς τὴν γαστέρα, καὶ τὰ σκέλη
 35 ὠχροὶ γὰρ ἅπαντες, καὶ ἀγεννεῖς, οὐδὲ ὅμοιοι ἐκείνοις·
 οἱ δὲ πλείστοι αὐτῶν, διὰ χρήματα ἤκουσιν, ἐπιβουλ-
 εύοντες ἀλλήλοις, ὥς εοικᾶσι.

ΧΑ. Πάνυ γὰρ περιπόθητά ἐστι ταῦτα.

ἘΡ. Οὐκοῦν οὐδ' ἐγὼ δόξαιμι ἂν ἀμαρτάνειν, πι-
 40 κρῶς ἀπαιτῶν τὰ ὀφειλόμενα παρὰ σοῦ.

2. DIALOGUES OF THE GODS.

DIALOGUE 7.—ZEUS AND HERMES.

ΖΕ. Τὴν τοῦ Ἰνάχου παῖδα τὴν καλὴν οἶσθα, ὦ
 Ἑρμῇ;

ἘΡ. Ναί· τὴν Ἰὼ λέγεις.

ΖΕ. Οὐκ ἔτι παῖς ἐκείνη ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ δάμαλις.

5 ἘΡ. Τεράστιον τοῦτο· τῷ τρόπῳ δ' ἐνηλλάγη;

ΖΕ. Ζηλοτυπήσασα ἡ Ἥρα, μετέβαλεν αὐτήν·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ καινὸν ἄλλο τι δεινὸν ἐπιμεμηχάνηται τῇ
 κακοδαίμονι· βουκόλον τινὰ πολυόμματον, Ἄργον
 τοῦνομα, ἐπέστησεν, ὃς νέμει τὴν δάμαλιν, αὔπνος ὢν.

10 ἘΡ. Τί οὖν ἡμᾶς χρὴ ποιεῖν;

ΖΕ. Καταπτάμενος ἐς τὴν Νεμέαν—ἐκεῖ δέ που ὁ
 Ἄργος βουκολεῖ—ἐκείνον μὲν ἀπόκτεινον· τὴν δὲ Ἰὼ
 διὰ τοῦ πελάγους ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἀπαγαγών, Ἴσιν
 ποιήσων. καὶ τολοιπὸν ἔστω θεὸς τοῖς ἐκεῖ· καὶ τὸν

Νεῖλον ἀναγέτω, καὶ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐπιπεμπέτω, καὶ 15
σώζέτω τοὺς πλέοντας.

DIALOGUE 8.—HEPHÆSTUS (*Vulcan*) AND ZEUS (*Jupiter*).

ἮΦ. Τί με, ὦ Ζεῦ, χρὴ ποιεῖν; ἤκω γάρ, ὡς
ἐκέλευσας, ἔχων τὸν πέλεκυν ὀξύτατον, εἰ καὶ λίθον
δέοι μὲν πληγῇ διατεμεῖν.

ΖΕ. Εὖγε, ὦ Ἦφαιστε. ἀλλὰ δίελέ μου τὴν κεφα- 5
λὴν εἰς δύο, κατενεγκών.

ἮΦ. Πειρᾷ μου, εἰ μέμνηνα; πρόσταττε δ' οὖν
τάληθές, ὅπερ θέλεις σοι γενέσθαι.

ΖΕ. Τοῦτο αὐτό—διαιρεθῆναί μοι τὸ κρανίον· εἰ
δὲ ἀπειθήσεις, οὐ νῦν πρῶτον ὀργιζομένου πειράσῃ
μου· ἀλλὰ χρὴ καθικνεῖσθαι παντὶ τῷ θυμῷ, μηδὲ 10
μέλλειν· ἀπόλλυμαι γὰρ ὑπὸ ὠδίνων, αἷ μοι τὸν
ἐγκέφαλον ἀναστρέφουσιν.

ἮΦ. Ὅρα, ὦ Ζεῦ, μὴ κακόν τι ποιήσωμεν· ὀξὺς
γὰρ ὁ πέλεκυς ἐστί, καὶ οὐκ ἀναιμωτί, οὐδὲ κατὰ τὴν
Εἰλήθυιαν, μαιώσεται σε. 15

ΖΕ. Κατένεγκε μόνον, ὦ Ἦφαιστε, θαρρῶν· οἶδα
γὰρ ἐγὼ τὸ συμφέρον.

ἮΦ. Ἄκων μὲν, κατοίσω δέ· τί γὰρ χρὴ ποιεῖν,
σοῦ κελεύοντος;—τί τοῦτο; κόρη ἔνοπλος; μέγα, ὦ
Ζεῦ, κακὸν εἶχες ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ· εἰκότως γοῦν ὀξύθυμος 20
ἦσθα, τηλικαύτην ὑπὸ τῇ μήνιγγι παρθένον ζωογο-
νῶν, καὶ ταῦτα ἔνοπλον· ἦπου στρατόπεδον, οὐ κεφα-
λὴν ἐλελήθεις ἔχων· ἡ δὲ πηδᾶ, καὶ πυρριχίζει, καὶ τὴν
ἀσπίδα τινάσσει, καὶ τὸ δόρυ πάλλει, καὶ ἐνθουσιᾷ·
καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, καλὴ πάνυ καὶ ἀκμαία γεγένηται ἤδη 25
ἐν βραχεῖ· γλαυκῶπις μὲν, ἀλλὰ κοσμεῖ καὶ τοῦτο ἡ

κόρυς· ὥστε, ὦ Ζεῦ, μαίωτρά μοι ἀπόδος ἐγγυήσας ἤδη αὐτήν.

30 ΖΕ. Ἀδύνατα αἰτεῖς, ὦ Ἥφαιστε· παρθένος γὰρ αἰεὶ ἐθελήσει μένειν· ἐγὼ δ' οὖν τό γε ἐπ' ἐμοὶ οὐδὲν ἀντιλέγω.

ἭΦ. Τοῦτ' ἐβουλόμην. ἐμοὶ μελήσει τὰ λοιπά· καὶ ἤδη συναρπάσω αὐτήν.

35 ΖΕ. Εἴ σοι ῥάδιον, οὕτω ποίει· πλὴν οἶδα ὅτι ἀδυνάτων ἐρᾷς.

DIALOGUE 9.—ZEUS, ÆSCULAPIUS, AND HERACLES
(Hercules).

ΖΕ. Παύσασθε, ὦ Ἀσκληπιέ καὶ Ἡράκλεις, ἐρίζοντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὥσπερ ἄνθρωποι· ἀπρεπῇ γὰρ ταῦτα, καὶ ἀλλότρια τοῦ συμποσίου τῶν θεῶν.

ἭΡ. Ἀλλὰ ἐθέλεις, ὦ Ζεῦ, τουτονὶ τὸν φαρμακέα
5 προκατακλίνεσθαί μου;

ἌΣ. Νῆ Δία· καὶ ἀμείνων γάρ εἰμι.

ἭΡ. Κατὰ τί, ὦ ἐμβρόντητε; ἦ διότι σε ὁ Ζεὺς ἐκεραύνωσεν, ἃ μὴ θέμις ποιῶντα, νῦν δὲ κατ' ἔλεον αὐθις ἀθανασίας μετείληφας;

10 ἌΣ. Ἐπιλέλῃσαι γὰρ καὶ σύ, ὦ Ἡράκλεις, ἐν τῇ Οἴτῃ καταφλεγείς, ὅτι μοι ὄνειδίζεις τὸ πῦρ;

ἭΡ. Οὐκ οὐν ἴσα καὶ ὅμοια βεβίωται ἡμῖν· ὃς Διὸς μὲν υἱός εἰμι, τοσαῦτα δὲ πεπόνηκα ἐκκαθαίρων τὸν βίον, θηρία καταγωνιζόμενος, καὶ ἀνθρώπους ὑβριστὰς
15 τιμωρούμενος· σὺ δὲ ῥιζοτόμος εἶ καὶ ἀγύρτης, νοσοῦσι μὲν ἴσως ἀνθρώποις χρήσιμος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν τῶν φαρμάκων, ἀνδρῶδες δὲ οὐδὲν ἐπιδεδειγμένος.

ἌΣ. Εὖ λέγεις· ὅτι σου τὰ ἐγκαύματα ἰασάμην, ὅτι πρόωγὸν ἀνῆλθες ἡμίφλεκτος ὑπ' ἀμφοῖν διεφθαρ-

μένος το σῶμα, καὶ τοῦ χιτῶνος, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τοῦ 20
 πυρός· ἐγὼ δὲ εἰ καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο, οὔτε ἐδούλευσα
 ὥσπερ σύ, οὔτε ἔξαινον ἔρια ἐν Λυδία πορφυρίδα
 ἐνδεδυκώς, καὶ παιόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς Ὀμφάλης χρυσῷ
 σανδάλῳ· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ μελαγχολήσας ἀπέκτεινα τὰ τέκνα
 καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα. 25

ἮΡ. Εἰ μὴ παύσῃ λοιδορούμενός μοι, ἀντίκα
 μάλα εἷσῃ, ὥς οὐ πολὺ σε ὀνήσει ἡ ἀθανασία· ἐπεὶ
 ἀράμενός σε, ρίψω ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ὥστε
 μηδὲ τὸν Παιῶνα ἰάσασθαί σε, τὸ κρανίον συντρι-
 βέντα. 30

ΖΕ. Παύσασθε, φημί, καὶ μὴ ἐπιταράττετε ἡμῖν
 τὴν συνουσίαν, ἣ ἀμφοτέρους ἀποπέμψομαι ὑμᾶς τοῦ
 συμποσίου· καίτοι εὖγνωμον, ὦ Ἡράκλεις, προκατα-
 κλίνεσθαί σου τὸν Ἀσκληπιόν, ἅτε καὶ πρότερον
 ἀποθανόντα. 35

DIALOGUE 10.—HERMES AND MAIA.

ἮΡ. Ἔστι γάρ τις, ὦ μῆτερ, ἐν οὐρανῷ θεὸς
 ἀθλιώτερος ἐμοῦ;

ΜΑ. Μὴ λέγε, ὦ Ἑρμῇ, τοιοῦτον μηδέν.

ἮΡ. Τί μὴ λέγω, ὅς τοσαῦτα πράγματα ἔχω,
 μόνος κάμνων, καὶ πρὸς τοσαύτας ὑπηρεσίας διασπώ- 5
 μενος; ἔωθεν μὲν γὰρ ἐξαναστάντα σαίρειν τὸ συμ-
 πόσιον δεῖ· καὶ διαστρώσαντα τὴν κλισίαν, εὐθε-
 τήσαντα τε ἕκαστα, παρεστάναι τῷ Διὶ, καὶ διαφέρειν
 τὰς ἀγγελίας τὰς παρ' αὐτοῦ ἄνω καὶ κάτω ἡμεροδρο-
 μοῦντα· καὶ ἐπανελθόντα ἔτι κεκονιμένον παρατιθέναι 10
 τὴν ἀμβροσίαν· πρὶν δὲ τὸν νεώνητον τοῦτον οἶνοχόον
 ἦκειν, καὶ τὸ νέκταρ ἐγὼ ἐνέχεον· τὸ δὲ πάντων δεινό-

τατον, ὅτι μηδὲ νυκτὸς καθεύδω μόνος τῶν ἄλλων,
 ἀλλὰ δεῖ με καὶ τότε τῷ Πλούτῳ ψυχαγωγεῖν, καὶ
 15 νεκροπομπὸν εἶναι, καὶ παρεστάναι τῷ δικαστηρίῳ· οὐ
 γὰρ ἱκανά μοι τὰ τῆς ἡμέρας ἔργα, ἐν παλαίστραις
 εἶναι, κὰν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις κηρύττειν, καὶ ῥήτορας
 ἐκδιδάσκειν, ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νεκρικὰ συνδιαπράττειν με-
 μερισμένον· καίτοι τὰ μὲν τῆς Λήδας τέκνα, παρ'
 20 ἡμέραν ἑκάτερος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἢ ἐν ἄδου εἰσὶν· ἐμοὶ δὲ
 καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν καὶ ταῦτα κάκεῖνα ποιεῖν ἀναγ-
 καῖον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀλκμήνης καὶ Σεμέλης υἱοί, ἐκ
 γυναικῶν δυστήνων γενόμενοι, εὐωχοῦνται ἀφρόντιδες·
 ὁ δὲ Μαίας τῆς Ἀτλαντίδος διακονοῦμαι αὐτοῖς· καὶ
 25 ὡν ἄρτι ἤκοντά με ἀπὸ Σιδῶνος παρὰ τῆς Κάδμου
 θυγατρὸς, ἐφ' ἣν πέπομφέ με ὀψόμενον ὃ τι πράττει
 ἢ παῖς, μηδὲ ἀναπνεύσαντα, πέπομφεν αὖθις ἐς τὸ
 Ἄργος ἐπισκεψόμενον τὴν Δανάην. εἶτ' ἐκεῖθεν ἐς
 Βοιωτίαν, φησὶν, ἐλθὼν, ἐν παρόδῳ τὴν Ἀντιόπην ἰδέ.
 30 καὶ ὅλως ἀπηγόρευκα ἥδη. εἰ γοῦν μοι δυνατὸν ἦν,
 ἡδέως ἂν ἡξίωσα πεπρᾶσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ ἐν γῇ κακῶς
 δουλεύοντες.

ΜΑ. Ἔα ταῦτα, ὦ τέκνον· χρὴ γὰρ πάντα ὑπερ-
 ετεῖν τῷ πατρί, νεανίαν ὄντα· καὶ ὡν ὥσπερ ἐπέμ-
 35 φθης, σόβει εἰς Ἄργος, εἶτα ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν, μὴ καὶ
 πληγὰς βραδύνων λάβοις· ὀξύχολοι γὰρ οἱ ἐρῶντες.

DIALOGUE 11.—THE CYCLOP POLYPHEMUS AND POSEIDON
 (Neptune).

ΚΥ'. ὦ πάτερ, οἷα πέπονθα ὑπὸ τοῦ καταράτου
 ξένου, ὃς μεθύσας ἐξετύφλωσέ με, κοιμωμένῳ ἐπιχει-
 ρήσας.

ΠΟ. Τίς δ' ἦν ὁ ταῦτα τολμήσας, ὦ Πολύφημε;

ΚΥ. Τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Οὐτὶν αὐτὸν ἀπεκάλει· ἐπεὶ 5
δὲ διέφυγε, καὶ ἔξω ἦν βέλους, Ὀδυσσεὺς ὀνομάζεσθαι
ἔφη.

ΠΟ. Οἶδα ὃν λέγεις, τὸν Ἰθακήσιον· ἐξ Ἰλίου δ'
ἀνέπλει. Ἀλλὰ πῶς ταῦτ' ἔπραξεν, οὐδὲ πάνυ
εὐθαρσῆς ὢν; 10

ΚΥ. Κατέλαβον ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ, ἀπὸ τῆς νομῆς ἀνα-
στρέψας, πολλοὺς τινας, ἐπιβουλεύοντας δῆλον ὅτι
τοῖς ποιμνίοις· ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐπέθηκα τῇ θύρᾳ τὸ πῶμα
(πέτρα δέ ἐστι παμμεγέθης) καὶ τὸ πῦρ ἀνέκανσα,
ἐναισάμενος ὃ ἔφερον δένδρον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους, ἐφάνησαν 15
ἀποκρύπτειν αὐτοὺς πειρώμενοι· ἐγὼ δὲ συλλαβὼν αὐτῶν
τινας, ὥσπερ εἰκὸς ἦν, κατέφαγον, ληστὰς γε ὄντας.
Ἐνταῦθα ὁ πανουργότατος ἐκεῖνος, εἴτε Οὐτὶς, εἴτε
Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦν, δίδωσί μοι πιεῖν φάρμακόν τι ἐγχείας,
ἡδὺ μὲν καὶ εὖοσμον, ἐπιβουλότατον δὲ καὶ ταραχω- 20
δέστατον· ἅπαντα γὰρ εὐθὺς ἐδόκει μοι περιφέρεσθαι
πιόντι, καὶ τὸ σπήλαιον αὐτὸ ἀνεστρέφετο, καὶ οὐκέτι
ὕλως ἐν ἐμαντῷ ἤμην· τέλος δὲ ἐς ὕπνον κατεσπά-
σθην. Ὁ δέ, ἀποξύνας τὸν μοχλόν, καὶ πυρώσας γε
προσέτι, ἐτύφλωσέ με καθεύδοντα· καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνου 25
τυφλὸς εἰμι σοί, ὦ Πόσειδον.

ΠΟ. Ὡς βαθὺν ἐκοιμήθης, ὦ τέκνον, ὅς οὐκ ἐξέθορες
μεταξὺ τυφλούμενος. Ὁ δ' οὖν Ὀδυσσεὺς πῶς διέ-
φυγεν; οὐ γὰρ ἄν, εἴ οἶδ' ὅτι, ἐδυνήθη ἀποκινῆσαι τὴν
πέτραν ἀπὸ τῆς θύρας. 30

ΚΥ. Ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ἀφείλον, ὥς μᾶλλον αὐτὸν λάβοιμι
ἐξιόντα· καὶ καθίσας παρὰ τὴν θύραν ἐθήρων τὰς
χεῖρας ἐκπετάσας, μόνᾳ παρεῖς τὰ πρόβατα ἐς τὴν

νομήν, ἐντειλάμενος τῷ κριῶ· ὅποσα ἐχρῆν πράττειν
35 αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ.

ΠΟ. Μανθάνω,—ὕπ' ἐκείνοις ἔλαθον ὑπεξελθόντες·
σὲ δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους Κύκλωπας ἔδει ἐπιβοήσασθαι ἐπ'
αὐτόν.

ΚΥ. Συνεκάλεσα, ὦ πάτερ, καὶ ἦκον· ἐπεὶ δὲ
40 ἤρουντο τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύοντος τοῦνομα, καὶ γὰρ ἔφην,
ὅτι Οὐτίς ἐστι, μελαγχολᾶν οἰθθέντες με, ὥχοντο
ἀπιόντες. Οὕτω κατεσοφίσάτό με ὁ κατάρατος τῷ
ὀνόματι. Καὶ ὁ μάλιστα ἠνίασέ με, ὅτι καὶ ὀνειδί-
ζων ἐμοὶ τὴν συμφορὰν, Οὐδ' ὁ πατήρ, φησίν, ὁ
45 Ποσειδῶν, ἰάσεταιί σε.

ΠΟ. Θάρρει, ὦ τέκνον, ἀμννοῦμαι γὰρ αὐτόν, ὥς
μάθη, ὅτι, εἰ καὶ πῆρωςίν μοι ὀφθαλμῶν ἰᾶσθαι ἀδύ-
νατον, τὰ γοῦν τῶν πλεόντων ἐπ' ἐμοί ἐστι· πλεῖ δὲ ἔτι

DIALOGUE 12.—PANOPE AND GALENE.

ΠΑ. Εἶδες, ὦ Γαλήνη, χθὲς οἷα ἐποίησεν ἡ Ἔρις
παρὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐν Θετταλίᾳ, διότι μὴ καὶ αὕτη
ἐκλήθη ἐς τὸ συμπόσιον;

ΓΑ. Οὐ συνειστιώμην ὑμῖν ἔγωγε· ὁ γὰρ Ποσειδῶν
5 ἐκέλευσέ με, ὦ Πανόπη, ἀκύμαντον ἐν τοσοῦτῳ φυλάτ-
τειν τὸ πέλαγος. Τί δ' οὖν ἐποίησεν ἡ Ἔρις μὴ
παροῦσα;

ΠΑ. Ἡ Θέτις μὲν ἤδη καὶ ὁ Πηλεὺς ἀπεληλύθε-
σαν ἐς τὸν θάλαμον, ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀμφιτρίτης καὶ τοῦ
10 Ποσειδῶνος παραπεμφθέντες. Ἡ Ἔρις δ' ἐν τοσοῦτῳ
λαθοῦσα πάντας, (ἐδυνήθη δὲ ῥαδίως, τῶν μὲν πινόν-
των, ἐνίων δὲ κροτούντων, ἢ τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι κιθαρίζοντι
ἢ ταῖς Μούσαις ἀδούσαις προσεχόντων τὸν νοῦν,)

ἐνέβαλεν ἐς τὸ συμπόσιον μῆλόν τι πάγκαλον, χρυσοῦν ὄλον, ᾧ Γαλήνῃ ἐπεγέγραπτο δέ, Ἡ καλὴ 15
 λαβέτω. Κυλινδόμενοι δὲ τοῦτο, ὥσπερ ἐξεπίτηδες, ἦκεν ἔνθα Ἥρα τε, καὶ Ἀφροδίτη, καὶ Ἀθηνᾶ κατεκλίνοντο. Καπειδὴ ὁ Ἑρμῆς ἀνελόμενος ἐπελέξατο τὰ γεγραμμένα, αἱ μὲν Νηρηΐδες ἡμεῖς ἀπεσιωπήσαμεν τί γὰρ ἔδει ποιεῖν, ἐκείνων παρουσῶν; αἱ δὲ ἀντεποι- 20
 οῦντο ἐκάστη, καὶ αὐτῆς εἶναι τὸ μῆλον ἡξίου. Καὶ εἰ μὴ γε ὁ Ζεὺς διέστησεν αὐτάς, καὶ ἄχρι χειρῶν ἂν προῦχώρησε τὸ πρᾶγμα. Ἄλλ' ἐκεῖνος, Αὐτὸς μὲν οὐ κρινῶ, φησί, περὶ τούτου, (καίτοι ἐκείναι αὐτὸν δικάσαι ἡξίου,) ἄπιτε δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἰδην παρὰ τὸν 25
 Πριάμου παῖδα· ὃς οἶδέ τε διαγνῶναι τὸ κάλλιον, φιλόκαλος ὢν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐκὼν κρίναι κακῶς

ΓΑ. Τί οὖν αἱ θεαί, ᾧ Πανόπη;

ΠΑ. Τήμερον, οἶμαι, ἀπίασιν ἐς τὴν Ἰδην, καὶ τις ἥξει μετὰ μικρὸν ἀπαγγελῶν ἡμῖν τὴν κρατοῦσαν. 30

ΓΑ. Ἦδη σοί φημι, οὐκ ἄλλη κρατήσῃ, τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγωνιζομένης, ἣν μὴ πάνυ ὁ διαιτητὴς ἀμβλυνώτῃ.

NOTES TO PART II.

SECTION I.—'ΑΣΤΕΙΑ.

THESE 'ΑΣΤΕΙΑ, or "Joe Millers," are commonly, but erroneously, attributed to Hierocles, a philosopher of the Platonic school, who flourished at Alexandria about the middle of the fifth century.

1. ὤμοσεν, 1 aorist of ὀμνῶμι. § ἄψασθαι ὕδατος: observe that the aorist infinitive is used where a future might rather be expected, (so also νοσήσαι, in No. 3;) and that verbs of *touching, holding on by, &c.*, govern the genitive. § μάθη, 2 aorist subjunctive of μαθήσχω.

2. σύγγνωθι, 2 aorist imperative of συγγιγνώσκω. § After προσέσχον (2 aorist of προσέχω) supply τὸν νοῦν, making the phrase equal to *animadvertere*, in Latin.

3. Observe that the verbs δύναμαι, βούλομαι, and μέλλω, often take η as their *temporal augment*, instead of ε. δύναμαι is inflected like ἵσταμαι. § ἐξήλεγξεν, from ἐξελέγχο.

4. μέμψῃ: the aorist subjunctive, when used for the imperative, as here, commands the doing of an action on *one particular occasion*; whereas the present imperative enjoins the *habitual practice*. So μὴ μέμψου. "do not be always blaming;" μὴ μέμψῃ, "do not blame on this occasion." In prohibitions, μὴ is rarely joined to the aorist imperative, but to the subjunctive.

5. ἀποθανόντος. 2 aorist participle, from ἀποθνήσκω. § μέγα, "greatly," the neuter of the adjective, used as an adverb.

6. εἰς δεῖγμα, "as a sample." § περιέφερε, "used to carry:" the imperfect tense is used to express a *continued action* or a *habitual action*; so ἦρώτα, in No. 3, "went on to ask," or "began to ask."

7. εἰδέναι, from οἶδα (see *Irregular Verbs*). § εἰσοπτρίζετο: we should rather expect εἰσωπτρίζετο.

8. ἐκρίβη, 2 aorist passive of κρίπτω. § πυθομένου, 2 aorist participle of πυθάνομαι. § καιρὸν, "for a season;" i.e., for a long time, the accusative of *duration of time*. § ἔχω μὴ ἀσθενήσας, "I continue free from sickness." ἔχω, signifying "to have one's self," i.e., "to be," when joined with a participle, implies the continuance of the state indicated by the participle; so here the whole phrase means, "I continue now for a long time in a state of non-sickness."

9. Ἀμυναῖαν, "a cask of Aminean wine." The Aminæi, a Thessalian tribe, are said to have introduced into Italy the vines which furnished this wine. It was produced near Naples in greatest quantity. (Con-

sult *Vocabulary*.) ἤστρησαντος, 1 aorist participle of τερπάλω. § Instead of ἔλαττοῦτο we should expect ἡλαττοῦτο.

10. ὑπεισελθών, 2 aorist participle of ὑπεισέρχομαι. § ἔσειε, "began to shake." (See note on 6, περιέφερε.) § ὡς ὑποδεχόμενος, "with the intention of catching," or "expecting to receive." § ὑπό, like *sub* in Latin, means properly, "from beneath;" i.e., in a lower position. The future participle is used to express a *purpose* or *intention*, or an *expectation*.

11. Observe πολλῶ, in the dative, after the comparative adjective, expressing the *measure of difference*. The accusative is sometimes used in this sense.

12. ἡρώτα ὕδωρ πιεῖν, "asked *about* water for drinking;" literally, "to drink." The infinitive mood is a kind of verbal substantive, and often takes the place of a noun. Here it is equal to the accusative of the Latin *gerund* with *ad*; i.e., *ad bibendum*. § καὶ γὰρ: this phrase is often used like our "moreover," and the sense may easily be discovered by supplying the ellipse; so here we may read, "and (*they alleged it was good*), for his parents drank out of it."

13. τὰ διακόσια ἔτη: the article joined thus with the numeral, signifies "the space of two hundred years," looked on as a *whole*. § ἧ, contracted for ῥάει. The contracted form would, if regular, be ῥῆ, but χρᾶμαι, διψάω, πεινάω, ῥᾶω, κνάω, σμάω, and a few others, generally contract *ae* and *aei* into *η* and *η* (instead of *α* and *α*).

14. ἐλς χειμῶνα ναυαγῶν, "being shipwrecked in a storm." Here we should rather expect ἐν χειμῶνι, but verbs signifying *rest in a place* are very often followed by a preposition denoting *motion*, with an *accusative*, the phrase thus suggesting the movement that preceded and led to the state of rest. So here the preposition *els*, with the accusative, suggests the sailing into the line of storm; and ναυαγῶν relates the result τῶν συμπλεόντων ἐκάστου, "his fellow-passengers, each for himself, clasp- ing;" ἐκάστου being in apposition to τῶν συμπλ. § σκεύους, contracted for σκεύεος, genitive singular of σκεῦος, neuter. This is what is called the *partitive genitive*—"clasping *part of* the tackling." "Tackling" is properly expressed by the plural τὰ σκεῦη, but the Greek of these ἀστεῖα is not the most correct or elegant. § Observe that the penult of ἀγκῦρα is long, while the corresponding syllable of ἀνδῶρα is short. In later Greek, however, the penult was short, ἀγκῦρα.

15. σὺ ἀπέθανες: observe that the personal pronouns are expressed in Greek, as in Latin, only when *personality* is to be strongly brought out; as when one person is to be contrasted with another.

16. As ἦται is a *historical tense*, we should expect γράφοι, the optative, and not γράφη, the subjunctive; but the subjunctive is often used, as here, to give vividness to the story, by introducing us to the events as if passing before us.

17. περᾶσαι, "to cross." The penult is long in the future and aorist of περᾶω, to "pass over" or "cross," while the corresponding tenses of πιπράσκω (viz., περᾶσω and ἐπερᾶσα) have the *α* short.

18. τρέφει, a verb singular, with a neuter plural subject, βιβλία.

19. ὑπέσχετο, 2 aorist indicative of ὑπισχνέομαι. § ἀγαγεῖν, 2 aorist (reduplicated) of ἄγω. § χωρὶς κεφαλῆς must be translated, "without *the* head," (not "your head,") so as to preserve the ambiguity.

20. συνώφθη, 1 aorist passive of συνόπτωμαι.

21. δακῶν, 2 aorist participle active of δάκνω.

22. Observe πῶδα in the accusative, after the intransitive verb ἀλγεῖν. This is called "*the accusative of reference or limitation.*" § ἕτερος, scil. σχολαστικός, "another simpleton."

SECTION II.—ANECDOTES.

1. εἵμαρτο, from μέιρομαι. § δαρῆναι, 2 aorist infinitive passive of δέρω.

2. φλυαροῦν, contracted for φλυαρέον, neuter participle of φλυαρέω. Observe the use of the article where we might expect the indefinite, τίς.

3. συνεπρήρηκεν, perfect of συρρέω.

4. The *point* of this sentence is in the similarity of sound between τρόπον and the latter part of ἀνθρώπων. We can bring out the play on the words by making a slight inversion, and translating, "the *man*, but not the *man-ner*." "Manner," however, is not the most appropriate term here for the expression of the idea, and yet it is the only meaning of τρόπος that is at all suitable for translating the pun. Indeed, it is seldom possible to transfer into another language those puns which are mere play upon words or sounds.

5. χρῆσθαι governs the dative (of the instrument), as *utor* in Latin is followed by the ablative.

7. αὐτοῦ, i.e., the talkative person, ἀδολέσχου.

10. Χαντίπε, wife of Socrates, is compared to Jupiter, to whom was assigned the duty of sending thunder and rain.

13. εἰς πάντα, "for all purposes." § ἐπερείσατο, from ἐπερίδω. § βραδύνοντος, i.e., the person to whom the commission had been given "being tardy." § ἔσχεν, 2 aorist of ἔχω.

14. πῖνον, neuter participle of πίνω, agreeing with παιδίον. § πῆρας is governed in the genitive by ἐξέτριψε, the preposition in composition being followed by the same case, as if ἐξ stood alone. § κατέαξε, from κατάγνυμι. Note the peculiarity of augment, the *syllabic* being employed where the *temporal* only should be found.

15. εἰσίστω; from εἰσεῖμι, "to enter." (See *Irregular Verbs*.)

18. ὀρίσαμένον, "having defined." § εὐδοκιμοῦντος is the genitive singular neuter—"it (the definition) being approved of;" i.e., Diogenes approving of it, or adopting it for the time. § τίλας, 1 aorist participle of τίλλω. § εἰσήνεγκεν, 2 aorist of εἰσφέρω.

21. Note the play on the words κόρακας and κόλακας. The similarity of sound is more evident when the words are pronounced quickly, as in conversation. The phrase εἰς κόρακας, "to the crows," is like our "to the mischief," "to perdition."

22. ἐκλαυσεν, from κλαίω. 23. Observe the repetition of negatives in this sentence.

25. The genitive, τιμωρίας, "than vengeance," is governed by the comparative, ἀμείνων. This is another instance in which the Greek genitive is equivalent to the Latin ablative.

26. ἐστεμμένον, perfect participle passive of στέφω. § ἔπεσεν, 2 aorist of πίπτω. § γεγεννηκώς, perfect participle active, from γεννάω. Our idiom would require an infinitive here rather than a participle.

32. ἐπαρβείς, 1 aorist participle passive, from ἐπαίρω.

33. κατεπλάγη, 2 aorist passive of καταπλήσσω. § Note that βίον and

ἀξιωμα are *accusatives of reference* after the passive verb. § *αὐτοῦ* is governed by *μνημονεύων*.

35. The article is used with the genitive of a proper noun to denote the son of; as *τὸν Λάγου*, "the son of Lagus."

36. *τούτῃ*, "this, here," = *τούτοι*. The letter *ι* is appended to all the parts of *οὗτος*, to give a stronger demonstrative force; as, *οὗτοσί* (*hicce*), *αὐτῇ*, *τούτῃ*. This *ι* has three peculiarities:—(1.) It is always long, and always has the accent; (2.) It absorbs a preceding short vowel, as *τούτο-ι*, *τούτῃ*; (3.) It shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong, as *τούτοῦ*.

SECTION III.—FABLES OF ÆSOP.

Little is known of the private history of Æsop. The place and the date of his birth are uncertain. There is no doubt, however, that he was a slave, and that his parents were slaves. Having been liberated by his master, the philosopher Iadmon, on account of his great mental qualities, he travelled through many countries, and among the rest, Greece. The Athenians prized so highly his wisdom and talents that they erected a statue to him, as we are told by Phædrus. He sojourned some time at the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia, on the invitation of that monarch, who had heard of his great fame. Having been sent by him to present an offering to Apollo at Delphi, he gave offence to the Delphians, and was hurled headlong by them down the Hyampeian Rock in 563 B.C.

"Whether Æsop left any written works at all is a question which affords considerable room for doubt, though it is certain that Fables bearing Æsop's name were popular at Athens in its most intellectual age. We find them frequently noticed by Aristophanes. They were in prose, and were turned into poetry by several writers. Socrates turned some of them into verse during his imprisonment (399 B.C.), and Demetrius Phalereus (320 B.C.) imitated his example. The only Greek versifier of Æsop, of whose writings any whole Fables are preserved, is Babrius. Of the Latin writers of Æsopian Fables, Phædrus is the most celebrated." —*Smith's Dictionary of Biography*.

1. *ἂν ἦν*, "would have been."
2. *ἐπὶ τὸ τίκτειν*, "upon the bearing;" i.e., that she bore. § *ἓνα*, "one cub," *σκύμνον* being understood. § *διὰ παντός*. "always."
3. *ἐκαθέσθη*, 1 aorist passive of *καθέζομαι*. § *ἐγνων*, 2 aorist from *γινώσκω*.
4. *εὐρών*, 2 aorist participle of *εὐρίσκω*.
6. *ἑστώς* for *ἑστηκώς*, perfect participle of *ἵστημι*.
7. *ἀλλά*, supply, "all very well," but.
8. *ὑπήνεγκας*, aorist of *ὑποφέρω*. § *ἐπιστραφεῖς*, from *ἐπιστρέφω*.
9. *διαφθαρήναι*, 2 aorist passive of *διαφθείρω*.
10. *πνεύσας*, from *πνέω*. § *ἐπιδραμόντες*, 2 aorist participle of *ἐπιτρέχω*.
11. *τῆξεται*, from *τίκτω*. § *δὲς τῆς ἡμέρας*. "twice in the day." Ad-

verbs of place likewise govern the genitive; as, *τοὶ γῆς*: so in Latin *ubi terrarum*. § *τεκεῖν*, 2 aorist infinitive of *τίκτω*.

12. *αἰρουμένων τῶν ἄλλων*, "the others being inclined to choose him;" or, "being on the point of choosing him."

13. *κοχλίας*, "some snails." Snails were considered rather a dainty by the ancients; so much so that a Roman country seat was hardly complete without its *cochlearium*, or "snail-preserve."

14. *πάσας ἡμέρας*, "during all days;" i.e., "every day." Observe that *duration of time* is put in the accusative.

15. *τοῦ ἀδικεῖν*: here again we find the article with the infinitive mood, the latter being in fact a verbal noun, governed in the genitive by *ἀρξεται*. § *ἄπερ*, a neuter plural, has its verb, *ἀρξεται*, in the singular.

16. *ἐμπροσούσα*, 2 aorist participle active of *ἐμπίπτω*. § *ἀλλ'* for *ἀλλά*, "well, but." *Ἰλλὰ* often begins a clause having reference to something not expressed, but uppermost in the mind of the speaker. Here the fly ponders with itself, "I am going to die, certainly. *Well, well!* but it is some consolation that I have had a hearty meal, a satisfying draught, and a comfortable bath." § *βέβρωκα*, from *βιβρώσκω*; and *πέτωκα*, from *πίνω*.

17. *κεφαλὴν μορμ.*, "the head of a hobgoblin." The masks of the ancients were not faces, but *whole heads*. § *ἦν* should rather be *τὴν*, or else the *καί* ought to be removed.

18. *τῇ μητρὶ*: the article is here equal to the possessive pronoun, "his mother." § *ὑπολαβούσα*, scil. *τὸν λόγον*: so in the Scriptures, "He took up his parable, and said." § *ἐκλάπη*, from *κλέπτω*: translate, "For from which of them has not the flesh (of the sacrifices) been stolen by you?"

19. *εἶναι κατέχοντα*, &c.: "that there was (i.e., existed) another dog, which possessed (literally, possessing) a piece of flesh;" or, *εἶναι κατέχοντα* may be taken as equal to *κατέχειν*. But the former is preferable. § *ἀφ' ἑσ,* 2 aorist participle of *ἀφίημι*. § *ὃ δὲ κατείχευ*, "and that, on the other hand, which he held." *ὃ* is the accusative singular neuter of the relative pronoun *ὅς, ἧ, ὅ*, governed by *κατείχευ*.

20. *ἐλθόντος, διαφθείροντος*: observe that the former is the aorist,— "when a stag had come;" and the latter the present,— "and was spoiling," i.e., was going to spoil. § *εἶπεν*, "said, yes;" i.e., *ὁ*, the man. § *αὐτὸς* means the man, and *αὐτόν* the horse.

21. *βραχέντων*, 2 aorist passive of *βρέχω*. § *θέρους* is the accusative, expressing *duration of time*,—"during the summer;" while *ὥρᾳ* is the dative, indicating a *point, time when*, or a *space of time*, in some part of which an action takes place. § With *χειμῶνος ὀρχοῦ*, supply *ὥραι*.

22. *πολλὴν ὁδόν* is in the accusative, expressing *motion along or throughout a space*; just as action *during*, or *throughout* a certain time, is put in the accusative. § *ἀπειρηκώς*, from *ἀπείπον*, (which see in the *Vocabulary*.) § *ἐπιστάντος*, from *ἐφίστημι*. § *καλοῖη*, the forms *-οῖη, -οῖης*, &c., are generally adopted, in Attic, in the singular of contracted verbs in *-aw, -ew*, and *-ow*, instead of the common inflexions, *-οιμι, -οις*, &c.

23. *Μελιταίων*, from Melite, i.e., Malta. § *προέδραμεν*, from *προτρέχω*.

24. *ἐξείλες*, 2 aorist indicative of *ἐξαιρέω*. § *παθοῦσα*, 2 aorist participle of *πάσχω*.

25. *θέμενοι*, 2 aorist participle middle of *τίθηναι*. "having entered into

partnership." § στάς, 2 aorist participle active of ἵστημι. § ἐνήλατα, 1 aorist middle of ἐνάλλομαι. § ἴσθι and ἦδεν, from οἶδα.

26. καταλαβόντος, "having surprised him." § ἐμβάς, 2 aorist participle active of ἐμβαίνω. § ἐμπλακεῖς, from ἐμπλέκω.

27. λέγουσα ὅτι, &c.: there is a sudden change here from the *indirect* to the *direct* mode of speech, σοί being used where we should expect αὐτῷ, and the other *second* persons supplying the place of *thirds*. § ἐκέκραγε, from κράζω.

28. πιστούμενος, "giving a pledge of," or "sealing," friendship. § παρ-
τίθει: the imperfect of τίθημι is often ἐτίθουν, ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει. § ἃ φέρειν: observe that the relative ἃ is *neuter plural*, though referring, in syntax, to two feminine nouns. It is the σῖτα, or viands, which the writer is thinking of, and he therefore uses ἃ in reference, *not* to the table and the *hospitality*, but to the *eatables* and *drinkables* (σῖτα and ποτά), which were set forward before the guest. § τῶν ὄντων, "the things that were there." The genitive follows verbs of *touching*, *clinging to*, and such like. § τρυφῆς, the genitive governed by προτιμῶν, which implies a comparison;—the comparative in Greek being followed by a genitive, as it is in Latin by an ablative.

29. The article is joined to Δία, as pointing to a *well-known* deity. § παρασχεῖν, 2 aorist infinitive of παρέχω. § συνιδῶν, from συνοῖδα, "being well aware of." § καθήκεν, 1 aorist of καθήμι. § καταπλαγέντες, from καταπλήσσω. § τὸν ψόφον, "at the noise,"—the *accusative of reference*. The accusative is often used after intransitive and passive verbs, and even after adjectives, to express the object in *reference* to which the meaning of the governing word (verb or adjective) is specially applicable. Sometimes such an accusative *limits* the signification of the verb, and it is then called the *accusative of limitation*; thus, in the phrase ἀλγεῖν πόδα, ἀλγεῖν means to *feel pain* generally, but when πόδα is added it *limits* the pain to *one part*. § ἔδυσαν, 2 aorist of δύνω, or δύνω.

30. γυνῶναι, 2 aorist infinitive of γιγνώσκω. § After εἰς supply οἶκον, or ἐργαστήριον, "to the workshop, or studio, of a statuary." So we say, "To St. Paul's,"—i.e., Cathedral understood—where the preposition *seems* to govern the possessive case. § εἰκάσας, from εἰκάζω. Note that here we have the active voice with the reflexive pronoun, instead of the middle voice by itself. § πόσου, the *genitive of price*, "for how much." So δραχμῆς, next line, "for a drachma;" and πλείονος, "for a larger sum." The *drachma* of the Athenians was worth about 9½d. of our money. § προσθήκην, in apposition to τοῦτον, "as an addition,"—i.e., "into the bargain."

SECTION IV.—DIALOGUES OF LUCIAN.

Lucian was a native of Samosata, in the province of Commagene, Syria. He was born probably about 120 A.D., and is believed to have lived till near the end of the century. For details of his life and writings, consult *Smith's Dictionary of Biography*.

DIALOGUE I.—*Line* 1. ἀπόδος, 2 aorist imperative of ἀποδίδωμι. 3. ἀνθ' ὧν, "because." 4. οὐκ ἂν λάβοις, "you could not by any means

get it," (the fare.) As *ἂν* implies a *condition*, and therefore *uncertainty*, when joined with the optative in negative clauses it strengthens the negation. 5. *ὀβολόν*, an *obol* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. English. As Charon's fare for the ferrying a spirit over Styx was an obol, relatives put into the mouth of the deceased, before sepulture, an obol to pay the boat, and a cake to appease the watch-dog Cerberus, which kept guard on the other side of Styx. 15. *ὠνάμην*, from *ὀνίνημι*. 34. *θήρμους*, "lupines." Menippus, being a Cynic philosopher, carried some lupines about with him in a bag or wallet. Lupines were the cheapest food of the very poor. *Hecate's supper* was a meal supplied by the rich Athenians to their poorer fellow-citizens once a month. It was set out at the point where three ways met; and as the poor carried it off so soon as it appeared, they said that "Hecate had devoured it." Hecate was a goddess of a three-fold nature, having different attributes, different names, and different places of abode. She was *Σελήνη* (Moon), in heaven; *Ἄρτεμις* (Diana), on earth; and Hecate in the infernal regions. 36. *ἐλάλει*, "he kept jabbering." 40. *κοῦδενός*, &c., "and he cares for nobody." 41. *ὁ Μένιππος*, "the *well-known* Menippus." Observe the force of the article *ὁ*.

DIALOGUE II.—*Line 1.* *τούτου*, "this here." The demonstrative *ι* is added to all the parts of *οὗτος*, to give strong emphasis to the pronoun. On its peculiarities see note, Section II., 36 (of Notes). 4. Observe *ἐργάζεται* governing *two* accusatives, *τί* and *ὑμᾶς*. 15. *περιέχονται*, "cling to." 23. *ὥς οὐδέ*, &c., "that I shall never cease;" more literally, "how that I am not going to leave off, either." This is a peculiar construction; another remarkable example of which will be found in *Xen. Anab.* I. 3. 6. It is usually called the *genitive absolute*, the *ὥς* being added to show that the action implied by the participle does not really exist, but is only *thought of* or *intended*. But this so-called *genitive absolute* (a term which is self-contradictory, and which has been adopted to get easily quit of a difficulty) can always be referred to some recognised grammatical *principle* and some general *rule*, and is very often used to express the *time*, or *cause*, or *manner*. Here, then, we regard the participle in the genitive as the *cause* of the state indicated by the verb *γινώσκετε*. We would therefore translate, "make up your mind to this, (or, come to this conclusion,) because (*i.e.*, for this reason, that) I shall never cease." Instead of this genitive, we should have expected the infinitive with an accusative before it. 26. *ταῦτα οὐχ ὕβρις*, "is not this insolence *itself*?" *i.e.*, "is not this the very essence of insolence?" 36. *τὸ Γινῶθι*, &c., "that *well known* saying, 'Know thyself.'" The article *τὸ* is joined to *γινῶθι-σαντόν*, which is regarded as a compound noun. 36. *συνείπων*, literally "stringing together;" *i.e.*, forming into a connected strain. 37. *πρέποι γάρ*, &c., "for it would suit (admirably), being sung after, (as a chorus to) your lamentations."

DIALOGUE III.—*Line 5.* *τὸ ἐμόν*, "my case." "My affair happened in a very unexpected way." The indefinite pronoun *τίς*, when appended to an adjective, increases the force of the adjective; thus, *μέγας τις*, "very large;" *μικρός τις*, "very small." In some parts of our own country there is a similar use made of the indefinite, as in the phrase, "As

big as *anything*,"—*i.e.*, very big; "As clear as *anything*,"—*i.e.*, very clear. 8. τὸν ἄτεκνον, τὸν πλούσιον, are in apposition to Πτοιδῶρον, in preceding sentence. § τὰ πολλά, an adverbial phrase, "for the most part," "generally." 11. ἐπ' ἐμοί, &c., "promising myself that he would die to my advantage, (in my favour;)" *i.e.*, that he would make me his heir. § ἐς μήκιστον, "and when the matter went on for a very long time," χρόνον being understood. 14. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, "as soon as," *quum primum*. 15. ἐπιεικῶς, "tolerably;" *i.e.*, pretty hard. 17. ἐπωμοσάμην, 1 aorist indicative middle of ἐπόμενυμι. 24. οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως = *nescio quomodo*, "I don't know how." 30. ἀστεία, &c., "for you have had a comical fate;" literally, "you have suffered amusing things." 32. πρὸς τό, &c., "he was in considerable perturbation at the suddenness" (of the thing). 33. συνελθ, 2 aorist participle of συνήμι. 34. οἷα, an adverbial accusative, "at what a clever (*trick*;)"; literally, "at what things." οἷος means properly, "of what kind," but it generally implies *good, great, extraordinary*, like Latin *qualis*. We have expressed this by inserting *clever* in the translation of the phrase. 35. τραπέσθαι, literally, "turn yourself;" *i.e.*, "have recourse to the short cut," ὁδόν being understood. ἦκε δ'ν, "it would have come."

DIALOGUE IV.—*Line 1.* ἡμέτερε Ζεῦ, "our Jove;" *i.e.*, Pluto, who was called so ("Jove with us") in the infernal regions. Proserpine was the daughter of Demeter. 4. τίων δέη, "what do you want?" or *beg*: observe the genitive after a verb of entreating. § τίς ὦν, &c., "who may you be?" literally, "who do you happen to be?" 6. ὁ Ἰφίκλου, "the son of Iphiclus." The article is often used thus, υἱός or θυγάτηρ being understood. 8. ἀφελθς, 1 aorist passive of ἀφίημι. § πρὸς ὀλίγον, "for a little." 10. Observe ἔρωτα in the accusative, after the cognate verb ἐρώσι (contracted for ἐράουσι). 11. τύχοι, 2 aorist optative of τυγχάνω. 12. τοῦ ζῆν: the infinitive ζῆν, with τοῦ joined to it, is equal to a genitive, and is governed by ἐρώ, a verb of *desiring*. γυναικός is also governed by ἐρώ. 14. ὤχόμην, &c., "I went off (at once), sailing away;" *i.e.*, I sailed hastily away. 17. ὀφθελς, 1 aorist passive of ὀράω: "I am willing to come down again, after having appeared (on earth) to her, even although (δ'ν for καὶ ἔαν) it were but for a little time." 19. καὶ μάλα, "yes, I drank of it), and (that too) heartily." § τὸ δὲ πρᾶγμα, &c., "but the case was an extraordinary one;" *i.e.*, my love was so strong that all the water of Lethe could not overpower it." 24. τὸ ἐρᾶν, another infinitive with the article, the two words forming the subject to ἐστί: "and you know what a *sore* thing it is to be in love." 29. λήψη, 2d singular future of λαμβάνω. 40. ὁδόν is the accusative, *motion along or throughout* being expressed. 41. ὦ ἄνερ, "my husband;" *i.e.*, Pluto. 43. καθικόμενον, &c., "striking him with his wand." 46. μέμνησο, imperative of μέμνημαι.

DIALOGUE V.—*Line 1.* προσπεσών, "having attacked;" literally, "fallen upon." 3. ἡμιτελεῖ, accusative of ἡμιτελεῖς, "half-complete;" *i.e.*, without its head, or master. 8. αἰτιατέον, *scil.* ἐστί, "I ought to blame him." Such verbal adjectives govern the same case as the verbs from which they come. 16. ἄδικα ποιών, "acting unjustly, Protesilaus, and that too (καὶ ταῦτα) towards a 'brother-chip'" (ὁμότεχνον); *i.e.*, one of

the same trade. The meaning is, "if you never let me go, you will act an unfair part." 18. *θεῶ*, by the same god, namely, Cupid. 24. *τοῦ ἐρᾶν*, and *τῷ Πάριδι*, both depend on *αἰτιος*. 28. *προεπὶ ᾗσας*, &c., "leaped forth before the rest in a fool-hardy and unreflecting manner." 33. *ἐπι κεκλῶσθαι*, perfect infinitive passive of *ἐπι κλώθω*, "that it had been destined for me." § *αἰτιᾶ* is contracted for *αἰτιδεῖ*, *αἰτιᾶν*, 2d singular present middle of *αἰτιδομαι*.

DIALOGUE VI.—*Line 1.* *λογισώμεθα*, "suppose we reckon," is not put here in the form of a command, but as a suggestion. This is the usual meaning of the first plural subjunctive when used *imperatively*, or rather in a *suggestively adhortatory* manner. 3. *ὦρίσθαι*, "to come to a distinct understanding." 6. *ἐντειλαμένῳ*, "for you having commissioned me;" i.e., according to your commission. Observe the *genitives of price* which follow. *δραχμῶν*, *πολλοῦ*, &c. 9. *τῶν πέντε*, "the five," already named. 11. *τίθει*, "mark down." 12. *ἀκέστραν* is governed by *ἐκόμισα*, from former sentence. 13. *κατέβαλον*, "paid down;" literally, "threw down." 16. *ἀνεψγότα*, "the seams," or "chinks;" the perfect participle of *ἀνοίγνυμι*, or *ἀνοίγω*. Observe that the verbs *ἀνοίγω*, *ὀράω*, and *ἀλίσκομαι*, take in their past tenses a *double augment*, both the *temporal* and the *syllabic*; thus:—

Present.	Imperfect.			
ἀν-οίγω	ἀν-έ-ωγον, which would regularly be ἀνωγον.			
ὀράω	έ-ώραν ...	...	...	ῶρων.
ἀλίσκομαι	έ-ἄλων (2 aor.) ...	...	...	ἄλων, or (Att.) ἦλων.

17. *ἅπαντα* refers to all the accusatives going before, and, as they are of different genders, it is neuter. 18. *ὠνήσω*, 2d singular 1 aorist middle of *ὠνέομαι*, "you have bought these cheap;" literally, "worthy,"—i.e., worth the money. 19. *διέλαθεν*, 2 aorist of *διαλανθάνω*, "has escaped our notice." 22. *ἐνέσται*, "it will be in my power." 25. *καθεδοῦμαι*, future of *καθέξομαι*, "I shall sit down." 32. *ἀνάπλεω*, nominative plural of *ἀνάπλεως*. 34. *ἐξωδηκῶς* (perfect participle of *ἐξοιδέω*), though intransitive, governs *γαστέρα* in the accusative [accusative of reference or limitation.] 37. *ὡς εἴοικας*, "as they appear;" i.e., "to all appearance." 38. *πάνυ*, &c.: "(No wonder they try to ensnare one another), for these things (namely, riches) are very, very desirable." *περί*, like *per* in Latin, increases the force of the adjective; Charon, therefore, by using *πάνυ* and *περί* both, makes his statement very emphatic. This expression Hermes at once turns against Charon, by using it as a justification for himself, should he think fit to "demand payment sharply" of his "little bill."

DIALOGUE VII.—*Line 5.* *ἐνηλλάγη*, 2 aorist passive from *ἐναλλάσσω*. § *τῷ* (for *τίνι*) *τρόπῳ*, "in what way." 11. *καταπτάμενος*, 2 aorist participle middle of *καθίπταμαι*.

DIALOGUE VIII.—*Line 1.* *ἤκω*, "I have come," and *οἴχομαι*, "I have gone," though presents, are translated as perfects; their imperfects, therefore, become pluperfects. 2. *ὀξύτατον*, "very sharp (ay, sharp enough), even if it were necessary to cut through stones at one stroke." 4. *διέλε*,

2 aorist imperative of διαιρέω. 5. κατενεγκών, 2 aorist participle of καταφέρω. 6. πειρά, contracted for πειράη, 2d singular of πειράομαι, "are you testing me whether I am mad or no?" § μέμνηνα, 2d perfect of μαινομαι. 18. κατοίσω, from καταφέρω. 21. ἦσθα, 2d singular imperfect of εἶμι. The syllable -θα was frequently added in the early language to the 2d singular: in Attic it is retained in six verbs—οἶσθα (from οἶδα); ᾔδειςθα or ᾔδησθα (imperfect of οἶδα); ἦσθα (εἶμι, to be); ἐφῆσθα (imperfect of φημί); ἦειςθα (εἶμι, to go); and χρῆσθα (χρῆς.) 23. ἐλελήθεις (from λανθάνω) ἔχων, "you escaped your own notice, having a camp and not a head;" i.e., "you had, unawares to yourself, a camp, and not a head." When λανθάνω and τυγχάνω are joined in syntax with a participle, it is best to translate the participle as if it were the indicative (or other) mood, and the part of λανθάνω or τυγχάνω as if an adverb. So here, ἔχων, "you had," ἐλελήθεις, "unawares." § πυρριχίζει, "is dancing the Pyrric dance." The Pyrric was a war-dance, rapid in step, and performed, to the sound of the flute, by men under arms. It was therefore suitable to Minerva, goddess of war. 25. τὸ μέγιστον, "greatest wonder of all." 26. ἐν βραχεῖ, "in a short time,"—so *brevi* for *brevi tempore*. § κοσμεῖ, "sets off." 30. τό γε ἐπ' ἐμοί, "as far at least as depends on me."

DIALOGUE IX.—*Line 1.* παύσασθε ἐρίζοντες, "leave off quarrelling with one another, just like men; for this is unbecoming (*in itself*, or *to yourselves*), and foreign to the banquet of the gods." 3. ἀλλότρια: words that express or imply a *comparison* or a *difference* are followed by a genitive. 5. προκατακλίνεσθαι, "should have a more honourable place at table than I." The ancients reclined at table, as is well known. 6. Ἡ Δία: observe that Æsculapius, with comic freedom, swears by Jupiter to his very face. § καί, "and (*quite right I should take precedence of you*), for I am your superior." 7. ἦ, the interrogative of direct questions = "is it?" "In what respect (are you my superior), you crazy fool? Is it because Jupiter," &c. 8. ἀ μή θέμεις, &c., "doing what was unlawful." This refers to Æsculapius being killed by lightning for restoring Glaucus to life again. 10. ἐπιέλθαι γάρ, "(you need not talk so boldly), for have you too forgotten your being burned to a cinder (literally, *having been burned down*) on Mount Ceta, that you cast up fire to me?" 12. οὐκ οὖν, (accented thus), means "therefore not;" but in οὐκοῦν, (accented thus), the negative force seems to vanish, it being equal to "therefore," or "wherefore." § ἴσα and ὁμοία are neuter plurals, used adverbially. Translate, "Well, then, (*to take you on another topic,—not what has befallen us, but what we have done*), life has not been spent with equal benefit (to others) and in a similar way by you, and by me who, in the first place, am the son of Jupiter." Hercules means to say that he has benefited others more than Æsculapius has done, and has been engaged in more honourable and manly occupations. § βεβίωται, perfect passive of βίβω, used impersonally,—"it has been lived;" i.e., "Life has been spent." § ἡμῖν, "by us;" which is equal to "by you, and by me"—this "me," ἐμοί, being antecedent to ὅς which follows. 13. τοσαῦτα, &c., "have performed so many labours." 14. ἀνθρώπους, &c., "of use, perhaps, in applying (some) of your drugs to diseased folk, but a person who has exhibited no manly trait of character." Ἀνθρώπος, like *homo*, means any human being—man or woman; hence

often used as a term of *depreciation* or *contempt*; while *ἀνὴρ*, like *vir*, implies *dignity* and *bravery*, or other merit. 16. τῶν φαρμάκων is the *partitive genitive*, meaning *some of*. 19. ὑπ' ἀμφοῖν, &c., "damaged in your body by both (calamities); by the tunic, and after that by the fire." Observe that *χιτώνος* and *πυρός* are in the *genitive*, in apposition to *ἀμφοῖν*. § *διεφθαρμένος*, perfect participle passive of *διαφθείρω*. (See *Smith's Dictionary of Biography*, for Life of Hercules.) 22. πορφύριδα depends on *ἐνδεδυκώς*, "clothed in purple;" i.e., "having put on a purple robe." 29. ἰάσασθαι, aorist infinitive, for future. § *κρανίον* is another *accusative of reference or limitation*, depending on the passive form, *συμπιβέντα*, "being crushed as to your skull;" i.e., "having had your skull broken." 34. ἄτε is the *accusative plural neuter* of *ὅτε*, but is used *adverbially*, to introduce the reason or explanation of the foregoing clause. It may be translated, "forasmuch as." It is used much like Latin *quippe*, with the relative, *qui*,—*quippe qui*.

DIALOGUE X.—Line 1. γάρ refers to some previous conversation supposed to have taken place between Mercury and Maia. 3. Observe the two negatives, μή and μηδέν, which in Greek do not destroy, but strengthen each other. 4. λέγω is the subjunctive here—"the subjunctive of deliberation," as it is called: "Why may I not say so?" 5. διασπώμενος, "torn asunder;" i.e., "distracted." So we say to "divide one's self." 9. ἡμεροδρομοῦντα, "posting up and down like a courier." The ἡμεροδρόμοι, or "day-runners," were men who were trained to run long distances without rest. (See *Corn. Nepos*, in *Life of Themistocles*.) 11. οἰνοχόον, i.e., Ganymede. 18. μεμερισμένον, "divided as I am." 19. τὰ τέκνα, the sons of Leda, Castor and Pollux. 20. ἐν ᾧδου, i.e., *δόμῳ* understood. § παρ' ἡμέραν, "day by day;" i.e., "on alternate days." 21. ταῦτα κακείνα, affairs here (in Heaven), and affairs there (in Hades). 22. The sons of Alemena and Semele were Hercules and Bacchus. 24. ὁ, "the son of Maia." 25. Lucian seems here to refer to Europa, who, however, was the daughter of Agenor, and the sister of Cadmus. 27. πέπομφε, perfect of πέμπω. 28. Danae, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. 30. ἀπηγόρευκα, "I am done out;" perfect of ἀπαγορεύω. 31. πεπρᾶσθαι, perfect infinitive passive of πιπράσκω. 33. ἔα ταῦτα, "never mind these things;" or, "let these things pass." § πάντα is an *accusative of reference or limitation*,—"as to all things;" i.e., "in all things."

DIALOGUE XI.—Line 1. οἷα, &c.: "what shameful treatment I have experienced at the hand of my accursed guest!" 9. οὐδέ, "by no means." 15. ὃ ἔφερον, &c., i.e., τὸ δένδρον ὃ ἔφερον. 23. τέλος, "in fine," "at length." § ἤμην: see *εἰμί*, *Irregular Verbs*. 25. ἀπ' ἐκείνου, "from that time." 28. μεταξύ, &c., "while being blinded;" i.e., "in the middle of (your) being blinded." 29. οὐ γὰρ ἂν, &c., "for I well know that he could not have moved," &c. 33. παρεῖς, 2 aorist participle of παρίημι. 36. μανθάνω, &c., "I understand,—that they (Ulysses and his companions) escaped your notice, going out secretly under them;" (i.e., the ram, and other sheep.) 41. οἰθέντες, 1 aorist passive, from *ὀλομαι*. 48. τὰ τῶν πλεόντων, "the interests of those at sea (sailing) are in my keeping."

DIALOGUE XII.—*Line 2.* τὸ δεῖπνον, &c., “the banquet in Thessaly,” at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. 11. λαθοῦσα, “escaping the notice of.” § τῶν πινόντων, and the other genitives, afford good examples of the so-called genitive absolute being used to express the *cause*. 18. ἀνελόμενος, 2 aorist middle of ἀναιρέω. 21. Observe αὐτῆς in genitive after εἶναι, “to belong to her.” 22. ἄχρι χειρῶν, “even to blows.” 26. ὅς = οὗτος γάρ. 28. What then did the goddesses *do*? 32. ἢν μή, “unless.”

APPENDIX.

EUPHONY.

THE concurrence of certain consonants was very offensive to a Greek ear, and was therefore systematically avoided. The following are the principal rules which must be observed in affixing a termination beginning with a consonant to a stem ending in a consonant :—

I. THE MUTES.

1. *In a concursus of mutes, the second must be a lingual dental, τ, δ, or θ; i.e., a labial is not followed by a palatal, nor a palatal by a labial.* [The preposition *ἐκ*, in compound words, forms the only exception to this rule.]

2. *Cognate consonants come together; i.e., a light labial or palatal must precede a light lingual dental, an aspirate must precede an aspirate, and an intermediate, an intermediate: thus we cannot say γέγρα-φ-τ-αι, but γέγρα-π-τ-αι (from γράφ-ω); [so in Latin we do not say scrib-tus, but scrip-tus]; not ἐρύ-π-θ-ην, but ἐρύ-φ-θ-ην; not δκ-δοος (from δκ-τώ), but δγ-δοος.*

3. *When two lingual dentals meet, the former is changed into s: thus we cannot say ἐπει-θ-θ-ην, but ἐπει-σ-θ-ην (from πειθ-ω); not ἐπει-δ-θ-ῆναι, but ἐπει-σ-θ-ῆναι (from ἐπειδ-ω).*

4. *If two successive syllables begin with an aspirate, the first aspirate is changed into its corresponding Light; as, πε-φί-ληκα, not φε-φί-ληκα; ξ-χω, not ξ-χω.*

II. THE MUTES AND OTHER CONSONANTS.

5. The mutes π, β, φ, before μ, are changed into μ; as, γέγραμ-μαι, not γέγραφ-μαι (from γράφ-ω).

6. The mutes κ and χ, before μ, are changed into γ; as, βέβρεγ-μαι, not βέβρεχ-μαι (from βρέχ-ω). Except a few words like ἀκμή, δραχμή, &c.

7. The mutes τ, δ, θ, before μ, are changed into σ; as, πέπεισ-μαι, not πέπειθ-μαι (from πείθω). Except a few words like σταθμός.

8. The mutes π, β, φ, before σ, combine with σ and form ψ; as, τύ-ψ-ω for τύ-πσ-ω.

9. The mutes κ, γ, χ, before σ, combine with σ and form ξ; as, λέ-ξ-ω, not λέ-γσ-ω. Except the preposition *ἐκ*, which remains unchanged.

10. The mutes τ, δ, θ (and the lingual ν) are rejected before σ; as, σώμασι, not σώμα-τ-σι; παῖσι, not πά-ντ-σι. (See note, p. 31.)

11. The letter ν , before π , β , ϕ (or ψ), is changed into μ ; as, $\sigma\mu\text{-}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, for $\sigma\mu\text{-}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$.
12. The letter ν , before κ , γ , χ (or ξ), is changed into γ ; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$.
13. The letter ν , before a liquid, assimilates itself to it; as, $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, for $\sigma\upsilon\nu\text{-}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$.
14. Consonants are not doubled, except π , κ , τ , γ , and the semi-vowels λ , μ , ν , ρ , ς , (π , κ , and γ very seldom.)
15. See note, p. 28, for another euphonic principle.

THE ACCENTS.*

1. There are three accent-marks in Greek :—
 - (a) The *acute*, as on $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}$.
 - (b) The *grave*, as on $\tau\grave{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$.
 - (c) The *circumflex*, as on $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\grave{\eta}\varsigma$.
2. The acute may stand on any of the last three syllables of a word; and the circumflex on either of the last two.
3. Every syllable not otherwise accented is considered as having the *grave*; but the grave is never *written* except on the last syllable, and then only when no punctuation mark follows. The grave merely indicates that the acute is not to be admitted, for the time. Thus we write $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\varsigma}$, and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\acute{\omicron}\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\varsigma}$ with an acute on the final syllable; but this acute is turned into a grave when the words meet in a sentence without any punctuation mark between; as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\varsigma}\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\acute{\omicron}\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\varsigma}\ \tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \gamma\epsilon\omega\rho\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$.
4. The circumflex results from a combination of the acute and the grave; thus, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}$ when contracted makes η , or $\hat{\eta}$, or in cursive writing, $\hat{\eta}$. It can stand only on syllables *naturally* long, *i.e.*, containing a long vowel or diphthong; as, $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\grave{\eta}\varsigma$, $\phi\epsilon\grave{\upsilon}\gamma\epsilon$.
5. When the last syllable of a word is short, the acute *may* stand on the antepenult; as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$.

N.B.—The terminations $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha\iota$ (except in the optative mood), and the Attic inflexions $-\omega\varsigma$ and $-\omega\nu$, are treated as short syllables; as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$, $\pi\acute{\omicron}\delta\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\nu$.
6. When the last syllable of a word is long, the acute cannot stand farther back than the penult; as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\upsilon$.
7. The circumflex can stand on the penult only when the last syllable is short (see No. 4.); as, $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$ [but $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}$, nominative dual], $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\alpha$ [but $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\eta\varsigma$]. So $\mu\grave{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho$ [but $\mu\grave{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$].
8. In contractions,—
 - (1.) If the first member of the concursus have the acute, the contracted syllable will have the circumflex; as, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$; $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}$.
 - (2.) If the second member have the acute, the contracted syllable will likewise have the acute; as, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\eta\varsigma$. Except a few words like $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

* It is only the leading principles of accentuation that are here given. For the theory and more minute details, the advanced student is referred to "The Laws of Greek Accentuation," by the Rev. R. J. Bryce, LL.D. Williams and Norgate: 1859.

- (3.) If neither of the syllables have the acute, the contracted syllable will not be affected; as, *μάντ-εε-s*, *μάντ-ει-s*; *τιμ-αο-μένη*, *τιμ-ω-μένη*.

OF THE ACCENT IN THE INFLEXION OF NOUNS.

9. The position of the accent in the nominative singular of a declinable word must be learned by practice, or ascertained from the Lexicon; but when the tone-syllable of the nominative is once known, the accent of the oblique cases is easily fixed by the following rules:—

10. The accent remains throughout the oblique cases on the same syllable on which it stands in the nominative, so long as the quantity of the final syllable permits; as, *αὐλ-ή*, *αὐλ-ήν*; *βασιλ-εύς*, *βασιλ-έα*; *παρθέν-ος*, *παρθέν-οι*; *λειμών*, *λειμών-ος*; *ποιμήν*, *ποιμέν-ος*; *αἰγίριος*, *αἰγίρι-ον*, but *αἰγίριον*.

11. *Exceptions*.—In the Third Declension, genitives and datives of two syllables take the accent on the inflexion; as, *θήρ*, *θηρ-ός*, *θηρ-οῖν*, *θηρ-ῶν*, *θηρ-σί*; but accusative *θῆρ-α*, nominative plural *θῆρ-ες*. So likewise syncopated nouns, as *μήτηρ*, genitive *μητρ-ός* (not *μητρός*); *θυγάτηρ*, genitive *θυγατρ-ός*; and *γυνή*, genitive *γυναικός*, *γυναικῶν*, though not syncopated.

12. The inflexions of all genitives and datives, when long, are circumflexed, provided the tone be on the inflexion syllable (see 10); as, *σκι-ά*, *σκι-ās*, *σκιᾶ*, *σκι-αῖν*, *σκι-αῖς*; *ἀετ-οῦ*, *ἀετ-ῶν*; *θηρ-οῖν*, *θηρ-ῶν*; *θε-ῶ*, *θε-οῖς*. The other cases take the acute; as, *σκι-αί*, *σκι-άς*; *θε-οὺς*; *ἀετ-όν*.

13. The genitive plural of the First Declension has always a circumflex on the last syllable, because *-ων* is contracted for *-άων*; as, *σκι-ῶν* for *σκι-άων*.

14. Vocatives in *-εν* and *-οι* circumflex the last syllable; as *βασιλ-εῦ*, *Λητ-οῖ*.

THE ACCENT OF VERBS.

15. In verbs the accent stands as far back as the quantity of the final syllable permits; as, *τύπτομεν*, *τύπτεται*, *τυπτοίσθην*, *βουλεύσαι* (optative).

16. Those parts of verbs in which there was originally a contraction (or supposed contraction) follow the rules for contraction (8, above); as, *ἀγγελῶ*, fut., for *ἀγγελέω*; *μενεῖτον*, fut., for *μενέετον*; *ιστάμεν*, for *ιστάωμεν*; *λυθῆς* (1 aorist passive).

17. *Exceptions*.—The accent of the following parts must be specially noted:—

ACTIVE.

- (1.) 1 aorist infinitive on penult, *λῦσ-αι*.
 2 aorist infinitive on final, *λιπ-εῖν*.
 2 aorist participle on final, *λιπ-ῶν*.
 Perfect infinitive on penult, *λελυκ-έναι*: and so all infinitives in *-ναι*; as, *τιθέναι*.

MIDDLE.

- (2.) 2 aorist imperative on final, as *λιπ-οῦ*.
 2 aorist infinitive on penult, *λιπ-έσθαι*.

PASSIVE.

(3.) Perfect infinitive on penult, *λελύ-σθαι*.

Perfect participle on penult, *λελυ-μένος*.

18. All participles of the Third Declension, ending in *s*, take an acute on the final syllable; as, *λυθείς* (1 aorist passive), *τιθείς* (present active). But the participle of 1 aorist active follows the rule; as, *βουλεύσας*.

PROCLITICS.

19. Some small words, *οὐ, εἰ, ὥς, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐκ, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, throw forward their accent on the word following, if connected in syntax; as, *ἐν μάχῃ, εἰς μάχην*.

ENCLITICS.

20. Enclitics are small, unemphatic words, which throw back their accent on the preceding word (if connected in meaning), so that the two words form only one, as it were, in pronunciation; as, *κόρη τις, νομεῖς τινες, βασιλεὺς ἐστι, δούλός τις, βούν τινα*. Compare *que, ne, &c.*, in Latin; as, *omnemque*.

BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THE SYNTAX OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

I. SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

1. RULE.—An adjective (whether article, pronoun, participle, or adjective proper) agrees with its own substantive in gender, number, and case; as, *ἡ κόρη ἐστὶ καλή: οἱ πολῖται εἰσι ἐλεύθεροι: τὰ πράγματα ἐστὶ καλά*.

Obs. 1. When an adjective refers to substantives of different genders, it takes the gender of the masculine noun rather than that of the feminine, and of the feminine rather than of the neuter: *ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσι: ἡ μήτηρ καὶ τὸ παιδίον ἀγαθὰ εἰσι*.

Obs. 2. When the substantives are names of inanimate objects, the adjective is put in the neuter; as, *λίθοι τε καὶ πλῖνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἐστὶ χρήσιμα*,—stones and bricks and beams of timber are useful (things).

THE ARTICLE.

2. The article was originally a demonstrative adjective pronoun, and hence it is used to point distinctly to an object, to render it prominent, and thus distinguish it from others, and oppose it to others.

(1.) It points to what is known, or supposed to be well known; as, *ὁ Σωκράτης*, that well-known person, Socrates; *ὁ Ξενοφών*, Xenophon, who was mentioned lately.

(2.) With singulars, it sometimes denotes a class; as, *ὁ παῖς*, children generally.

(3.) It is used with names of materials, virtues, and generic nouns; as, *ὁ χρυσός, ἡ ἀρετή*, gold, virtue.

(4.) It serves as a possessive pronoun; as, *ὁ πατήρ σὺν τῷ υἱῷ*, the father with his son.

- (5.) It has a distributive force; as, τοῦ μηνός, *by the month*,—i.e., *every month*.
- (6.) It distinguishes the subject of a sentence from the predicate; as, ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, *the man is good*; or, ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ. But ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ would simply mean, *the good man*.
- (7.) It indicates what is *customary* or *deserved*; as, ἔλαβε τὰ παλὰ, *he received the two spears usually given*; τὴν δίκην, *the deserved punishment*.

Obs. 1. The article, with a participle, is equal to a relative clause; as, ὁ πράττων = ἐκεῖνος ὃς πράττει, *he who does*. In this case it retains its primary demonstrative power.

Obs. 2.—It is used with the infinitive mood (in all cases), thus forming a kind of gerundival substantive; as, τὸ κλέπτειν, *stealing*; τοῦ κλέπτειν, *of stealing, of theft*.

AGREEMENT.

3. **RULE.**—A verb agrees with its subject in number and person; as, ἐγὼ γράφω; σὺ γράφεις; ἡμεῖς γράφομεν.

Exception.—But a *neuter plural* subject usually takes the verb in the singular; as, τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, *the animals run*.

N.B.—Since two singulars are equal to a plural, two singular subjects connected by a co-ordinative conjunction (καί, &c.) have a verb or adjective in the plural; ὁ παῖς καὶ ἡ κόρη σοφοί εἰσι, *the boy and the girl are wise*.

Exception.—But in a series of nominatives the verb often agrees with the subject nearest it; as, φιλεῖ σε ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί, *your father loves you, and (so do) your mother and your brothers*.

APPOSITION.

4. **RULE.**—Substantives which stand in *apposition** to one another agree in case; as, Κύρος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus, the king*; Σωκράτην, τὸν σοφόν, θαυμάζομεν, *we admire Socrates the philosopher*.

Obs.—The same rule applies when the second substantive is used as a predicate; as, Κύρος ἦν βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus was king*; Πρόκνη ἐγένετο ἀηδών, *Procne was changed into a nightingale*. This kind of apposition occurs (1) with **SUBSTANTIVE VERBS**, (2) **PASSIVE VERBS** OF NAMING and CHOOSING, and (3) **VERBS OF GESTURE**.

II. THE CASES.

NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE.

5. The nominative is used to express the subject of the sentence, or the substantival predicate, as shown in Art. 3 and 4 above.

6. The vocative is used in expressions of *address*, as in Latin; but the nominative often takes the place of the vocative, even in address.

* Two substantives are said to be in *apposition* when one is appended to the other to explain or limit it.

ACCUSATIVE.

7. The accusative case expresses the *direct object* of the action indicated by a transitive verb. It answers to the questions, *whom? what? to what place? during what time?*

8. RULE.—Transitive verbs govern the accusative; as, ὁ παῖς βλπτει τὴν σφαῖραν, *the boy throws the ball*; πείθει τὸν κριτήν, *he persuades the judge*. [But many transitive verbs govern the gen. or dat.]

9. Any verb, whether it be transitive or intransitive, may govern in the accusative a substantive of kindred signification; as, τοῦτον τὸν κινδύνον κινδυνεύσω, *I shall incur this danger*; νόσον νοσεῖν, *to be ill of a disease*.

10. Many verbs in Greek are followed by *two* accusatives, the one expressing the person, the other the thing. Such are verbs of *concealing, teaching, asking, dividing, depriving, clothing*, and many others.

11. An accusative is often put after *passive verbs, intransitive verbs, and adjectives*, to define them and limit their application. This is called the *accusative of reference or limitation*; as, ἀλγεῖν τοὺς πόδας, *to be pained in the feet*; καλὸς τὰ ὀμματα, *beautiful in the eyes*; i.e., *having beautiful eyes*: Σωκράτης τὸ ὄνομα, *Socrates by name*.

12. The accusative is used to express *duration of time and extent of space*; as, πέντε ἡμέρας ἔμεινε, *he remained (for) five days*; ἀπέχει δέκα σταδίων, *it is distant ten stadia*.

THE GENITIVE.

13. The primary meaning of the genitive is *source or origin*. Hence it is employed to express (1.) *The point of separation (from, away from)*; (2.) *The cause, material, or occasion*; (3.) *The time at which, or place in which an action originates or occurs*. Hence it signifies,—

- (1.) *The author or possessor*; as, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ξενοφώντος, *Xenophon's son*; ἡ μάχαιρα τοῦ ναύτου, *the sailor's cutlass*. It thus answers to the questions, *whose? of whom? of what?*

Obs. 1. Thus arises the genitive of material; as, νόμισμα ἀργύρου, *a coin of silver*.

Obs. 2. εἰμὶ, like *sum* in Latin, is followed by the genitive to denote that something is the part, duty, or characteristic of; as, ἀνδρὸς ἐστὶν ἀγαθοῦ εἰ ποιεῖν τοὺς φίλους, *it is the part (or duty) of a good man to benefit his friends*.

- (2.) *The whole of which anything is a part (partitive genitive)*; as, σοφώτατος πάντων, *the wisest of all*; σταγόνες ὕδατος, *drops of water*; ποῦ γῆς ἐστὶν, *where on earth is he?* οὐκ ἐγὼ τούτῳ εἰμὶ, *I am not one of these*; ἔχεις τι τῶν χρημάτων, *you have some of the money*.

- (3.) *The part affected*. Hence it is used with verbs which signify to *touch, take hold of, share, obtain, &c.*; as, ἀπτεται τοῦ χιτῶνος, *he takes hold of the robe*; μετέχει τιμῶν, *to share in the honours*.

- (4.) *The operations of the senses (except sight)*; as, ἤκουσα ταῦτα τοῦ πατρός, *I heard this from my father*. So verbs and verbal adjectives which signify an affection of the mind are followed by a genitive; as, ἀπειρος τῶν πραγμάτων, *inexperienced in business*; ἐπιθυμεῖ τῆς ἀρετῆς, *he aims at (yearns after) virtue*.

- (5.) *The price or value*; as, ἀγοράζειν τι δραχμῆς, *to buy something for a drachma*; ἄξιος τῆς ἐλευθερίας, *worthy of freedom*.
- (6.) *The crime, or ground of accusation*; as, καταδικεῖν τινα φόβου, *to condemn one on a charge of murder*.
- (7.) *Abundance or scarceness*; as, ὕλη θηρίων πλήρης, *a forest full of wild beasts*.
- (8.) *Separation, or removal from*; as, εἰκεν τῆς ὁδοῦ, *to withdraw from the road*.
- (9.) *Cause or occasion*; as, τὸν παῖδα τῆς ἀρετῆς θαυμάζει ὁ κριτής, *the judge admires the boy for (i.e., because of) his merit*.
- (10.) *Superiority or inferiority*; as, ὁ υἱὸς μεῖζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, *the son is taller than his father*; Ἀστυάγης Μήδων ἥρξεν, *Astyages ruled over the Medes*; ὁ υἱὸς μείων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, *the son is less than his father*.
- (11.) *Time when, or within which, if spoken of indefinitely*; as, νυκτός, *by night*; τοῦ ἔαρος, *in spring*.

THE DATIVE.

14. The dative case denotes,—

- (1.) *The individual (person or thing) to whom anything is given or communicated*; as, αὐτῷ εἶπεν ὁ κύριος, *the master said to him*; διελέξαν ἀλλήλους, *they conversed with one another*.
- (2.) *The individual who is benefited or injured in any way*; as, ἡ βασιλεῖα ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, *the queen favoured Cyrus*; δίδωσι αὐτῷ ἵππον, *he gives him a horse*.
- (3.) *Belief in, or obedience to*; as, τῷ ἡγεμόνι ἐπιστεῦσαμεν, *we trusted to the guide*.
- (4.) *The cause why something is (done), the manner or circumstances in which it is (done), the instrument by which it is (done), and the agent by whom it is (done)*; as, ἀγάλλονται τῇ νίκῃ, *they are delighted at the victory—i.e., because of the victory*; βίβει εἰς οἶκον παρῖέναι, *to enter a house by force*; ἔβαλον λίθοις, *they struck with stones*; ἐκτείνοντο Ἀχαιοῖς, *they were slain by the Greeks*. [But ὑπὸ with the genitive is most usually employed in this sense.]
- (5.) *Intercourse with, whether friendly or the opposite*; as, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὀμιλεῖ, *associate with the good*.
- (6.) *Likeness, or equality, or coincidence*; as, πάθος ἴσον θανάτῳ, *a calamity equal to death*; ὁμοιος πατρί, *like (one's) father*.
- (7.) *Time or place*; as, τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *on the third day*; Ἀθήναις, *at Athens*.

III. INFINITIVE MOOD.

15. The infinitive mood is a kind of verbal substantive, and is used with or without the article to express the *object* or *aim*; as, ἐλπίζω νικήσειν, *I hope to conquer—i.e., I hope for victory*.

16. It often serves as the subject of a verb; as, ἡδὺ ἐστὶ τὸ μαθεῖναι, *to learn is pleasant*.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE THIRD DECLENSION IN LATIN AND IN GREEK.

LATIN.			GREEK.		
CLASS.			CLASS.		
I. <i>Pure stem in the Nominative.</i>			I. <i>Pure stem in the Nominative.</i>		
	Consul.	Honor.		λειμών.	θήρ.
	Consul-is.	Honor-is.		λειμών-ος.	θηρ-ός.
ADDITION.	II. <i>Letter added to stem.</i>		ADDITION.	II. <i>Letter added to stem.</i>	
	Urb-s.	Dux (=duc-s).		ἥρω-ς.	γύψ (i.e., γύπ-ς).
	Urb-is.	Duc-is.		ἥρω-ος.	γυπ-ός.
	Ret-e.	Ret-is, n.		III. <i>Half a vowel inserted,</i> (i.e., a short vowel lengthened.)	
SUBTRACTION.	III. <i>Vowel inserted.</i>		SUBTRACTION.	IV. <i>Last letter of stem dropped.</i>	
	Nav-i-s.	Clad-e-s.		Ξενοφών.	σῶμα, n.
	Nav-is.	Clad-is.		Ξενοφώντ-ος.	σώματ-ος.
	IV. <i>Last letter of stem dropped.</i>			γάλα.	γάλακτ-ος, n.
SUBSTITUTION.	V. <i>Letter thrown out before a.</i>		SUBSTITUTION.	V. <i>Letter thrown out before a.</i>	
	Aetas.	Laus.		λέβης.	δρυσ.
	Aetat-is.	Laud-is.		λέβητ-ος.	δρυιθ-ος.
	VI. <i>Last vowel of stem changed.</i>			VI. <i>Last vowel of stem changed.</i>	
SUBSTITUTION.	Nomen, n.	Caput, n.	SUBSTITUTION.	VII. <i>Last cons. of stem vocalized in</i> <i>some cases and omitted in others.</i>	
	Nomin-is.	Capit-is.		μάντι-s.	γλυκύ-s.
	Flos.	Arbos, or Arbor.		μάντε-ως.	γλυκέ-ος.
	Flor-is.	Arbor-is.		βοῦ-s (βο-ϝ-ς).	βασιλεύ-s.
				βο-ός.	βασιλέ-ως.

NOUNS WITH PECULIARITIES OF MORE THAN ONE CLASS.

CLASSES.	STEM.	GEN.
(1.) II. & VI. Judex (judic-),	judic-is.	
(2.) IV. & VI. Homo (homin-),	homin-is.	
(3.) V. & VI. Miles (milit-),	milit-is.	
(4.) VI. & VII. Corpus (corpor-),	corpor-is.	

NOUNS WITH PECULIARITIES OF MORE THAN ONE CLASS.

CLASSES.	STEM.	GEN.
(1.) II. & III. αἰδῶ-ς (αἰδο-),	αἰδο-ος.	
	ἀλώπηξ (ἀλωπεκ-),	ἀλώπεκ-ος.
(2.) III. & IV. λέων (λεοντ-),	λέοντ-ος.	
	κτεῖς (κτεν-),	κτεν-ός.
	ὀδός (ὀδοντ-),	ὀδόντ-ος.

CONTRACTED VERBS IN -άω, -έω, AND -όω.

Certain Pure Verbs suffer contraction in the Pres. and Imperf. of all Voices and Moods. The other tenses have no concursus, and are declined like the corresponding parts of λύω. The verbs τιμάω, *I honour*; ποίεω, *I make*; and μισθόω, *I let out for hire*, will exhibit all the peculiarities of the contracted inflexions.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres.—τιμ-άω, I honour.			φιλ-έω, I love.			μισθ-όω, I let out for hire.		
INDICATIVE.	S.	-άω -ᾶ	-έω -ῆ	-όω -ῶ	-δω -ῶ	-δω -ῶ	-δω -ῶ	
		-άεις -ᾶς	-έεις -ῆς	-όεις -ῶς	-δεις -οῖς	-δεις -οῖς	-δεις -οῖς	
		-άει -ᾶ	-έει -ῆ	-όει -ῶ	-δει -οῖ	-δει -οῖ	-δει -οῖ	
	D.	-άετον -ᾶτον	-έετον -ῆτον	-όετον -ῶτον	-δέτον -οῦτον	-δέτον -οῦτον	-δέτον -οῦτον	
		-άετον -ᾶτον	-έετον -ῆτον	-όετον -ῶτον	-δέτον -οῦτον	-δέτον -οῦτον	-δέτον -οῦτον	
	P.	-άομεν -ᾶμεν	-έομεν -ῆμεν	-όομεν -ῶμεν	-δομεν -οῦμεν	-δομεν -οῦμεν	-δομεν -οῦμεν	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S.	-άω -ᾶ	-έω -ῆ	-όω -ῶ	-δω -ῶ	-δω -ῶ	-δω -ῶ	
		-άῃς -ᾶς	-εῃς -ῆς	-οῃς -ῶς	-δῃς -οῖς	-δῃς -οῖς	-δῃς -οῖς	
		-άῃ -ᾶ	-εῃ -ῆ	-οῃ -ῶ	-δῃ -οῖ	-δῃ -οῖ	-δῃ -οῖ	
	D.	-άητον -ᾶτον	-εῇτον -ῆτον	-οῇτον -ῶτον	-δῇτον -οῦτον	-δῇτον -οῦτον	-δῇτον -οῦτον	
		-άητον -ᾶτον	-εῇτον -ῆτον	-οῇτον -ῶτον	-δῇτον -οῦτον	-δῇτον -οῦτον	-δῇτον -οῦτον	
	P.	-άωμεν -ᾶμεν	-εώμεν -ῆμεν	-οώμεν -ῶμεν	-δωμεν -οῦμεν	-δωμεν -οῦμεν	-δωμεν -οῦμεν	
OPTATIVE.	S.	-δοίμι -ῶμι	-εοίμι -οῖμι	-οοίμι -ῶμι	-δοίμι -οῖμι	-δοίμι -οῖμι	-δοίμι -οῖμι	
		-δοίς -ῶς	-εοίς -οῖς	-οοίς -ῶς	-δοίς -οῖς	-δοίς -οῖς	-δοίς -οῖς	
		-δοί -ῶ	-εοί -οῖ	-οοί -ῶ	-δοί -οῖ	-δοί -οῖ	-δοί -οῖ	
	D.	-δοίτον -ῶτον	-εοίτον -οῖτον	-οοίτον -ῶτον	-δοίτον -οῖτον	-δοίτον -οῖτον	-δοίτον -οῖτον	
		-αοίτην -ῶτην	-εοίτην -οῖτην	-οοίτην -ῶτην	-δοίτην -οῖτην	-δοίτην -οῖτην	-δοίτην -οῖτην	
	P.	-δοίμεν -ῶμεν	-εοίμεν -οῖμεν	-οοίμεν -ῶμεν	-δοίμεν -οῖμεν	-δοίμεν -οῖμεν	-δοίμεν -οῖμεν	
IMPERATIVE.	S.	-αε -α	-εε -ει	-οε -ου	-οε -ου	-οε -ου	-οε -ου	
		-αέτω -άτω	-εέτω -είτω	-οέτω -ούτω	-οέτω -ούτω	-οέτω -ούτω	-οέτω -ούτω	
		-αέτων -άτων	-εέτων -είτων	-οέτων -ούτων	-οέτων -ούτων	-οέτων -ούτων	-οέτων -ούτων	
	D.	-άετον -άτων	-εέτον -είτων	-οέτον -ούτων	-οέτον -ούτων	-οέτον -ούτων	-οέτον -ούτων	
		-άετων -άτων	-εέτων -είτων	-οέτων -ούτων	-οέτων -ούτων	-οέτων -ούτων	-οέτων -ούτων	
	P.	-άετε -άτε	-εετε -είτε	-οετε -ούτε	-οετε -ούτε	-οετε -ούτε	-οετε -ούτε	
INFIN.								

ACTIVE VOICE—continued.

PART.	Pres.—τιμ-άω.		φιλ-έω.		μισθ-δω.	
	M. -άων	-ῶν	-έων	-ῶν	-δων	-ῶν
INDICATIVE.	F. -άουσα	-ῶσα	-έουσα	-οῦσα	-δουσα	-οῦσα
	N. -άον	-ῶν	-έον	-οῦν	-δον	-οῦν
INDICATIVE.	Imperf.—έτιμ-αον.		έφιλ-εον.		έμισθ-οον.	
	S. -αον	-ων	-εον	-ουν	-οον	-ουν
INDICATIVE.	-αες	-ᾱς	-εες	-εις	-οες	-ους
	-αε	-ᾱ	-εε	-ει	-οε	-ου
INDICATIVE.	D. -άετον	-ᾱτον	-έετον	-εῖτον	-δέτον	-οῦτον
	-αέτην	-ᾱτην	-εέτην	-εῖτην	-οέτην	-οῦτην
INDICATIVE.	P. -άομεν	-ῶμεν	-έομεν	-οῦμεν	-δομεν	-οῦμεν
	-άετε	-ᾱτε	-έετε	-εῖτε	-δέτε	-οῦτε
INDICATIVE.	-αον	-ων	-εον	-ουν	-οον	-ουν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

INDICATIVE.	Pres.—τιμ-όμαι.		φιλ-έομαι.		μισθ-δομαι.	
	S. -όμαι	-ῶμαι	-έομαι	-οῦμαι	-δομαι	-οῦμαι
INDICATIVE.	-άη	-ῆ	-έη	-ῆ or -εῖ	-δῆ	-οῖ
	-άεται	-ᾱται	-έεται	-εῖται	-δέται	-οὔται
INDICATIVE.	D. -αόμεθον	-ῶμεθον	-εόμεθον	-οῦμεθον	-οόμεθον	-οῦμεθον
	-δέσθον	-ᾱσθον	-έεσθον	-εῖσθον	-δέσθον	-οὔσθον
INDICATIVE.	-δέσθον	-ᾱσθον	-έεσθον	-εῖσθον	-δέσθον	-οὔσθον
	P. -αόμεθα	-ῶμεθα	-εόμεθα	-οῦμεθα	-οόμεθα	-οῦμεθα
INDICATIVE.	-δέσθε	-ᾱσθε	-έεσθε	-εῖσθε	-δέσθε	-οὔσθε
	-δόνται	-ῶνται	-έονται	-οῦνται	-δόνται	-οῦνται
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. -άωμαι	-ῶμαι	-έωμαι	-ῶμαι	-δωμαι	-ῶμαι
	-άῃ	-ῃ	-έῃ	-ῃ	-δῃ	-οῖ
SUBJUNCTIVE.	-άηται	-ᾱται	-έηται	-ῆται	-δῆται	-ῶται
	D. -αώμεθον	-ῶμεθον	-εώμεθον	-ῶμεθον	-οώμεθον	-ῶμεθον
SUBJUNCTIVE.	-άησθον	-ᾱσθον	-έησθον	-ῆσθον	-δῆσθον	-ῶσθον
	-άησθον	-ᾱσθον	-έησθον	-ῆσθον	-δῆσθον	-ῶσθον
SUBJUNCTIVE.	P. -αώμεθα	-ῶμεθα	-εώμεθα	-ῶμεθα	-οώμεθα	-ῶμεθα
	-άησθε	-ᾱσθε	-έησθε	-ῆσθε	-δῆσθε	-ῶσθε
SUBJUNCTIVE.	-άωνται	-ῶνται	-έωνται	-ῶνται	-δώνται	-ῶνται
	S. -αοίμην	-ῶμην	-εοίμην	-οίμην	-οοίμην	-οίμην
OPTATIVE.	-δοιο	-ῶο	-εοιο	-οιο	-βοιο	-οῖο
	-δοιτο	-ῶτο	-εοιτο	-οιτο	-δοιτο	-οῖτο
OPTATIVE.	D. -αοίμεθον	-ῶμεθον	-εοίμεθον	-οίμεθον	-οοίμεθον	-οίμεθον
	-δοίσθον	-ῶσθον	-εοίσθον	-οίσθον	-βοίσθον	-οῖσθον
OPTATIVE.	-αοίσθην	-ῶσθην	-εοίσθην	-οίσθην	-οοίσθην	-οῖσθην
	P. -αοίμεθα	-ῶμεθα	-εοίμεθα	-οίμεθα	-οοίμεθα	-οίμεθα
OPTATIVE.	-δοίσθε	-ῶσθε	-εοίσθε	-οίσθε	-βοίσθε	-οῖσθε
	-δούντο	-ῶντο	-εούντο	-ούντο	-δούντο	-ούντο

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES—*continued.*

IMPERATIVE.	Pres.—τιμ-δομαι.		φιλ-έομαι.		μισθ-δομαι.	
	S. -δου -ῶ	-αέσθω -άσθω	-έου -οῦ	-εέσθω -είσθω	-όου -οῦ	-οέσθω -ούσθω
	D. -δέσθον -ᾷσθον	-αέσθων -άσθων	-έεσθον -είσθον	-εέσθων -είσθων	-όεσθον -οὔσθον	-οέσθων -οὔσθων
	P. -άεσθε -ᾶσθε	-αέσθωσαν -άσθωσαν	-έεσθε -εἴσθε	-εέσθωσαν -είσθωσαν	-όεσθε -οὔσθε	-οέσθωσαν -οὔσθωσαν
INFIN.		-άεσθαι -ᾷσθαι	-έεσθαι -είσθαι	-δέσθαι -οὔσθαι		
PART.	M. -αόμενος -ώμενος	-εόμενος -ούμενος	-οόμενος -ούμενος			
	F. -αομένη -ωμένη	-εομένη -ουμένη	-οομένη -ουμένη			
	N. -αόμενον -ώμενον	-εόμενον -ούμενον	-οόμενον -ούμενον			
	Imperf.—έτιμ-αόμην.		έφιλ-εόμην.		έμισθ-οόμην.	
INDICATIVE. <td>-αόμην -ώμην</td> <td>-εόμην -ούμην</td> <td>-οόμην -ούμην</td>	-αόμην -ώμην	-εόμην -ούμην	-οόμην -ούμην			
	-άου -ῶ	-έου -οῦ	-όου -οῦ			
	-άετο -ᾶτο	-έετο -εἴτο	-όετο -οὔτο			
	-αόμεθον -ώμεθον	-εόμεθον -ούμεθον	-οόμεθον -οὔμεθον			
	-άεσθον -ᾷσθον	-έεσθον -είσθον	-όεσθον -οὔσθον			
	-αέσθην -άσθην	-εέσθην -είσθην	-οέσθην -οὔσθην			
	-αόμεθα -ώμεθα	-εόμεθα -ούμεθα	-οόμεθα -οὔμεθα			
	-άεσθε -ᾷσθε	-έεσθε -εἴσθε	-όεσθε -οὔσθε			
	-άοντο -ᾶντο	-έοντο -οῦντο	-όοντο -οὔντο			

LISTS OF WORDS USED IN EACH EXERCISE.

I.

ἄγκυρ-α, *f.*, an anchor.
 ἀδελφ-ή, *f.*, a sister.
 αὐλ-ή, *f.*, a court, hall, palace.
 βασίλει-α, *f.*, a queen.
 δεξι-ά, *f.*, a right hand.
 θε-ά, *f.*, a goddess.
 θήκ-η, *f.*, a chest, box
 θύρ-α, *f.*, a door.
 κόρ-η, *f.*, a girl, maiden, daughter.
 λαί-ά, *f.*, a left hand.
 μάχ-η, *f.*, a battle.
 μυῖ-α, *f.*, a fly.
 νύμφ-η, *f.*, a nymph; maiden.
 παρει-ά, *f.*, a cheek.
 πῆρ-α, *f.*, a bag, wallet, purse.
 πρῶρ-α, *f.*, a prow, fore part of a ship.
 πυλ-ή, *f.*, a gate.
 σελήν-η, *f.*, the moon.
 σκην-ή, *f.*, a tent, a hut, a cottage.
 σκι-ά, *f.*, a shadow, a shade.
 στρατι-ά, *f.*, an army.
 σφαῖρ-α, *f.*, a ball.
 σφενδόν-η, *f.*, a sling.
 ὕλ-η, *f.*, a wood, a forest.
 χηλ-ή, *f.*, a hoof, a claw, a talon.

ἐμ-ή, *fem.* of *adj.*, means *my*.
 ἐν, *prep.* governing *dat.*, means *in*,
at, *among*, *on*.
 σύν, *prep.* governing *dat.*, means
along with.
 ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*. (See the Article,
 Second Declension.)

II.

ἄκανθ-α, *ης, f.*, a thorn.
 γλῶττ-α, *ης, f.*, a tongue.

δεσπότη-ης, *ου, m.*, a master, lord,
 owner (*dominus*).
 δόξ-α, *ης, f.*, glory.
 λέαινα-α, *ης, f.*, a lioness.
 μάζ-α, *ης, f.*, a cake.
 Μοῦσ-α, *ης, f.*, the Muse.
 ναύτ-ης, *ου, m.*, a sailor.
 Πέρσ-ης, *ου, m.*, a Persian.
 Πέρσ-ης, *ου, m.*, Perses.
 ποιητ-ής, *ου, m.*, a poet.
 πολίτ-ης, *ου, m.*, a citizen.
 Σκύθ-ης, *ου, m.*, a Scythian.
 τράπεζ-α, *ης, f.*, a table.

ὦ, an interjection, O, joined to
 vocatives.

III.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄρότ-ης, *ου, m.*, a ploughman.
 κόμ-η, *ης, f.*, hair.
 νίκ-η, *ης, f.*, victory.
 πέδ-η, *ης, f.*, a fetter.

ADJECTIVES.

ἁγί-α, *holy*.
 δασεῖ-α, *shaggy, bushy, dense*.
 εὐρεῖ-α, *broad, wide*.
 καλ-ή, *beautiful*.
 κεν-ή, *empty*.
 κλειω-ή, *famous, celebrated, glorious*.
 λει-α, *smooth (to the touch), level*.
 μακρά, *long, large*.
 μικρ-ά, *small, little*.
 μωρ-ός, *m.* (see Decl. II.) *foolish, silly*.
 νέ-α, *new, fresh, recent*.
 ξανθ-ή, *yellow, golden, fair, auburn*.
 ξηρ-ά, *dry, parched, withered*.
 ὀξεῖ-α, *sharp, keen, quick*.

πολλ-ή, much, (*in pl.* many.)
 σεμν-ή, venerable, revered.
 σκληρ-ά, dry, rough, stiff, harsh.
 σοφ-ή, wise, prudent.
 τραχεῖ-α, rough.
 φανερ-ά, plain, clear, bright.
 ὥχρ-ά, pale, wan.

ἐστὶ, 3*d* sing., he, she, or it is.
 εἰσὶ, 3*d* pl., they are.
 ἐστὶν, 3*d* dual, they two are.

IV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀετ-ός, οὐ, *m.*, an eagle.
 δάκτυλ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a finger.
 δεῖπν-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a dinner, a supper.
 δοῦλ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a slave, a servant.
 δῶρ-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a gift.
 θε-ός, οὐ, *m.*, a god, deity.
 ἵππ-ος, οὐ, *m.* or *f.*, a horse.
 κήπ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a garden.
 μήλ-ον, οὐ, *n.*, an apple.
 ξυρ-όν, οὐ, *n.*, a razor.
 πλοῖ-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a ship, boat.
 φύλλ-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a leaf.
 ὦ-όν, οὐ, *n.*, an egg.

ADJECTIVES.

καλ-ός, *m.*; καλ-ή, *f.*; καλ-όν, *n.*,
 beautiful.
 λευκ-ός, *m.*; λευκ-ή, *f.*; λευκ-όν, *n.*,
 white.
 μικρ-ός, *ά, όν*, small.

V.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀγρ-ός, οὐ, *m.*, a field, land.
 ἀγχι-ά, *ας, f.*, a street, road, way.
 ἀδελφ-ός, οὐ, *m.*, a brother.
 Ἀθῆν-αι, ὦν, *f. pl.*, Athens.
 αἰγειρ-ος, οὐ, *f.*, a poplar-tree.
 ἀνθρωπ-ος, οὐ, *m.* (*homo*), man, man-
 kind; a man.
 βωμ-ός, οὐ, *m.*, an altar.
 γεωργ-ός, οὐ, *m.*, a farmer, husband-
 man.
 γνάθ-ος, οὐ, *f.*, a jaw, cheek.
 δάφν-η, *ης, f.*, a bay-tree, laurel.
 ἰατρ-ός, οὐ, *m.*, physician, doctor.
 κύρ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, master.
 μόσχ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a calf.

να-ός, οὐ, *m.*, a temple.
 ὁδ-ός, οὐ, *f.*, a way, road.
 οἰκί-α, *ας, f.*, a house.
 οἶκ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a house.
 ὄν-ος, οὐ, *m.* or *f.*, an ass.
 ὀφθαλμ-ός, οὐ, *m.*, an eye.
 φύλλ-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a leaf.
 χαίτ-η, *ης, f.*, a mane.

ADJECTIVES.

γλαυκ-ός, *ής, όν*, grey, blue.
 γλυκ-ός, γλυκεῖ-α, γλυκ-ή, sweet,
 pleasant.
 δασ-ός, δασεῖ-α, δασ-ή, thick;
 shaggy, bushy; rough, dense.
 ἡδ-ός, ἡδεῖ-α, ἡδ-ή, sweet, pleasant.
 ἱερ-ός, *ά, όν*, sacred, holy.
 κεν-ός, *ής, όν*, empty.
 λεί-ος, *α, ον*, smooth.
 μακρ-ός, *ά, όν*, long, large.
 μαλακ-ός, *ής, όν*, soft.
 νήπι-ος, *α, ον*, foolish, ignorant.
 ξηρ-ός, *ά, όν*, dry, parched, withered.
 πιστ-ός, *ής, όν*, faithful.
 σεμν-ός, *ής, όν*, venerable, revered.

ἀντ, up, along, *accus., gen., dat.*
 ἀνευ, without, *gen.*
 ἀπό, away from, *gen.*
 διά, through, *accus., gen.*
 εἰς, into, *accus.*
 ἐκ, out of, *gen.*
 ἕνεκα, on account of, because of, *gen.*
 καί, and.
 κατά, down, *accus. and gen.* (See
 p. 34.)

VI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀλ-ός, ὦ, *f.*, a thrashing-floor.
 ἀνώγει-ων, ὦ, *n.*, an upper cham-
 ber.
 καλ-ωσ, ὦ, *m.*, a cable, a rope.
 κέρκ-ος, οὐ, *f.*, a tail, hare's scut.
 κεφαλ-ή, *ης, f.*, a head, source.
 λαγ-ός, ὦ, *m.*, a hare.
 λε-ός, ὦ, *m.*, a people.
 νε-ός, ὦ, *m.*, a temple.
 οὐρ-ά, *ας, f.*, a tail.
 τα-ός, ὦ, *m.*, a peacock.

ADJECTIVES.

βραχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, short, little.
 λαμπρ-ός, ἀ, ὄν, bright, brilliant.
 παλαι-ός, ἀ, ὄν, old, ancient.
 ὠκ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, swift, fleet, rapid.

VII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Ἕλλην, *m.*, a Greek.
 θήρ, *m.*, a wild beast.
 λειμών, *m.*, a meadow.
 μήν, *m.*, a month.
 χήν, *m.* or *f.*, a gander or goose.

VERBS.

διώκ-ω, I hunt, pursue, chase.
 ἔχ-ω, I have.
 λείπ-ω, I leave.

VIII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄρτ-ος, οὔ, *m.*, bread; a loaf.
 γούψ, γυν-ός, *m.*, a vulture.
 δμώ-ς, ὅς, *m.*, a domestic servant.
 ἥρω-ς, οὔ, *m.*, a hero, warrior, demi-god.
 θάλαττ-α, ἡς, *f.*, the sea.
 θώ-ς, ὅς, *m.*, a jackal.
 ἰχθύ-ς, οὔ, *m.*, a fish.
 κλέπτ-ης, οὔ, *m.*, a thief.
 κλώψ, κλωπ-ός, *m.*, a thief.
 κόραξ, κόρακ-ος, *m.*, a raven, crow.
 μάχαυρ-α, ας, *f.*, a cutlass, sword.
 μυκτήρ, οὔ, *m.*, a nostril.
 μύρμηξ, μύρμηκ-ος, *m.*, an ant.
 μῦς, μυ-ός, *m.*, a mouse.
 πτέρυξ, πτέρυγ-ος, *f.*, a wing.
 σκύλαξ, σκύλακ-ος, *m.* or *f.*, a young dog or whelp, a puppy.
 σῦ-ς, συ-ός, *m.* or *f.*, a pig, swine, boar.
 φλέψ, φλεβ-ός, *f.*, a vein.
 φῶρ, οὔ, *m.*, a thief.

ADJECTIVES.

ἀγρι-ος, α, ον, fierce, savage.
 ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, my or mine.
 ξανθ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, yellow, golden; auburn, fair.
 σκληρ-ός, ἀ, ὄν, dry; rough; stiff; harsh.

σοφ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, wise, prudent.
 τραχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, rough, rugged.

VERBS.

ἐσθί-ω, I eat.
 κείρ-ω, I crop, cut, shave, shear.
 τρώγ-ω, I eat, nibble.

IX.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, *f.*, a nightingale.
 Ἀθην-ᾱ, ᾱς, *f.*, Athena (*Minerva*).
 ἄλώπηξ, ἄλώπεκ-ος, *f.*, a fox.
 ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-ός, *m.*, a man (*vir*).
 αὐχήν, αὐχέν-ος, *m.*, the neck.
 γειτών, γειτόν-ος, *m.* or *f.*, a neighbour.
 ἐπιστολ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, a letter, epistle.
 κίων, κίων-ος, *m.*, a pillar.
 κύων, κυν-ός, *m.* or *f.*, a dog.
 λιμήν, λιμέν-ος, *m.*, a harbour, port.
 μήτηρ, μητρ-ός, *f.*, a mother.
 οἷς, οἰ-ός, *m.* or *f.*, a sheep.
 πατήρ, πατρ-ός, *m.*, a father.
 ποιμήν, ποιμέν-ος, *m.*, a shepherd.
 ῥάβδος, οὔ, *f.*, a rod, wand.
 τριήρ-ης, τριήρε-ος, *f.*, a trireme.
 φίλ-ος, οὔ, *m.*, a friend.
 φων-ή, ἡς, *f.*, a voice, sound.
 χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, *f.*, a swallow.
 χιών, χιόν-ος, *f.*, snow.

ADJECTIVES.

ἀληθ-ής, ἡς, ἐς, (see p. 47,) true.
 πολλοί, *nom. pl.*, (see p. 46), many.

VERBS.

γράφ-ω, I write.
 θαυμάζ-ω, I admire, wonder at.
 πείθ-ω, I persuade.
 ρίπτ-ω, I throw, hurl.

X.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄγαλμα, τος, *n.*, an image, statue.
 ἄρμα, τος, *n.*, a chariot, car.
 ἀρχων, ἀρχοντ-ος, *m.*, a ruler, commander.
 βῆμα, τος, *n.*, a step; judgment seat.

γάλα,* γάλακτ-ος, *n.*, milk.
 γέρον, γέροντ-ος, *m.*, an old man.
 γῆ, γῆς, *f.*, the earth; a country;
 a land.
 κύμα, τος, *n.*, a swell of the sea,
 wave.
 λέων, λέοντ-ος, *m.*, a lion.
 μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, *n.*, honey.
 μέλιττ-α, ης, *f.*, a bee.
 Ξενοφών, *m.*, Xenophon.
 ποταμ-ός, οῦ, *m.*, a river.
 σῶμα, τος, *n.*, a body, a corpse.
 ὑπηρέτ-ης, ου, *m.*, a servant, attend-
 ant.

ADJECTIVES.

δρῦ-ος, α, ον, steep.
 πολ-ύς, πολλ-ή, πολ-ύ, much. In
pl. many. (See p. 46.)

VERBS.

βλέπ-ω, I see; I look upon.
 κελεύ-ω, I bid, order, command,
 desire.

XI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀναξ, ἀνακτ-ος, *m.*, a prince, king.
 ἀντρο-ον, ου, *n.*, a cave.
 ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-ος, *f.*, a shield.
 γίγας, γίγαντ-ος, *m.*, a giant.
 δόμ-ος, ου, *m.*, a building, a house.
 κλείς, κλειδ-ός, *f.*, a key.
 κόρυς, κόρυθ-ος, *f.*, a helmet.
 κρίτ-ής, οῦ, *m.*, a judge.
 λαμπάς, λαμπάδ-ος, *f.*, a torch.
 λέβης, λέβητ-ος, *m.*, a caldron;
 ewer.
 ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος, *m.*, a tooth.
 ὀλκάς, ὀλκάδ-ος, *f.*, a ship of bur-
 den; a merchant-man.
 ὄρνις, ὄρνιθ-ος, *m.* or *f.*, a bird,
 fowl, hen.
 παῖς, παιδ-ός, *m.* or *f.*, a child;
 boy; girl.
 παράδεισ-ος, ου, *m.*, a park; plea-
 sure-grounds.
 ῥίς, ῥιν-ός, *f.*, a nostril. In *pl.* the
 nose.

τίς, τίς, τί, *interrog. pron.*, who?
 which? what?

τίς, τίς, τί, *indef. pron.*, some one,
 any one, a certain.

τρίβων, ος, *m.*, a (coarse or thread
 bare) cloak.

χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*, a mantle.

VERBS.

βαίν-ω, I go.

ἦν, he was, or I was.

ἦσαν, they were.

λέγ-ω, I say.

πλέκ-ω, I plait, twine.

πλέ-ω, I sail.

τύπτ-ω, I strike, hit.

ADJECTIVES.

μέλας, (*gen.* μέλαν-ος), μέλαινα, μέ-
 λαν, black.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every. (See
 πᾶς, p. 45.)

παρά, *prep.*, beside. (See p. 34.)

ποῦ, *interrog. adv.*, where?

τέ, *conj.*, and. τέ—καί, both—and.

XII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

αἷμα, αἷματ-ος, *n.*, blood.

ἄστ-υ, εος, *n.*, a city.

δύναμ-ις, εως, *f.*, power, force.

κορυφ-ή, ῆς, *f.*, a top, summit.

κοχλί-ας, ου, *m.*, a snail.

μάντ-ις, εως, *m.*, a prophet, seer.

μέρ-ος, εος, *n.*, a part, share.

ξίφ-ος, εος, *n.*, a sword.

δροφ-ος, ου, *m.*, a roof.

ὄρ-ος, εος, *n.*, a mountain.

ὄφ-ις, εως, *m.*, a serpent, snake.

ὄχλ-ος, ου, *m.*, a crowd; the popu-
 lace.

πέλεκ-υς, εως, *m.*, an axe, hatchet.

πόλ-ις, εως, *f.*, a city, state.

πώγων, πώγων-ος, *m.*, a beard.

σοφιστ-ής, οῦ, *m.*, a learned man,
 teacher, sophist.

* As every genuine Greek word ends either in a vowel or in ν, ρ, σ, the κτ in which the stem of this word terminates must be left off, and so γαλακτ is reduced to γάλα.

στῆθ-ος, εος, *n.*, the breast, chest.
 τείχ-ος, εος, *n.*, a wall.
 υἱ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a son.

ADJECTIVES.

βαρ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ*, heavy.
 δευ-ός, ή, *όν*, dreadful, mighty.
 δῆλ-ος, η, *ον*, evident, plain, visible.
 δξ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ*, sharp, swift.

VERBS.

διδάσκ-ω, I teach.
 ἔρπ-ω, I creep.
 ῥέω, I flow.
 φεύγ-ω, I flee, run away.

XIII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

βασιλ-εύς, έως, *m.*, a king.
 βοῦς, βο-ός, *m.* or *f.*, an ox or cow.
 γέφυρ-α, ας, *f.*, a bridge.
 γον-εύς, έως, *m.* or *f.*, a parent.
 γραιῦς, γραι-ός, *f.*, an old woman.
 δορκ-άς, άδος, *f.*, a gazelle.
 ἔθ-ος, εος, *n.*, habit, custom.
 θυγάτηρ, θυγατρ-ός, *f.*, a daughter.
 ἱερ-εύς, έως, *m.*, a priest.
 ἵππ-εύς, έως, *m.*, a horseman. *In pl.*
cavalry.
 κέρας, κέρατ-ος, *n.*, a horn.
 κουρ-εύς, έως, *m.*, a barber.
 ναῦς, νεώς, *f.*, a ship.
 νομ-εύς, έως, *m.*, a shepherd.
 στρατηγ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a general, com-
 mander.
 στρατιώτ ης, *ον*, *m.*, a soldier.

ADJECTIVES, ETC.

εὐρ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ*, broad, wide.
 μέγ-ας, μεγάλ-η, μέγ-α, great; p. 46.
 τί, why.

VERBS.

βαδίζ-ω, I stalk, walk in a stately
 manner.
 φυλάττ-ω (or -σσω), I guard.
 θέ-ω, I run.

XIV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἔλσ-ος, εος, *n.*, a grove.
 ἀνθ-ος, εος, *n.*, a flower.
 βάθ-ος, εος, *n.*, a depth, a glen.

βελ-ος, εος, *n.*, a javelin, dart, weapon.
 νεανί-ας, *ον*, *m.*, a young man.
 ὅπλ-ον, *ον*, *n.*, a weapon; *pl.* arms.
 παιδί-ον, *ον*, *n.*, an infant.
 πεδί-ον, *ον*, *n.*, a plain.
 πεζ-οί, ὤν, *m.*, infantry.
 τάξ-ις, εως, *f.*, line (of troops).
 χείλ-ος, εος, *n.*, a lip.
 χόρτ-ος, *ον*, *m.*, an enclosure, a
 garden.

ADJECTIVES.

κακ-ός, ή, *όν*, bad, wicked, worth-
 less. (See p. 50.)
 ὅς, ή, ὅ, who, which, that.
 πονηρ-ός, ά, *όν*, wicked.
 ὑψηλ-ός, ή, *όν*, lofty, high.
 χρύσ-εος, εα, *εον*, golden.
 ὤχρ-ός, ά, *όν*, pale, wan.

VERBS.

εὕρισκ-ω, I find.
 καταβαίν-ω, I descend.

XV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄρκτ-ός, *ον*, *m.* or *f.*, a bear.
 γέραν-ος, *ον*, *m.*, a crane.
 γυνή, *gen.* γυναικ-ός, *f.* a woman, wife.
 Ἴνδ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, an Indian.
 Κῦρ-ος, *ον*, *m.*, Cyrus.
 κώμ-η, ης, *f.*, a village.
 οἶν-ος, *ον*, *m.*, wine.
 ὀρνυξ, ὀρνυγ-ος, *m.*, a quail.
 στολ-ή, ης, *f.*, a robe.
 ὕπν-ος, *ον*, *m.*, sleep.
 φήμ-η, ης, *f.*, a rumour, report.

ADJECTIVES.

ἀμαθ-ής, ης, ές, unlearned, ignorant.
 βαθ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ*, deep.
 δειλ-ός, ή, *όν*, cowardly; wretched,
 miserable.
 θαρσ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ*, bold, courageous.
 κοῦφ-ος, η, *ον*, light.
 λάλ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, talkative.
 πότερ-ος, α, *ον*, whether of the two.
 ῥάδι-ος, α, *ον*, easy.
 στεν-ός, ή, *όν*, narrow.
 τλήμ-ων, *ων*, *ον*, patient; suffering;
 wretched.
 χαρμ-εις, εσσα, *εν*, beautiful, graceful.

VERB.

φέρ-ω, I carry.

PREPOSITIONS.

διά, through, *gen.* (sometimes *accus.*)
πρός, towards (with *accus.*) See
Vocabulary.

XVI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

γράμμα, γράμματ-ος, *n.*, a letter.
ἔτ-ος, εὖς, *n.*, a year.
ἡμέρ-α, ας, *f.*, a day.
λίθ-ος, ου, *m.*, a stone.
λόγ-ος, ου, *m.*, a word; speech; reason.
μαθητ-ῆς, οῦ, *m.*, a disciple.
μῦθ-ος, ου, *m.*, a word.
πρέσβ-υς, υος, or εως, *m.*, an old
man; an ambassador.
στέφαν-ος, ου, *m.*, a wreath, crown.
χείρ, χειρ-ός, *f.*, the hand.
χρυσ-ός, οῦ, *m.*, gold.

ADJECTIVES.

ἀγαθ-ός, ῆς, ὄν, good. (See p. 50.)
Ἑλληνικ-ός, ῆς, ὄν, Greek.
κωφ-ός, ῆς, ὄν, deaf.
φίλι-ος, α, ου, friendly.
φίλ-ος, η, ου, friendly, beloved.

VERBS.

δάκν-ω, I bite.
κρύπτ-ω, I conceal.
πέμπ-ω, I send.
πλέκ-ω, I plait, twine.
τιτρώσκ-ω, I wound.

XVII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

δόναξ, δόνακ-ος, *m.*, a reed.
ελαφ-ος, ου, *m.* or *f.*, a deer.
θάνατ-ος, ου, *m.*, death.
ἵπποκρόμ-ος, ου, *m.*, a groom.
κριθ-ῆς, ῆς, *f.*, barley.
Κύρι-ος, ου, *m.*, the Lord.
κυβερνήτ-ης, ου, *m.*, a pilot, steers-
man.
νύξ, νυκτ-ός, *f.*, night; νυκτός, by
night.
παῖδι-ον, ου, *n.*, a child, infant.
σοφί-α, ας, *f.*, wisdom, prudence;
learning.

τροφ-ός, οῦ, *f.*, a nurse.
φρόνησ-ις, εως, *f.*, wisdom, prudence
ἀεὶ (*adv.*), always.
ὑπό, *prep.*, under, by.

VERBS.

ἀκού-ω, I hear.
βασιλεύ-ω, I act the king, reign,
rule.
βουλεύ-ω, I consult, take counsel,
deliberate, advise.
ἐθέλ-ω, I wish.
ζητέ-ω, I seek.
θηρεύ-ω, I hunt.
ἱππεύ-ω, I ride.
καλέ-ω, I call, call on, invoke.
λύ-ω, I loose, unyoke, let go, set
free.
ὀπτά-ω, I roast.
πιστεύ-ω, I believe.
πωλέ-ω, I sell, barter.

XVIII.

Same as preceding.

XIX.

SUBSTANTIVES.

βιβλί-ον, ου, *n.*, a book.
γέν-ος, εος, *n.*, race, origin, family.
κρύ-ος, εος, *n.*, cold.

VERBS.

κτενίξ-ω, I comb.
πήγνυ-μι, *f.* πήξω, I fasten, stiffen.
τρέφ-ω, I nourish, support.
τριβ-ω, I rub.

XX.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀήρ, ἀέρ-ος, *m.*, the air.
βακτηρί-α, ας, *f.*, a stick, cudgel.
λύκ-ος, ου, *m.*, a wolf.
πολέμ-ος, ου, *m.*, an enemy.
πόλεμ-ος, ου, *m.*, war.
ὔδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, *n.*, water.
φυλακ-ῆς, ῆς, *f.*, guard, prison.
μεθ' for μετά, *prep.*, among, with
ὅλ-ος, η, ου, *adj.*, whole, entire.
γάρ, *conj.*, for, because.
ἤδη, *adv.*, already, now.

VERBS.

ἀποκτείν-ω, I kill, slay.
βάλλ-ω, I throw, cast, hit.
κλέπτ-ω, I steal.
κλίν-ω, I bend; (of the sun,) to set.
μέν-ω, I remain, stay.
στέλλ-ω, I send, equip.
τέμν-ω, I cut.
τίλλ-ω, I pluck, pull out.
φαίν-ω, I show, point out.

XXI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄμαξ-α, ἡς, *f.*, a waggon.
ἀρετ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, virtue, merit.
Ἄρταξέρξ-ης, ου, *m.*, Artaxerxes.
ἀρχ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, government, province.
βάρβαρ-ος, ου, *m.*, a barbarian.
διδάσκαλ-ος, ου, *m.* or *f.*, a teacher.
κύπελλ-ον, ου, *n.*, a cup.
λόγ-ος, ου, *m.*, a word; book, treatise.
οἰκί-α, ας, *f.*, a house.
ρήτωρ, ρήτορ-ος, *m.*, an orator.
ὑποζύγι-ον, ου, *n.*, a beast of burden.

ADJECTIVES.

αἰσχρο-ός, ὁ, ὄν, base, worthless.
ἄξι-ος, α, ον, worthy, deserving.
ἀργύρε-ος (οὖς), α, ον, made of silver; silver.
ἄριστ-ος, η, ον, best.

ἐμπροσθεν, *adv.*, formerly; *used adjectively*, former.
ὑπό, *prep.*, by. (See *Vocabulary*.)

VERBS.

αἰρέ-ω, I take, choose, catch.
δηλό-ω, I make plain, detail.
ελαύν-ω, I drive, ride.
καί-ω, I set on fire, burn.
παιδεύ-ω, I teach, educate.
πορεύ-ομαι, I go, journey, advance.
τιμá-ω, I honour.
φιλέ-ω, I love.

XXII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄγγελ-ος, ου, *m.*, a messenger.
Δαρεί-ος, ου, *m.*, Darius.

ἐλευθερί-α, ας, *f.*, freedom, liberty.
ἐξέτασ-ις, εως, *f.*, a review; ποιέσθαι ἐξέτασιν, to review.
ἐργ-ον, ου, *n.*, a work, action.
Καστωλ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, Castolus.
πατρίς, πατρίδ-ος, *f.*, native country.
σατράπ-ης, ου, *m.*, a satrap, or Persian governor.
σταθμ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a halting-place, a stage.
σωτηρί-α, ας, *f.*, safety.
τιμ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, honour.

ADJECTIVES.

μέσ-ος, η, ον, middle.
ὅσ-ος, η, ον, how much, how great.

VERBS.

ἀθροίξ-ω, I collect, assemble.
ἀποδείκνυ-μι, I set forth, exhibit, declare.
ἀποκρίν-ομαι, I reply.
ἀποπέμπ-ω, I send away, despatch.
βούλ-ομαι, I wish.
γεύ-ομαι, I taste, (with *gen.*)
ἐξαίτέ-ομαι, I beg off (for myself.)
μάχ-ομαι, I fight.
μεταπέμπ-ομαι, I send for (to myself.)
ποιέ-ω, I make; I do.
στρατεύ-ομαι, I take the field, go on a military expedition.
συλλαμβάν-ω, I seize, apprehend.
τάττω (τάσσ-ω), *r.* τάξω, I marshal, arrange.
χρή (impers. verb), it is necessary.

ἀνδρείως, manfully, bravely.
ἐπιμελῶς, carefully.
περί, around, about. (See *Vocabulary*.)
πρό, before, for.

XXIII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἔγχ-ος, εος, *n.*, a spear.
ἡδον-ή, ἡς, *f.*, pleasure.
θηρί-ον, ου, *n.*, a wild beast.
ἔχν-ος, εος, *n.*, a track, trace, foot print.
Κλέαρχ-ος, ου, *m.*, Clearchus.

Λυδί-α, *as, f.*, Lydia.
 λύπ-η, *ης, f.*, grief.
 μέλ-ος, *εος, n.*, a limb, member.
 Μένων, *ος, m.*, Menon.
 μέρος, *εος, n.*, a part, share.
 Νῦν *ος, ου, f.*, Nineveh.
 πορθμ-εύς, *έως, m.*, a ferryman,
 boatman.
 σάκ-ος, *εος, n.*, a shield.
 φυγ-άς, φυγάδ-ος, *m. or f.*, an exile.

ADJECTIVES.

βραχ-ύς, *εἶα, ὅ, short.*
 δεξι-ός, *ά, όν, the right hand;*
favourable, fortunate.
 εὐώνυμ-ος, *ος, ου, the left, lucky.*
 λοιπ-ός, *ή, ός, remaining; the rest.*
 σώφρ-ων, *ων, ου, self-controlling;*
wise, prudent.

ότε, *conj.*, when.
 πολλάκις, *adv.*, often.
 ὥσπερ, *as, as if.*

VERBS.

ἀναβαίν-ω, I go up, ascend.
 ἀπέχ-ομαι, I keep myself from, re-
 frain.
 ἀποθνήσκ-ω, I die.
 ἀπόλλυ-μι, I perish, I die.
 ἀποφεύγ-ω, I flee away, retreat.
 γυμνάζ-ω, I exercise.
 ἐξελαύν-ω, I ride forth, march for-
 ward.
 ἡγέ-ομαι, I lead the way, guide.
 θύ-ω, I sacrifice.
 καταπηδᾶ-ω, I leap down.
 κεῖμ-αι, I lie.
 πείθ-ω, I persuade.
 πίπτ-ω, I fall.
 τίκτ-ω, I beget, produce.
 τρέχ-ω, I run.

XXIV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀγαθ-ά, *ων, neut. pl.*, goods, blessings.
 ἀθλ-ον, *ου, n.*, a prize of a contest,
 a reward.
 ἄρχων, ἄρχοντ-ος, *m.*, a ruler.
 γράμμα, γράμματ-ος, *n.*, a letter;
pl. an inscription.

δαρεικ-ός, *ού, m.*, a daric (a Persian
 coin).
 κόσμ-ος, *ου, m.*, the world.
 Λυκούργ-ος, *ου, m.*, Lycurgus.
 μισθ-ός, *ού, m.*, pay, wages.
 νεκρ-ός, *ού, m.*, a dead body, corpse.
 νόμ-ος, *ου, m.*, a law.
 πῦρ, πυρ-ός, *n.*, fire.
 στήλ-η, *ης, f.*, a pillar, a tombstone.
 τρόπαι-ον, *ου, n.*, a trophy.

ADJECTIVES.

ἕκαστ-ος, *η, ου, each, every.*
 Θηβαῖ-ος, *α, ου, Theban.*
 μύρι-αι, *αι, α, ten thousand; a very*
great number.
 ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, *whoever, which-*
ever; who, what.
 χίλι-αι, *αι, α, a thousand.*

VERBS.

ἀναδίδω-μι, I give forth, yield, send
 up.
 ἀποδίδω-μι, I give back, return
 pay.
 ἀφίστη-μι, I revolt.
 δίδω-μι, I give, grant.
 ἐδ-ω, I allow, permit.
 εἶπ-ον (2 *aor.* of φημί), I said.
 ἐκτίθη-μι, I expose.
 ἐξεστ-ω, *impers.*, it is lawful; it is
 permitted.
 εὐτυχέ-ω, I am fortunate.
 ἵστη-μι, I cause to stand, I erect.
 κατατίθη-μι, I put down, I pay.
 κινέ-ω, I move.
 τίθη-μι, I place; τίθημι νόμον, I
 make a law.
 φαίν-ω, I show; *mid. and pass.*, I
 appear.

ὅτι, *conj.*, that.
 μάλιστα, *adv.*, very much; espec-
 ally.

XXV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Ἀρίστιππ-ος, *ου, m.*, Aristippus.
 βουκόλ-ος, *ου, m.*, a cowherd, herds-
 man.
 δάφν-η, *ης, f.*, a bay-tree, laurel.

Δάφνις, Δάφνιδ-ος, *m.*, Daphnis.
 οἱ (*i.e.*, οἱ), to him. (See p. 54.)
 ὄνομα, ὀνόματ-ος, *n.*, a name.
 Πλάτων, ος, *m.*, Plato.
 Πυθαγόρ-ας, α, *m.*, Pythagoras.
 ῥάκ-ος, εος, *n.*, a rag; a coarse or
 ragged garment.
 σπουδ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, haste, eagerness.
 Τισσαφέρν-ης, ου, *m.*, Tissaphernes.
 φάρμακ-ον, ου, *n.*, a drug, medicine.
 χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*, a mantle,
 cloak.

ADJECTIVES.

ιατρική (*scil.* τέχνη), *fem.* of ιατρικός,
 the healing art, medicine, surgery.
 κάλλιστ-ος, η, ον (*superl.* of καλός),
 most beautiful, or excellent.
 μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (see εἷς, p.
 53), no one, none.
 μόν-ος, η, ον, only, alone.
 ποτ-ός, ή, όν, drinkable; ποτόν
 φάρμακον, a potion.
 χρήσιμ-ος, η, ον, useful.

VERBS.

ἀληθεύ-ω, I am truthful, I speak
 truth.
 ἀξιό-ω, I deem myself worthy; I
 demand.
 ἀρχ-ω, I rule, govern.
 εὐεργετέ-ω, I benefit, show kindness
 to.
 καθιστή-μι, I establish; *mid.* I take
 up my position, post myself.
 κεράνν-μι, I mix.
 λαμβάν-ω (2 *aor.* ἔλαβον), I take,
 receive.
 τίκτ-ω (1 *aor. pass.* ἐτέχθην), I pro-
 duce, bring forth, bear.
 φορέ-ω, I carry, wear.
 ἄν, *adv.*, perchance, if. (See *Greek*
Vocabulary.)
 εὖ, *adv.*, well, becomingly.
 μᾶλλον, *adv.*, more, rather.
 ὅθεν, *adv.*, whence.
 τότε, *adv.*, then.

GREEK VOCABULARY.

m. stands for Masculine, *f.* for Feminine, and *n.* for Neuter. Proper names begin with capitals. In Verbs, *f.* stands for Future, *p.* for Perfect.

A

ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὁν, good; brave; noble; wise, &c.: τὸ ἀγαθόν, advantage, a blessing: τὰ ἀγαθὰ, goods, wealth. (For *Comparatives* and *Superlatives*, see p. 50.)

ἀγαλμα, ἀγάλματ-ος, n., delight; honour; gift; statue; picture.

ἀγαλματοποιός, ὁς, ὄν, making statues: as a *subst. m.*, a statuary.

ἄγαν, adv., very, very much.

ἀγανακτέω, F. ἤσω, to feel violent irritation; to be vexed; to be angry, &c. Governs dative, and sometimes accusative, or is followed by a preposition and case. From **ἀγαν**, and perhaps **ἄγω** (which see); or **ἄχθος** (grief, distress).

ἀγγελία, ας, f., a message; news; command.

ἄγγελ-ος, ου, m. or f., a messenger, bearer of tidings.

ἀγγέλλω, F. ἀγγέλω, to announce, proclaim. (See *Liquid Verbs*.)

ἀγενής (or ἀγενής), ἡς, ἐς, low-born, ignoble; low-minded, mean: from **ἀ**, not, and **γένος**, race, descent.

ἄγι-ος, α, ου (Lat. sacer), devoted (to the gods), sacred, holy; also accursed.

ἄγκυρ-α, ας, f. (Lat. ancōra), an anchor.

ἄγνο-έω, F. ἤσω, to be ignorant of, not to observe.

ἀγοράζ-ω, F. ἀγοράσω, to attend market; to buy.

ἄγρι-ος, α, ον, wild, savage, fierce.

ἄγρ-ός, οὔ, m. (Lat. ager), a field, land, the country (opposed to the town).

ἀγνι-ά, ἀς, f., a way, street, road; from **ἄγω**. In *pl.*, a town.

ἀγύρτ-ης, ου, m. (from ἀγείρω), a gatherer, beggar; mountebank, quack, cheat.

ἀγχω, F. ἄγξω (Lat. angō), to press tight; hence, to throttle, strangle.

ἄγω, F. ἄξω, F. ἤχα, 2 aor. (reduplicated), ἤγαγον, with *inf. ἀγαγεῖν*, to lead, take with one, carry, take away, drive; consider (like *duco*); spend (as time, life, &c.)

ἀγωνι-άω, F. δσω, to strive eagerly; to be distressed; to be anxious.

ἀγωνίζομαι, F. ἀγωνίσσομαι (Attic, ἀγωνιούμαι), to contend for a prize, to struggle, to fight.

ἀδελφ-ή, ἡς, f., a sister.

ἀδελφ-ός, οὔ, m., a brother; a near relative.

ἄδ-ης, ου, m., Hades, Pluto, the lower world; the grave, death. The derivation from **ἀ**, not, and **ιδεῖν**, to see, is doubtful.

ἀδικ-έω, F. ἤσω, to be **ἄδικος**, to do wrong, to violate the laws; to injure, to do wrong to.

ἄδικ-ος, *os, ov* (ἀ, not, and δίκη, justice), unrighteous, unjust.

ἄδοκῖμ-ος, *os, ov*, unproved; disreputable; ignoble, mean.

ἄδολεσχ-ης, *ov, m.* (or ἄδολεσχ-ος, *os, ov*), a prating fellow, a babbler.

ἄδύνατ-ος, *os, ov*, (*active*), unable to do (a thing), powerless; (*passive*), impossible.

ᾄδ-ω, *F. ᾄσω, or αᾶσμαι* (contracted for ἀείδω, which is principally poetic in use), to sing, to chant; to praise.

ἀεί, *adv.*, always, ever, for ever.

ἀετ-ός, *οὔ, m.*, an eagle.

ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, *f.*, a songstress; the nightingale.

ἀθάνατ-α, *as, f.*, immortality.

Ἀθην-ᾱ, *ās, f.*, Athena (*Minerva*).

Ἀθῆν-αι, *ῶν, f. pl.*, Athens.

Ἀθηναί-οι, *ων, m. pl.*, the Athenians; *sing.* Ἀθηναίος.

ἄθλι-ος, *α, ov*, or ἄθλιος, *os, ov*, toilsome, painful; wretched, miserable.

ἄθλον (for ἀεθλον), *ov, n.*, the prize of a contest; a reward, gift, &c.

ἀθροίζ-ω, *F. ἀθροίσω*, to collect, assemble.

ἀθρό-ος, *α, ov* (rarely ἀθρόος, *os, ov*), crowded together, set thick, numerous.

Αἰακ-ός, *οὔ*, Æacus (one of the judges in Hades).

αἰγειρ-ος, *ov, f.*, the black poplar.

Αἰγύπτ-ος, *ov, f.*, Egypt.

Αἰδων-εύς, *έος, m.*, Pluto. (See ᾗδης.)

αἷμα, αἷματ-ος, *n.*, blood.

αἶξ, αἰγός, *m. or f.*, a goat.

αἰρετ-ός, *ή, όν*, desirable, eligible.

αἰρέ-ω, *F. αἰρήσω, F. ἤρῃκα, 2 aor.* (from root, ἔλω), *είλον, inf. ἐλεῖν*, I take with the hand, receive, catch, win, conquer; understand, detect, convict; *mid.* αἰρέομαι, to take to one's self, choose, prefer.

αἶρ-ω, *F. ἀρῶ, 1 aor. ἤρα, F. ἤρκα*, to raise, lift up; carry, bear; exalt; take away: and in *mid.*

to lift or take for one's self, or what is one's own; to gain.

αἰσχ-ρός, *ά, όν*, or αἰσχ-ρός, *ρός, ρόν*, ugly, ill-looking; hence, disgraceful, base, immoral. *Comparative and superlative, αἰσχ-ίω, αἰσχ-ιστος.*

αἰσχύν-ω, *F. αἰσχύνῶ, F. ἤσχυγκα*, to disfigure, dishonour; *pass.* αἰσχύνομαι, to be ashamed of, to blush.

αἰτέω, *F. αἰτήσω*, to ask, beg, request, &c.

αἰτ-α, *as, f.*, a cause, reason, occasion; fault, charge.

αἰτιδ-ομαι, αἰτιδίσομαι, *deponent mid.*, to allege as the cause; hence, to blame, charge, find fault with.

αἰτιατ-έον, *verb adj.*, one must, or ought to accuse.

αἰτι-ος, *α, ov* (rarely αἰτι-ος, *os, ov*), causing, or giving cause for blame; culpable, blamable: as *subst.*, an author.

αἰφνίδι-ος, *os, ov*, sudden, unexpected. *Neuter* used as an *adverb*.

ἄκανθ-α, *ης, f.*, a thorn, prickle; thorny shrub.

ἀκέστρ-α, *as, f.*, a needle.

ἄκνητ-ος, *os, ov*, also *os, η, ov*, unmoved, immovable, motionless, steady; idle, sluggish.

ἄκμαϊ-ος, *α, ov*, in full bloom, in the flower of youth; vigorous.

ἀκολουθε-ω, to follow or go with a person, accompany.

ἀκόντι-ον, *ou, n.* (diminutive from ἄκων), a dart, javelin.

ἀκούσι-ος, *ov*, unwilling, forced.

ἀκού-ω, *F. ἀκούσομαι (ἀκούσω, late), F. ἀκήκοα, F. pass. ἤκουσμαι*, to hear, listen to, obey. Governs usually the accusative of the thing heard, and the genitive of the person from whom heard; but see Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

ἀκριβώς, *adv.*, exactly, thoroughly, strictly; from *αἰψ.* ἀκριβής, exact, &c.

ἀκύμαντ-ος, *ος, ον*, waveless, calm.
ἀκ-ων, ἀκουσα, ἀκον (contracted for ἀέκων), unwilling, against one's will.

ἄλα-ος, *ος, ον*, speechless, dumb; (from ἀ, not, and ἄλος, talkative.)

ἀλγ-έω, ἦσω, to be pained in body or mind; hence, to be sick, to grieve, to be sorry for.

ἀλεκτρον-ών, *όνος, m.*, a cock; sometimes *f.*, a hen.

Ἀλέξανδρ-ος, *ον, m.*, Alexander; applied to Paris, son of Priam.

ἀληθεύ-ω, *σω*, to speak truth; from the following.

ἀληθ-ής, *ής, ἐς* (from ἀ, not, and λαθεῖν, to lie hid), unconcealed, open; true, candid, genuine.

ἀληθώς, *adv.*, truly, in truth, &c.

Ἀλκηστ-ις, *ιδος, f.*, Alcestis, daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.

Ἀλκιβιάδ-ης, *ον, m.*, Alcibiades, a famous Athenian.

Ἀλκμήν-η, *ης, f.*, Alcmena, mother of Hercules.

ἀλλ', for ἀλλά.

ἀλλά, *conj.*, but, but then, nay.

ἀλλά γάρ (*enimvero*), but really, however: this combination implies an ellipsis, as explained in the notes.

ἀλλάττ-ω, or ἀλλάσσω, *φ. ἀλλάξω*, *φ. ἡλλαχα*, to make other than it is, to change, alter; to exchange.

ἀλληλως, *gen. πλ.* (see p. 56), of one another, mutually, reciprocally.

ἄλλ-ος, *η, ο* (Lat. *alius*), another, other; ἄλλοι, others; but οἱ ἄλλοι, the rest.

ἀλλότρι-ος, *α, ον* (Lat. *alienus*), belonging to another, foreign, strange; inconsistent with, unsuitable to.

ἄλλως, *adv.*, in another way, otherwise; heedlessly, at random; in vain: from ἄλλος; ἄλλως τε καί, especially.

ἄλσ-ος, *εος, n.*, a grove, lawn, wood.

ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, *f.*, a fox.

ἄλως, *gen. ἄλω*, or ἄλωος, *f.*, a threshing-floor.

ἄμα, *adv.*, together, at the same time.

ἄμαθ-ής, *ής, ἐς*, unlearned, ignorant; stupid.

ἁμαρτάν-ω, *φ. ἁμαρτήσομαι*, to miss the mark, fail; go wrong, sin, mistake, offend.

ἀμβλυώττ-ω, or ἀμβλυώσσω, ἀμβλυώξω, to be dim-sighted, to be purblind; to want power of discrimination.

ἀμβροσί-α, *ας, f.*, ambrosia, the food of the gods.

ἀμείβω, *φ. ἀμείψω*, to exchange, change; *mid.* to give in return, to recompense, to answer.

ἀμειν-ων, *ων, ον, gen. -ονος*, better; *comp.* of ἀγαθός, for which see p. 50.

ἀμελ-έω, ἦσω, to be careless, to neglect.

Ἀμινάι-ος, *α, ον, f.*, Aminean: as a *subst. f.*, "a cask of Aminean wine." Both Aminea in Campania and Aminaeum in Thesaly were famed for wine.

ἄμω-ός, *ον* (the oblique cases are generally borrowed, being ἀρνός, ἀρνί, ἀρνα, &c.), *m. or f.*, a lamb.

ἄμορφ-ος, *ος, ον*, misshapen, ugly, unseemly.

ἀμύν-ω, *φ. ἀμύν-ω*, to ward off, defend; to help: *mid.* to defend or avenge one's self.

ἀμφί, *prep.*, with *accusative, genitive, and dative*, on both sides, around, about; concerning;—used sometimes as an *adverb*, all round.

Ἀμφιτρίτ-η, *ης, f.*, daughter of Nereus and wife of Poseidon (*Neptune*).

ἀμφότερ-ος, *α, ον*, both, (seldom used in singular.)

ἀμφ-ω, *gen. and dat. ἀμφοῖν*, both, both parties (whether individuals or aggregates). (Lat. *ambo*.)

ἄν, *adv.*, perchance, haply, &c. It cannot be easily translated by one word, but always implies a

condition, and so refers to a verb either expressed or understood. It never begins a sentence. (See *Grammar*, and *Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon*.)

ἀνά, *prep.*, with accusative, genitive, and dative, up, upon—opposed to *κατά*. Its meaning varies with the case governed by it.

ἀναβαίνω, *F.* ἀναβήσομαι, to go up, ascend, climb; to embark.

ἀναβιβάω, -ώσομαι, *aor.* ἀνεβίβων, *inf.* ἀναβιβῶναι, to come to life again, revive.

ἀναγκαῖος, α, σ, also ος, ος, σ, by force, using force; necessary: οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι, relatives. (*Lat. necessarii*.)

ἀνάγω, *F.* ἀνάξω, to lead up; to bring up (from the dead), to raise; to bring back, to withdraw.

ἀναδίδωμι, *F.* ἀναδώσω, to give up, give forth or yield; to distribute; give back.

ἀναδύνω, to come out of, emerge.

ἀναδύομαι, *F.* ἀναδύσομαι, 2 *aor. act.* ἀνέδυν, to come up, rise, emerge (as from beneath a surface), to ascend; to embark.

ἀναιμωτῇ, *adv.*, without shedding blood, bloodless.

ἀναιρέω, *F.* ἀναιρήσω, *F.* ἀνήρηκα, 2 *aor.* ἀνείλον, to take up or away, to overturn; destroy, kill: *mid.* to gain; *i.e.*, to procure for one's self.

ἀνακαίω, *F.* ἀνακαύσω, to kindle, light up.

ἀνακόπτω, *F.* ἀνακόψω, to beat back, repulse; stop; cut off.

ἀναλαμβάνω, *F.* ἀναλήψομαι, to take up; receive; resume.

ἀναμνησκω, *F.* ἀναμνήσω, to remind one of a thing, to recall to memory, to remember; to suggest; admonish.

Ἀναξ, ἀνακτ-ος, *m.*, a lord, master; prince, king.

Ἀναξαγόρ-ας, ου, *m.*, Anaxagoras, a philosopher of Clazomenæ in Ionia.

ἀναξιοπαθ-έω, -ήσω, to suffer undeservedly; to be indignant: from ἀνάξιος, unworthy, and ἔπαθον.

ἀναπειθ-ω, *F.* ἀναπελώ, to bring over to a different opinion, to persuade; to incite to.

ἀναπλέω, *F.* ἀναπλεύσομαι, or ἀναπλευσοῦμαι, to sail upwards or up the stream; to sail back again.

ἀνάπλε-ως, ως, ων, *gen.*, ἀνάπλεω (see p. 22), full to the brim, full.

ἀναπνέω, *F.* ἀναπνεύσω, to breathe again; take breath, breathe, respire.

ἀναρχί-α, ας, *f.*, want of government; lawlessness, anarchy.

ἀναστρέφω, *F.* ἀναστρέψω, *F.* ἀνέστροφά, to turn upside down; to turn back, turn round, return.

ἀνατείνω, *F.* ἀνατενῶ, to stretch or lift up, raise, hold forth.

ἀναχωρ-έω, ἤσω, to retreat, retire, return to.

ἀνδράποδ-ον, ου, *n.*, a slave (captive in war); from ἄνδρα ἀποδόσθαι: or, according to others, from ἀνδρός and ποῦς, the captive falling at the feet of his conqueror.

ἀνδρεῖ-ος, α, ου (ἀνήρ), belonging to a man; manly, courageous.

ἀνδρεύτατα, *n., pl.* of superlative of ἀνδρεῖος, used as *adv.*, most manfully, most bravely, &c.

ἀνδρῆως, *adv.*, in a manly way, manfully.

ἀνδρώδ-ης, ης, ες, like a man, manly
ἀνεμ-ος, ου, *m.*, a current of air, wind; from ἀνω, ἀημι, to blow.

ἀνέρχομαι, *F.* ἀνελύσομαι, *aor.* ἀνήλθον or ἀνήλυθον, *F.* ἀνελήλυθα, to go up; go or come back, return.

ἀνευ, *prep.* with *gen.*, without, away from, except, besides.

ἀνέχω (see ἔχω), to hold up, lift up; maintain, support; endure.

ἀνήρ, *gen.* ἀνδρός, *voc.* ἀνερ, a man (as opposed to a woman, like *vir*; whereas ἄνθρωπος means a man, as opposed to a beast, like *homo*), a husband, a warrior, &c.

ἀνθ' for ἀντl.

ἀνθ-ος, εος, n., a blossom, flower; shoot.

ἀνθρωπ-ος, ου, m., a man (as opposed to a beast), mankind; sometimes f., when used of a woman (contemptuously).

ἀνιάω, ἀνιάσω, to grieve, distress; vex, annoy.

ἀνολγνυμι and ἀνολγω, f. ἀνολξω, imperf., with double augment, ἀνέργων, f. ἀνέργα, to open, unfold, disclose.

ἀντ' for ἀντl.

ἀντί, prep. with gen., over against, opposite; equivalent to, instead of; at the price of, in return for.

Ἀντίγον-ος, ου, m., Antigonus, king of Asia.

ἀντιλέγω (see λέγω), to speak against, gainsay.

Ἀντιόπ-η, ης, f., Antiope, mother of Amphion and Zethus.

ἀντιποιέω, to do in return: in mid. to exert one's self about a thing; to lay claim to, pretend to.

Ἀντισθέ-ης, ους (εος), m., Antisthenes, an Athenian, founder of the sect of Cynic philosophers.

ἀντιτάττω, or ἀντιτάσσω, f. ἀντιτάξω, to range in order of battle; mid. to strive against, oppose.

ἀντλ-έω, ήσω, to bale out bilgewater, to drain, dry; exhaust.

ἀντρ-ον, ου, n. (antrum), a cave, cavern, hole.

ἀνυπόδητ-ος, ος, ου (δν, not; ὑπό, under; δέω, to bind), unshod, barefoot.

ἀνω, adv. (ἀνά), up, upwards, above, on high; inland: ἀνω καὶ κάτω, up and down.

ἀνώγει-ον, ου (ἀνω and γαῖα, earth), anything elevated above the ground; the upper storey or floor of a house.

ἀνώγειω, gen. ἀνώγειω (see p. 22), n.; also ἀνώγειω, gen. ἀνώγειω, m. and f., same as ἀνώγειον.

ἀνωθεν, adv., from above, on high; from the beginning.

ἀξιώσιμ-ος, ος, ου, worthy of credit, trustworthy.

ἀξι-ος, α, ου, worth, worthy (literally, weighing as much; from άγω, in the sense, to weigh), deserved, meet, fit.

ἀξιόω, f. ἀξιόσω, imperf. ήξιουν, to deem worthy of, to think fit; require, demand; think, suppose.

ἀξίωμα, gen. ἀξιώματ-ος, n., that of which a person is thought worthy, an honour; worth, high character, dignity; an axiom.

ἀπ' for ἀπό.

ἀπαγγέλλω, f. ἀπαγγελῶ (see *Liquid Verbs*), to bring tidings, to report, relate, announce.

ἀπαγορεύ-ω, σω, to forbid; to bid farewell to, to renounce; to fail (through fatigue—see ἀπειρηκα).

ἀπάγω (see άγω), to lead away, carry off; bring back.

ἀπαιτ-έω, ήσω, to demand back, seek payment of.

ἀπαλλάττω, or ἀπαλλάσσω, f. ἀπαλλάξω, to set free, release; to remove: intrans. to escape, get off; to give over, cease, &c.

ἀπαξ, adv., once, once for all (semel).

άπας, άπασα, άπαν (άμα, πās), all together (cuncti).

άπειθ-έω, ήσω, to be disobedient, to disobey.

άπειμι (see είμι, *Irregular Verbs*), to go away: pres. used as fut., "I shall go away;" depart.

άπέιπον (2 aor.), f. άπερώ, f. άπειρηκα, to speak out, declare; to deny, refuse; but usually it means to fail, to be wearied, to sink from exhaustion.

άπειρηκα. (See foregoing word.)

άπειρl-α, ας, f., infinity, immensity; it also means, inexperience, ignorance.

άπειρ-ος, ος, ου, infinite, boundless; also, unused to, ignorant.

άπελαύνω (see έλαύνω), to drive away, expel, &c.

άπεργάζομαι, f. άπεργάσσομαι, f.

- ἀπείργασμαι*, to finish off, complete.
- ἀπέρχομαι* (see *ἐρχομαι*), to go away, depart, go out of.
- ἀπέχω*, *ῑ. ἀφέξω* (see *ἐχω*), to hold or keep off from: *mid. ἀπέχομαι*, to hold one's self off from, to abstain, desist from: *intrans.* to be away or distant from.
- ἀπό*, *prep.*, governing *genitive only*, from, away from, far from; of *time*—from, after, since. It is sometimes used also to express the *instrument*, the *cause*, or the *material*.
- ἀποβάλλω* (see *βάλλω*), to throw off or away, to reject; to lose (*e.g.*, to lose children by death).
- ἀπόβασ-ις*, *ews, f.* (*ἀποβαίνω*), a stepping off, landing, disembarking.
- ἀποδεικνυμι* (see *Verbs in -μι*), to point away from (other objects, to one specially); *hence*, to show forth, exhibit, produce; to declare, appoint, create.
- ἀποδίδωμι* (see *Verbs in -μι*), to give back, return, repay; give away.
- ἀποθνήσκω* (see *θνήσκω*), *ῑ. ἀποθανοῦμαι*, 2 *aor.* *ἀπέθανον*, to be put to death, to die.
- ἀποκαλ-έω*, *ῑ. -έσω*, to call back, call away or aside; miscall, to call by a disparaging title.
- ἀποκερδ-αίνω*, *ῑ. -ἴνω* and *-ήσω*, to derive benefit or enjoyment from something.
- ἀποκιν-έω*, *ῑ. ήσω*, to remove from.
- ἀποκναίω*, or *ἀποκνάω*, to scrape off; to wear (a person) out, to worry, annoy.
- ἀποκρίν-ω*, *ῑ. ἀποκρίνῶ*, to separate, distinguish, choose out; *mid. ἀποκρίνομαι*, to give answer, to reply.
- ἀποκρύπτω*, *ῑ. ἀποκρύψω*, to hide from, conceal.
- ἀποκτείνω*, *ῑ. ἀποκτενῶ*, 1 *aor.* *ἀπέκτεινα*, to slay, condemn.
- ἀπολαύ-ω*, *ῑ. -σω*, to benefit from, enjoy.
- ἀπόλλυμι*, *ἀπολέσω*, and *ἀπολῶ*, to destroy utterly, to kill; *mid. ἀπόλλυμαι*, to perish, to be undone.
- Ἀπόλλων*, *Ἀπόλλων-ος, m.*, Apollo.
- ἀπονενοημένος*, *adv.* (from *perf. part. pass.* of *ἀπονοέομαι*), without regard for life, desperately, foolishly.
- ἀπο-οξύνω* (*ἀπό, οξύνω* from *οξύς*), to bring to a point, to sharpen.
- ἀπόπειρα*, *as, f.*, a trial, venture, risk.
- ἀποπέμπω* (see *πέμπω*), to send away, dismiss; send back, return.
- ἀποπλέω* (see *πλέω*), to sail away, set sail; sail back.
- ἀποπνίγω* (see *πνίγω*), to choke, throttle; *pass.*, to be choked, throttled, drowned.
- ἀπορ-έω*, *ῑ. ήσω*, to be in perplexity; to be at a loss for, to be in want.
- ἀποπλ-α*, *as, f.*, perplexity, difficulty, doubt; need, poverty.
- ἀποσιωπ-άω*, *ῑ. -ήσω, trans.* to keep secret; *intrans.* to be silent (after speaking).
- ἀποστέλλω* (see *στέλλω*), to send off or away, despatch; 2 *aor. pass.* *ἀπεστάλην*.
- ἀποστεφαν-ῶω*, *ώσω*, to deprive of a crown, or garland.
- ἀποτίθημι* (see *Verbs in -μι*), to put away, or stow away; *mid.* to put away from one's self, to put off (as clothes), to lay past for one's self.
- ἀποφείγω* (see *φείγω*), to flee away from, escape.
- ἀποχράω*, *inf. ἀποχρῆν, imperf. ἀπέχρην*, to suffice, be sufficient.
- ἀπόχρη* (3d *sing. pres.* of preceding verb), *used impersonally*, it is enough, sufficient, &c.
- ἀπράγμων*, *ων, ον, gen. -ονος*, free from occupation, disengaged: *hence*, free from trouble, easy, quiet; lazy.
- ἀπρεπ-ής*, *ής, ές*, unbecoming, unseemly.
- ἀπτερ-ος, os, ον*, without wings, unfledged, callow.
- ἀπτω*, *ῑ. ἄψω*, to fasten, bind, tie; to kindle or set fire to: *more usual in mid. ἀπτομαι; perf.*

pass. ἡμμαι, to fasten one's self to, cling to, to grasp; set upon, attack; to overtake, gain.

Ἄργ-ος, ου, *m.*, Argus, son of Agenor, called the "hundred-eyed."

Ἄργ-ος, ους (εος), *n.*, Argos, a town in the Peloponnese.

ἀργύρεος, contracted ἀργυροῦς, ᾧ, οῦν, (made) of silver.

ἀρετ-ή, ἧς, *f.*, excellence, merit (of any kind); bravery, (moral) virtue; skill.

ἀριστ-άω, ἦσω, to take the ἀριστον, or mid-day meal; to lunch, to dine.

Ἀρίστιπ-πος, ου, *m.*, Aristippus, a philosopher from Cyrene.

ἀριστ-ος, η, ου, best. (See *irregular comparison*, p. 50, under ἀγαθός.)

Ἀριστοτέλ-ης, εος, *m.*, Aristotle, tutor of Alexander the Great.

ἀρκ-έω, *f.* -έσω (Lat. *arceo*), to ward off; to assist, to be of service, to avail; to suffice: *impersonal*, ἀρκεῖ, it is sufficient, I am content.

ἄρμα, ἄρματος, *n.*, a chariot (especially war-chariot), car.

ἀρμόζω, Attic, ἀρμόπτ-ω, *f.* ἀρμόσω, to fit together, join, arrange, suit; *intrans.* to fit, suit, be adapted for.

ἀρότης, ου, *m.*, a ploughman.

ἀρούρα, ας, *f.*, a field.

ἀρουραί-ος, α, ου, from the country, rustic.

ἀρπάζω, *f.* ἀρπάσσομαι [ἀρπάξω], to snatch away, carry off; to seize greedily, to plunder.

Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, *m.*, Artaxerxes, king of Persia.

ἀρτι, *adv.*, just, exactly; just now.

ἄρτ-ος, ου, *m.*, bread, a loaf (wheaten); in *pl.*, loaves, bread (generally). Barley bread is μᾶζα.

Ἀρχέλα-ος, ου, *m.*, Archelaus, king of Macedonia.

ἀρχή, ἧς, *f.*, beginning, origin; first place or power, dominion, sovereignty, magistracy.

ᾠχηγός, ος, ου, used *substantively*,

leader, founder; prince, chief, general.

ἀρχ-ω, ἀρξέω, to be first, to begin (*usually mid. in this sense*); to lead, govern, command.

ἀρχων, ἀρχωντ-ος, *m.* (participle of ἀρχω, used as a *subst.*), a ruler, commander, chief magistrate.

ἀσθεν-έω, ἦσω, to be ἀσθενής, —i.e., weak, feeble, sickly.

ἀσθεν-ής, ἧς, ἐς (ἀ, σθένος), without strength, weak, sickly; insignificant.

Ἀσκληπι-ός, ου, *m.*, Æsculapius, son of Apollo, and god of medicine.

δομένως, *adv.*, willingly, gladly.

δοπίς, δοπίδος, *f.*, a round shield.

Ἀσσύρι-οι, ων, *m. pl.*, the Assyrians.

δοτεῖ-ος, ος, ου, and ος, α, ου (from δοτν), of the town, polite (*urbanus*), comical.

δοτικ-ός, ἡ, όν, of the city, or town.

δοτ-ν, εος, *n.*, a city, town.

δοφαλ-ής, ἧς, ἐς, not tottering; safe, secure, sure, steadfast.

ᾄτε, *conj.*, inasmuch as, seeing that, because.

ἄτεκν-ος, ος, ου, without children, childless.

Ἀτλαντ-ίς, -ίδος, *f.*, a daughter of Atlas.

Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντ-ος, *m.*, Atlas (who bears heaven on his shoulders).

ἄτοπ-ος, ος, ου, out of place, extraordinary, strange; absurd, monstrous.

αὔθις, *adv.*, back, back again, again, afresh, hereafter.

αὐλ-έω, ἦσω (αὐλός), to play on the flute, to pipe.

αὐλ-ή, ἧς, *f.*, the open court-yard, a court or hall; palace, dwelling, country house (*villa*).

αὐξάνω, or αἰξέω, *f.* αὐξήσω (Lat. *augeo*), to make large, increase; honour, extol.

δύπν-ος, ος, ου, sleepless, wakeful.

αὐτίκα, *adv.*, immediately, forthwith, presently, at once.

αὐτόθι, *adv.*, on the spot, here, there.

αὐτ-ός, ἡ, ὁ, *reflexive pronoun*, self; but in oblique cases often used for personal pronoun (see p. 55), myself, thyself, &c.: ὁ αὐτός, the very one, the same (contracted αὐτός).

αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ, for ἐαυτοῦ, &c. (see p. 56), himself, herself, itself.

αὐχ-έω, ἥσω, to boast, plume one's self; declare, avow.

αὐχὴν, αὐχέν-ος, *m.*, the neck, throat.

ἀφαιρέω (see ἀλρέω), to take away from, remove, deprive; *mid. more usual*, to take for one's self, carry off.

ἀφάρμακτ-ος, *ος, ον*, unmixed with drugs, free from poison.

ἀφίημι (see ἵημι, and *Verbs in -μι*), to send forth or away, let go, set free, give up.

ἀφικνέομαι, *F.* ἀφίξομαι, *F. pass.* ἀφίγμαι, to arrive at, come to, reach.

ἀφίστημι (see ἵστημι, and *Verbs in -μι*), *F.* ἀποστήσω, *P.* ἀφέστηκα, to make to stand off from, to put away, remove; *mid.*, and *intrans. tenses of act.*, to stand aloof from, shun, revolt.

Ἀφροδίτ-η, *ης, f.*, Aphrodité (*Venus*) goddess of love.

ἀφροντ-ις, *ις, gen.* ἀφρόντιδ-ος, free from care (*securus*).

Ἀχαι-ός, *δ, ὄν*, Achaian; *pl.* of Ἀχαιοί, the Achaeans.

Ἀχιλλ-εύς, ἑώς, *m.*, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis.

ἄχρι, or ἄχρῃς (before a vowel), *prep. governing gen.*, until, up to, as far as; *as conj.*, until.

B

βαδίζω, *F.* (βαδίσω), βαδιοῦμαι, and βαδίσομαι, to go; to walk, or go slowly.

βάθ-ος, εὖς (*ous*), *n.*, depth, height; deep place, valley.

βαθ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ, deep, high (like *altus*).

βαίνω, *F.* βήσομαι, *P.* βέβηκα (*F.* βήσω, will cause to go), 2 *aor.* ἔβην, *inf.* βῆναι, to go, walk, advance.

βακτηρί-α, *ας, f.*, a staff, cane, walking stick, sceptre.

βάλλω, *F.* βαλῶ or βαλλήσω, *P.* βέβληκα, 2 *aor.* ἔβαλον, to throw at, or hit (opposed to τύπτω, to strike), to throw, cast, fling.

βάρβαρ-ος, *ος, ον*, barbarous (*i.e.*, not Greek), strange, foreign; outlandish, rude, boorish, uncivilized.

βαρ-έω, ἥσω, to weigh down, oppress. βαρ-ύς, εἶα, *v*, heavy, weighty; oppressive, troublesome.

βασιλει-ᾶ, *ας, f.*, a queen, a princess.

βασιλει-ᾶ, *ας, f.*, sovereign power, kingdom, dominion.

βασιλ-εύς, ἑως, *m.*, a king, chief, sovereign, prince. (See p. 37.)

βασιλεύ-ω, to be king, to rule.

βαστάζω, *F.* βαστάσω, to lift, raise, exalt, support; carry off.

βάτραχ-ος, *ου, m.*, a frog.

βέλ-ος, εὖς, *n.*, a missile; a dart, arrow; a weapon.

βέλτιστος, *η, ον*, the best; *irregular superlative of αγαθός*.

βῆμα, βήματ-ος, *n.*, a step, pace; a platform or tribunal (to speak from).

βίαι-ος, *α, ον*, forcible, violent.

βιαιότερον, *adv.*, *compar. of foregoing*, more forcible, with considerable force or violence.

βιβλί-ον, *ου, n.*, a paper, letter; a little book.

βιβρώσκω, *F.* βρώσομαι, *P.* βέβρωκα, to eat, eat up.

βίος, *ου, m.*, life (*Lat. vita*); way of life, livelihood; common life.

βίβω, ὠσομαι, 2 aor. ἐβίων, *inf.*
βιῶναι, *part.* βιούς, to live.
βλέπω, *P.* (βλέψω) βλέπομαι, to
have the power of sight, see; to
look on or towards.
βοάω, ἦσομαι, to cry aloud, to shout;
to call on (a person).
βοηθέω, ἦσω, to succour, assist, help,
come to the rescue.
Βοιωτί-α, *as, f.*, Bœotia, a district
of Greece.
βότρυ-ς, *os, m.*, a bunch of grapes.
βουκολέω, to act as a shepherd, to
tend cattle; to guard.
βουκόλ-ος, *ου, m.*, a cow-herd, herds-
man.
βουλεύ-ω, *σω*, to take counsel, deli-
berate; to decide; to plan; to give
counsel, advise.
βουλ-ή, *ῆς, f.*, will, determination;
purpose, plan, counsel; a coun-
cil.

βούλομαι, *P.* βουλήσομαι, to will, be
willing, wish. It sometimes takes
η as augment; *e.g.*, ἡβουλήθη, as
well as ἐβουλήθη.
βοῦς, βοός, *m. and f.*, an ox or cow;
in pl. cattle (generally).
βραδύνω, *P.* βραδυνῶ, to make slow,
delay; *intrans.* to loiter, be tardy.
βραδ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ (tardus), slow, heavy;
sluggish.
βραχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ (brevis), short, little,
petty.
βρέφ-ος, εὖς, *n.*, an infant, babe.
βρέχω, *P.* βρέξω, to wet (on the sur-
face), moisten, soak.
βροντ-άω, ἦσω, to thunder.
βρυχάομαι, βρυχήσομαι, to roar or
bellow.
βρυχηθ-ύς, οὔ, *m.*, a roar, bellow.
βρώσκω. (See βιβρώσκω.)
βωμ-ός, οὔ, a raised place; a stand,
altar.

Γ

γαῖ-α, *as, f.*, the earth; a land, or
country.
γάλα, γάλακτ-ος, *n.*, milk.
γαλήν-η, *ης, f.*, stillness of sea, a
calm.
γάρ, *conj.*, for, (introducing the rea-
son why). It is sometimes used,
like *nam* in Latin, to strengthen
a question, as, τίς γάρ; why, who?
(See ἀλλά.)
γαστήρ, γαστρός, *f.*, the paunch,
belly, womb.
γέ, a limiting particle, at least; used
also to call special attention to
something; even.
γείτων, γείτων-ος, *m. and f.*, a neigh-
bour, borderer.
γελᾶω, γελᾶσομαι, to laugh, to
laugh at (one).
γενναίως, *adv.*, nobly, magnanimous-
ly, generously; bravely.
γενν-άω, ἦσω, to beget (*trans.*); to
bring forth; to grow.
γέν-ος, εὖς, *n.*, race, descent; off-

spring, descendant; lineage; class,
kind.
γέραν-ος, *ου, m.*, a crane.
γέρων, γέροντ-ος, *m.*, an old man.
γεύω, γεύσω, to give one to taste;
mid. γεύομαι, to taste.
γέφυρ-α, *as, f.*, a bridge.
γεωργ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a husbandman,
farmer, labourer.
γηραι-ός, ὁ, ὄν, or -ός, ὄς, ὄν, aged, old.
γῆρας, γήραος, *n.*, contracted γήρως,
old age.
γίγας, γίγαντ-ος, *m.*, a giant: *in*
pl., as proper name, The Giants.
γίγνομαι, or γίνομαι, *P.* γενήσομαι,
2 aor. ἐγενόμην, to come into
being, to be born; to be, to arise,
happen, occur.
γιγνώσκω, *P.* γνώσομαι, *aor.* ἔγνω,
opt. γνῶιην, *imperat.* γνῶθι, *inf.*
γινῶναι, *part.* γνούς, *P.* ἔγνωκα,
to begin or learn to know; to per-
ceive, distinguish; to form or give
an opinion, judge, decide.

γλαυκ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, gleaming, glancing, glaring; (*with idea of colour*), grey, pale blue, light blue.
 γλαυκῶπις, γλαυκῶπιδ-ος, epithet of Athena (*Minerva*), fierce-eyed; blue-eyed, azure-eyed; (γλαυκός, and ὤψ, the eye).
 γλυκ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, sweet; delightful, dear (beloved).
 γλῶττ-α, or γλῶσσ-α, ἡς, f., the tongue; a language.
 γνάθ-ος, οὔ, f., a jaw; mouth.
 γναφεῖ-ον, οὔ, or κραφεῖον, n., a fuller's shop, a fulling mill.
 γον-εύς, ἑώς, m., a father: in pl., parents, ancestors.
 Γοργί-ας, α, m., Gorgias, an orator and philosopher of Leontini in Sicily.
 γοῦν, adv., at least then, accordingly; at all events.
 γράμμα, γράμματ-ος, n., a thing written, a character, i.e., letter of

the alphabet: in pl., letters, the alphabet; a letter (epistle); documents, writings; learning.

γραῦς, γραβς, f., an old woman.

γράφω, γράψω, to scratch, scrape; sketch, write, inscribe, engrave.

Γρύλλ-ος, οὔ, m., Gryllus, son of Xenophon.

γυμνάζω, F. γυμνάζω, to train in gymnastic exercises, to accustom (a person) to (a thing): *mid.* and *pass.*, to practise one's self, to exercise.

γυμν-ός, ἡ, ὄν, naked, unclad, uncovered.

γυμν-όω, ὥσω, to strip naked, to bare; to spoil, bereave.

γυνή, γυναικ-ός, voc. γύναι, a woman (Lat. *femina*): in voc. a term of respect, mistress, lady; wife, spouse.

γύψ, γυπός, m., a vulture.

Δ

δ' for δέ.

δαίμων, δαίμον-ος, m. and f., a god, goddess; providence; lot, fortune, chance; genius.

δάκνω, F. δήξομαι, 2 aor. ἔδακον, to bite, champ (the bit); sting, prick; gall.

δάκρυ-ον, οὔ, n. (*poetic form*, δάκρυ), a tear.

δακρύ-ω, σω, to weep, shed tears; lament.

δάκτυλ-ος, οὔ, m., a finger: μέγας δάκτυλος, the thumb.

δάμαλ-ις, εως, f., a young cow, heifer (*juvencula*).

Δανάη, ἡς, f., Dānǎē, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos.

δαπάνημα, δαπανήματ-ος, n., usually in pl., expense, outlay.

δαρεικ-ός, οὔ, m., a Daric, a Persian gold coin, equal to about a guinea, English money:—said to be called from king Darius. So the

French have pieces called "Louis d'or" and "Napoleon."

Δαρεῖ-ος, οὔ, m., Darius, king of Persia.

δασ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, thick, shaggy, rough; of dense foliage.

δάφν-η, ἡς, f., a laurel, a bay-tree.

Δάφνις, Δάφνιδ-ος, m., Daphnis, a Sicilian hero. Also f., a nymph.

δέ, conj., in the second place, on the other hand; but, and: it usually responds to μέν.

δέησ-ις, εως, f. (δέομαι), an entreating, prayer, petition; want, need.

δεῖ, *impers. verb.*, it is necessary, it behoves, there is need of (*opus est*), one ought: F. δεήσει, 1 aor. ἐδέησε, &c.

δείγμα, δείγματ-ος, n. (δείκνυμι), a sample, specimen, proof.

δείκνυμι (see *Verbs* in -μι), and δεικνύω, to show, point out; explain

δειλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, cowardly; wretched; worthless; miserable.

Δεινί-ας, ου, m., Dinias, an Athenian.

δειν-ός, ἡ, ὄν, dreadful, terrible, calamitous; mighty, powerful; clever, skilful.

δεῖπν-ον, ου, n., a meal; the chief meal, dinner. (Lat. *cæna*.)

δέκα, indecl. numeral, ten.

δένδρ-ον, ου, n., a tree.

δεξι-ά, ἄς, f., the right hand: ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right.

δεξι-ός, ἄ, ὄν, on the right hand; hence, fortunate, lucky, favourable.

δέομαι, F. δεήσομαι, to need, be in want of; beg, ask.

δέρω, F. δερῶ, 1 aor. ἔδειρα, 2 aor. pass. ἐδάρην, with inf. δαρῆναι, to take off the skin, flay; to beat, cudgel (*like our phrases*, to tan, and to hide).

δεσπότης, ου, m., a lord, master, autocrat; owner.

δεύτερ-ος, α, ου, the second, latter of two (as to time); inferior (as to rank and position): ἐκ δευτέρου, a second time.

δέω, F. δήσω, P. δέδεκα, P. pass. δέδεμαι, 1 aor. pass. ἐδέθην, to bind, tie; fetter, imprison.

δῆ (shortened from ἡδη), adv., now; already: in narrative, well now.

δηλονότι (δηλον ὅτι), adv., clearly, evidently.

δηλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὅς, ὄν, clear, evident, conspicuous.

δηλ-ώω, ὥσω, to make clear, make evident, &c.; to declare.

Δημήτηρ, Δημητρός, f., Demeter (*Ceres*), goddess of corn and of agriculture.

δι' for διὰ.

διὰ, prep. governing the gen. and accus. (1.) With the gen., through and through, quite through; (of time), through, during; (of cause), arising through, by means of. (2.) With the accus. (1 and 2 poetic), with the same meanings. διὰ παντός, always.

διαβαίνω (see βαίνω), to pass over or through, to cross.

διαγιγνώσκω (see γιγνώσκω), to distinguish; resolve, decide; give judgment.

διάδημα, διαδήματ-ος, n., a band or fillet (for the head), a diadem.

διαθήκη-η, ης, f. (διατίθημι), a disposition (of property), will, testament; a covenant.

διαρ-έω, ἥσω (see αἰρέω), to take one from another, separate; divide, cut in two, distribute; distinguish.

δαιτ-α, ης, f., life, way of life; food; dress; maintenance.

δαιτητή-ης, οὔ, m., an arbitrator, umpire.

διάκον-έω, ἥσω, to be a διάκονος,—i.e., to wait on, serve; to supply, administer.

διακόσι-αι, αι, α, two hundred.

διαλανθάνω (see λανθάνω), to escape notice, lie hid.

διαλέγω (see λέγω), to pick out, choose, distinguish: mid. to converse with, to discourse; argue.

διαλύω (see λύω), to loose from one another, unravel; break up; dismiss; put an end to, destroy.

διαπαντός, i.e., διὰ παντός, throughout, always.

διαπορθμεύω, to ferry over, transport.

διαστ-άω, άσσομαι, F. διέσπασκα, to tear in pieces; to distract.

διαστρώννυμι, and -νω, F. διαστρώσω, to spread, lay out (as couches, or chairs).

διατελέω, to finish, accomplish.

διατέμνω, διατεμῶ, to cut through, to cut in twain, sever.

διὰ τι (i.e., διὰ τί), wherefore. (Lat. *quapropter*.)

διατριβ-ή, ἥς, f., a wearing away; waste of time, delay.

διαφέρω (see φέρω), to carry across; bring to an end; carry different ways: intrans. to differ; excel.

διαφεύγω, to flee through, escape.

διαφθείρω, διαφθερώ, διέφθαρκα, to destroy utterly.

διδάσκαλ-ος, ου, m. and f., a teacher.

διδάσκω, *F.* διδάξω, to teach: *mid.*
to have one taught for one's self;

- *e.g.*, to get one's children taught.
δι(δύμ-ος, η, ον, also ος, ον, double,
twofold, twin.

δίδωμι (see *Verbs* in -μι), to give,
grant, offer.

διερευνάω, ησω, to search through,
examine minutely.

διήγημα, διηγήματος, *n.*, a tale, nar-
rative.

διίστημι (see *Verbs* in -μι), *F.* δια-
στήσω, to divide, cause disunion:
in *pass.* to stand apart, to differ,
disagree; to stand at intervals.

δικάζω, δικάσω, to judge, determine.
δίκαι-ος, α, ον, attentive to rules;
upright; scrupulous, honest, just;
well merited.

δικαστήρι-ον, ον, *n.*, a court of jus-
tice; judgment-seat.

Διογένης, εος, *m.*, Diogenes, the
famous Cynic philosopher.

Διονύσι-ος, ον, *m.*, Dionysius, tyrant
of Syracuse.

διότι, *conj.*, = διὰ [τοῦτο] ὅτι, because
that, since; wherefore, (in indirect
sentences.)

δίπους, δίποδος, two-footed; two feet
long.

δὺς, *adv.*, twice.

διψάω (contracts *αε*, &c. into η, not α):
inf. διψήν, to thirst, to be parched.

διώκω, διώξω, διώξομαι, to pursue,
hunt; drive away.

δμῶς, δμῳός, *m.*, a slave taken in
war; a slave, attendant, domestic.

δοκέω, *F.* δόξω, to think, expect,
imagine: *intrans.* to seem, ap-
pear: *impers.* δοκεῖ, it seems
good, it pleases.

δολιχόδεϊρος, ος, ον, long-necked,
having long necks.

δόμ-ος, ον, *m.*, (*domus*), a building,
house.

δόναξ, δονακ-ος, *m.*, a reed; dart;
writing-reed (pen).

δόξ-α, ης, *f.*, an opinion; estimation,
good report; honour, glory.

δορ-ά, ἄς, *f.*, a hide of a beast, (when
taken off.)

δῶρον, *gen.* δόρατ-ος, a stem; tree;
hence, the shaft of a spear; a
spear.

δουλεύ-ω, σω, to act the slave; be
subject to; obey.

δοῦλ-ος, ον, *m.*, a slave, bondman.

δραχμ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, a drachma, a silver
coin worth about 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

δράω, *F.* δρᾶσω, to do, fulfil, per-
form.

δύναμαι, *F.* δυνήσομαι (see *ἵσταμαι*,
Verbs in -μι), to be strong, to be
able; to be equivalent to; to sig-
nify (mean).

δύναμ-ις, εως, *f.*, power, strength,
ability.

δυνατ-ός, ή, όν, mighty, able, strong;
(of things) possible.

δύο, *gen.* and *dat.* δυοῖν (see p. 53),
two.

Δύσπαρ-ις, ιδος, unlucky Paris
(*Alexander*).

δύστην-ος, ος, ον, wretched, un-
happy; unfortunate.

δύω, *F.* δύσω, 2 *aor.* ἔδυν, to put
on, (as clothes, armour, &c.); to
enter (a house, country).

δώδεκα, twelve.

δῶμα, δώματος, *n.*, a house; chief
room, hall.

δῶρον, ον, *n.*, a gift, present.

E

ἐάν, *conj.* (contracted into ην, and
in Attic, εν), if, if perchance. In
good writers it is always joined
with the subjunctive mood.

ἐαυτ-οῦ, ἡς, οῦ, of himself, her-

self, itself: *reflex. pron.*, for
which see p. 56, (contracted into
αὐτοῦ).

ἐάω, *F.* ἐάσω, *P.* εἴλακα, to allow,
permit; let alone, let pass.

- ἔγγυ-άω, *F.* -ήσω, to give over as a pledge; to plight, betroth.
 ἐγγύς, *adv.*, near, at hand.
 ἔγκαυμα, ἐγκαύματ-ος, *n.*, a mark made by burning into (the flesh, &c.), a brand; a sore from burning.
 ἐγκέφαλ-ος, ου, *m.*, within the head (κεφαλῇ): hence, the brain.
 ἐγχέω, *F.* ἐγχέω, *aor.* ἐέχεα, to pour in, (as water, wine, &c.)
 ἐγχ-ος, εος, *n.*, a spear, lance, pike; sometimes even a sword.
 ἐγώ, *gen.* ἐμοῦ, I (see p. 54). *Lat.* ego.
 ἐγώγε (*Lat.* equidem), I at least, I for my part.
 ἐθέλω (or θέλω), *F.* ἐθέλῃσω, to will, be willing; to wish, desire.
 εἰ, *conj.*, if; whether (in questions). Used with indicative and optative moods.
 εἰδέναι. (See οἶδα in *Vocabulary* and in *Irregular Verbs.*)
 εἶδον, used as 2 *aor.* of ὁράω (which see); *subj.* ἴδω, *opt.* ἴδοιμι, *imperat.* ἴδε, *part.* ἰδών, *inf.* ἰδεῖν, to see, behold; to look at.
 εἴθε (*Lat.* utinam), *interjection*, O that, would that.
 εἰκάζω, *F.* εἰκάσω, *P. pass.* ἤκασμαι, to make like, liken; compare; conjecture.
 εἰκός, *gen.* εἰκότος, *neuter of perf. particip.* of εἶκα (εἶκα), likely, probable, reasonable: as a *subst.* τὸ εἰκός, probability, likelihood.
 εἴκοσι (indeclinable numeral), twenty. (See p. 54.)
 εἰκότως, *adv.*, in likelihood, naturally; reasonably, with good reason.
 Εἰλήθυ-α, *as, f.*, Elethya, goddess of birth.
 εἶμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to be.
 εἶμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to go; *pres.* used by Attics as *fut.* I shall go.
 εἶπον, used as *aor.* of φημι (See *Irregular Verbs.*)
 εἰρήνη, *η. f.*, peace, time of peace.
 εἰς, μία, ἐν, *numeral adj.* (see p. 53), one.
 εἰς or ἐς, *prep.* governing *accus. only*, into, to, towards.
 εἰσεῖμι, to go into. (See εἶμι.)
 εἰσερχομαι (see ἐρχομαι), to go into, enter.
 εἰσομαι (from obsolete verb εἰδέω, or εἶδω), *F.* of οἶδα (which see, *Irregular Verbs*), I shall know. (See also εἶδον.)
 εἰσοπτρίζομαι, to look into a mirror.
 εἰσφέρω (see φέρω) εἰσολίσσω, &c., to bring or carry into; to contribute; to introduce, propose.
 εἴτα (*deinde*), *adv.*, then, next, in the next place; then, therefore (*ita*).
 εἴτε (εἰ τῆ), *conj.*, whether.
 ἐκ (before a vowel ἐξ), from out of, away from out of, forth from; from.
 ἕκαστ-ος, η, *on*, every, every one; each (*quisque*).
 ἐκάτερ-ος, α, *on*, each of two; each by himself.
 Ἑκάτ-η, *η. f.*, Hecate, goddess of the lower world and of magic.
 ἐκβάλλω (see βάλλω), to throw out, to throw away; banish, cast out or away; reject.
 ἐκδιδάσκω (see διδάσκω), to teach thoroughly; inform accurately (*edocere*).
 ἐκδιώκω (see διώκω), to chase away; to banish.
 ἐκεῖ, *adv.*, there, in that place (*illuc*).
 ἐκεῖθεν, *adv.*, from that place, thence (*illinc*).
 ἐκεῖν-ος, η, ο, that person there; that well-known person (like *Lat. ille*).
 ἐκθερμ-αίνω, -αῶ, to warm thoroughly.
 ἐκθρόσκω, *F.* ἐκθοροῦμαι, *aor.* ἐξέθορον, to leap out of, or forth.
 ἐκκαθ-αίρω, *F.* -αῶ, to cleanse out, purify thoroughly.
 ἐκκλησί-α, *as, f.*, an assembly, or public meeting; also, the place of meeting, assembly hall.
 ἐκκολλά-πτω, -ψω, to scrape out, erase; peck out; hatch.

ἐκλανθάνω (see λανθάνω), to escape notice entirely: *in mid.* to forget utterly.

ἐκπέμπω (see πέμπω), to send forth, or out, or away.

ἐκπετάννυμι, *F.* ἐκπετάσω, to stretch forth; spread out, unfold, display.

ἐκρίπτω (see ῥίπτω), to throw out or away, cast forth.

ἐκτάδην (ἐκτείνω), *adv.*, stretched out at full length.

ἐκτίθημι (see τίθημι), to set forth, put out; expose, exhibit.

ἐκτυφλ-όω, *F.* -ώσω, to render entirely blind.

Ἔκτωρ, Ἔκτορ-ος, *m.*, Hector, son of Priam, king of Troy.

ἐκφοβ-έω, ἥσω, to frighten away, terrify: *pass.* to be afraid.

ἐλαττ-όω, ὥσω (or ἐλασσόω, from ἐλάσσω, smaller), to make less, diminish: *pass.* to come worst off, be defeated; be diminished.

ἐλαύνω, *F.* ἐλάσω, *Attic* ἐλῶ, to drive, set in motion; ride; advance, (as an army on march.)

ἐλαφ-ος, *ον, m.* and *f.*, a deer, (stag or hind.)

ἐλε-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to pity, feel compassion for; show mercy to.

ἐλεημοσύνη, *ης, f.*, pity, mercy; alms.

Ἑλένη, *ης, f.*, Helen, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris.

ἐλε-ος, *ον, m.*, pity, mercy, compassion.

ἐλεύθερ-ος, *α, ον*, free, free-spirited; liberal, generous.

ἐλευθερ-όω, *F.* ὥσω, to free, set free, release.

ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθών, &c., 2 *aor.* of ἐρχομαι, to come; go.

Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδ-ος, *f.*, Greece.

Ἕλλην, Ἕλλην-ος, *m.*, a Greek: Ἕλληνες, the Greeks.

Ἑλληνικ-ός, *ή, ον*, Hellenic, Greek.

ἐλπίζω, *F.* ἐλπίσω, *Attic* ἐλπῶ, to hope; expect; think, suppose.

ἐμαυτ-οῦ, *ης, οῦ*, myself. (See p. 56.)

ἐμβαίνω (see βαίνω), to go into, enter; embark.

ἐμβάλλω (see βάλλω), to throw into; put in; to excite, inspire; introduce; to fall upon, attack.

ἐμβρόντητ-ος, *ος, ον*, thunderstruck (*attonitus*); as a *subst.* crazy (fool).

ἐμ-ός, *ή, ον*, my, or mine: *possessive pronoun from* (ἐγώ) ἐμοῦ.

ἐμπύρρημι, *aor.* ἐνέπρησα, to kindle, set on fire, burn. The *pres.* ought to be ἐμπύρρημι, but the second *μ* is omitted to avoid the recurrence of the *μ* sound. So ἐμπύρρημι, and not ἐμπύμπρημι.

ἐμπύπτω (see πύπτω), to fall into; to light upon; fall in with; happen.

ἐμπλέκω, *F.* ἐμπλέξω, to weave or plait in, to intertwine; entangle.

ἐμπροσθεν, or ἐμπροσθε (before consonants), *adv.*, before, in front of; earlier, sooner. Sometimes it is a *prep.* and governs *gen.*,—before. (*Lat. ante.*)

ἐμφαγεῖν, *inf.* of 2 *aor. ind.* ἐνέφαγον (the used *pres.* being ἐσθίω, which see), to take some food; feed upon, eat, devour.

ἐν, *prep.*, governing the dative only, in (*i.e.*, being within); on; at or by, (near): ἐν δείπνῳ, at dinner: ἐν οἴνῳ (*inter pocula*), at wine.

ἐναλλάττω, or ἐναλλάσσω, *F.* -ξω, to give one thing in exchange for another, to barter, to change.

ἐνάλλομαι, *F.* ἐναλοῦμαι, *aor.* ἐνηλάμην, to leap on, (and so like *insultare*, in *Lat.*), to leap on contemptuously; to rush at.

ἐναντία, *adv.* (*n. pl.* of ἐναντός, *α, ον*), over against, opposite; to the face, in the presence of.

ἐναύω, to kindle, set fire to.

ἐνδοκ, *adv.*, within, in; in the house, at home (*domi*).

ἐνδοξ-ος, *ος, ον*, of high fame; honoured; glorious.

ἐνδύω, and ἐνδύνω, *F.* ἐνδύσομαι (see δύω), to put on, clothe; enter.

ἐνείμι (see εἰμί), to be in or at:

- ἐνεστι (used impersonally), it is possible; it is in one's power.
- ἐνεκα, *prep. with gen.*, on account of; for the sake of (like *causâ* and *gratiâ* in Lat.); because of.
- ἐνθα, *adv.*, then; thereupon; just then: as *relative*, where.
- ἐνθάδε, *adv.*, thither; here; there; now.
- ἐνθουσι-δῶ, δῶ (ἐνθεος), to be inspired, possessed by a god; to be in ecstasy.
- ἐνιαυτ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a year.
- ἐνι-οι, αι, *a pl.*, some.
- ἐνιοτε, *adv.*, sometimes.
- ἐνοικ-έω, ἦσω, to dwell in.
- ἐνοπλ-ος, ος, ον, in armour, armed.
- ἐνοχλ-έω, ἦσω, *imperf.* ἠνώχλουν (with double augment), to give annoyance to; trouble, annoy, pester.
- ἐνταῦθα, *adv.*, here; there; at the very time; then.
- ἐντέλλω (the *active* seldom used, the *mid.*, ἐντέλλομαι, being almost always employed), to enjoin, command.
- ἐντροφ-έω, *F.* ἦσω, to luxuriate or revel in; to make sport of, mock.
- ἐξ, *prep. with gen.*, used instead of ἐκ before vowels, out of; without, &c. (See ἐκ.)
- ἐξαίρ-έω, ἦσω, 2 *aor.* ἐξείλον, to take out or away, remove.
- ἐξαιτ-έω, ἦσω, to demand from another; to beg (a person) off; to obtain by asking.
- ἐξανίστημι (see ἱστίμι, in *Vocabulary*, and *Irregular Verbs*), to raise up, rouse; excite: *mid.* to change one's abode or residence.
- ἐξείμι, to go out; come out.
- ἐξείμι, impersonal forms only used; e.g., ἔξεστιν, it is allowed.
- ἐξελαύνω, ἐξελάσω, to drive forth.
- ἐξελέγ-χω, *F.* ξω, to search out; try; convict and confute.
- ἐξεπίτηδ-ες, *adv.*, on set purpose: hence, maliciously.
- ἐξέρχομαι (see ἐρχομαι), to go or come forth.
- ἐξέτασ-ις, εως, *f.*, a drawing out in line; scrutiny; review.
- ἐξευρίσκω, ἐξευρήσω, *aor.* ἐξεύρον, to find out, discover; win.
- ἐξοιδ-έω, *F.* ἦσω, to be swollen up: ἐξωδηκώς, *perf. part.*
- ἐξονειδ-ίζω, *F.* ἴσω, *Attic* ἰώ, to cast up to a person, taunt with, reproach.
- ἐξουσί-α, ας, *f.* (ἐξεστι), power; permission, authority.
- ἐξω, *adv.*, on the outside, without; beyond.
- ἐοικα, 2 *perf.* from old stem, εἰκω, to be like: *particip.* εἰκώς, shortened into εἰκώς, εἰκνῖα, εἰκός, (see εἰκός, in *Vocabulary*), to be, or to look like; to be probable, to seem.
- ἐπ' for ἐπί.
- ἐπείδω (see ᾄδω), to sing to or over; to harp upon; inculcate.
- ἐπαυ-έω, *F.* έσω, *mid.* έσομαι, to approve; praise, commend.
- ἐπαυ-ος, ον, *m.*, approval, praise, panegyric.
- ἐπαίρω, *F.* ἐπαρῶ, to lift up, raise, elevate, exalt; rouse.
- Ἐπαμινώνδ-ας, -ον, *m.*, Epaminondas, a famous Theban general.
- ἐπανερχομαι (see ἐρχομαι), to come or go back; return.
- ἐπαρκ-έω, *F.* έσω, to ward off, defend; hinder; be enough for.
- ἐπαχθίζω, to load, burden with.
- ἐπεί, *conj.*, since; seeing that.
- ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδή ἂν), *conj.*, as soon as, whenever.
- ἐπειδή (ἐπεὶ δὴ), *conj.*, since; seeing that.
- ἐπετρα (ἐπὶ εἶτα), thereupon; in the next place; then; therefore.
- ἐπενδύω, or -δύω, to put on (one part of dress or armour) over (another).
- ἐπερείδω, *F.* ἐπερείσω, to press, or drive against: *pass.* to lean on, press against.
- ἐπί, *prep.*, governing accusative, genitive, and dative. (1.) With accus. it indicates motion towards or

- against, — *to*, *towards*, *against*.
 (2.) With *gen.*, rest or motion, —
upon, *at*, *near*. (3.) With *dat.*,
 nearness to, — *in* or *at* (a time or
 place), *for* (a purpose.)
ἐπιβαίνω (see *βαίνω*), to go upon,
 tread upon; arrive at; to mount
 upon; embark.
ἐπιβάλλω (see *βάλλω*), to throw
 upon; add to; attack.
ἐπιβάτ-ης, ου, m., one who mounts;
 a rider; a passenger; a marine
 (soldier).
ἐπιβοάω, F. ἐπιβοήσομαι, to call
 upon, shout to; cry out against;
 invoke.
ἐπιβουλεύ-ω, F. -σω, to devise plans
 against one, to plot; lay snares
 for.
ἐπιβουλ-ος, os, ου, plotting; treach-
 erous, stealthy; designing.
ἐπιγελά-ω, -σομαι, to laugh at, de-
 ride; smile to.
ἐπιγίγνομαι (see *γίγνομαι*), to come
 after, happen after; accrue to.
ἐπιγράφω (see *γράφω*), to graze,
 scratch; write upon; mark; in-
 scribe, engrave; write down, enroll.
ἐπιδείκνυμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to
 exhibit, show off, display.
ἐπιδίδωμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to
 give in addition; to give freely;
 to give one's self up to, devote to.
ἐπιεικῶς, fairly; tolerably; pretty
 well; pretty much.
ἐπιζητ-έω, ήσω, to seek after; wish
 for, desiderate.
ἐπίθε-ος, εως, f., application.
ἐπικαθίζω, to set upon: *intrans.* to
 sit upon.
ἐπικαλ-έω, -έσω, to call on or to;
 appeal to; invite; invoke; to call
 by a surname.
ἐπικλώθω, F. ἐπικλώσω, to spin to
 one, (as the Fates;) to allot, de-
 cree, destine.
ἐπιλαμβάνω (see *λαμβάνω*), to re-
 ceive in addition; to attain: *in*
mid. to hold on by; seize; to at-
 tack, (as of battle or disease.)
ἐπιλανθάνω (see *λανθάνω*), to make
 to forget: *mid.* to forget, lose
 thought of.
ἐπιλέγω (see *λέγω*), to say in addi-
 tion; to choose, select.
ἐπιμελῶς, adv., carefully.
ἐπιμηχανάομαι, to devise plans
 against, plot.
ἐπιπέμπω, to send after or again;
 send against; let loose.
ἐπιπλάττω (or *πλάσσω*), *F. ἐπι-*
πλάσω, to spread a plaster on.
ἐπισκέπτομαι (better *ἐπισκοπέω*), *F.*
ἐπισκέφομαι, F. ἐπέσκεμμαι, to
 look upon, visit, examine.
ἐπισκώ-πτω, F. -ψω, to laugh at,
 jeer, make game of.
ἐπιστέλλω, F. ἐπιστελῶ, to send to;
 tell; enjoin, command; give in
 charge to.
ἐπιστολ-ή, ής, f., a commission;
 a letter, epistle.
ἐπιστρέ-φω, F. ψω, to turn towards,
 turn: *mid. and pass.* to turn one's
 self towards; to turn round; to
 care for.
ἐπιταρά-ττω (or *-σσω*), *F. -ξω*, to
 trouble yet more, give additional
 (extra) annoyance.
ἐπιτείνω, F. ἐπιτενῶ, to stretch out
 upon (as on a frame); to tighten;
 to increase; to urge on, excite;
 to strain after.
ἐπιτίθημι, to lay by or upon; to put
 to, add; suggest; attack.
ἐπίτομ-ος, os, ου, cut off; shortened:
ή ἐπίτομος (*scil.* *ὀδός*), the short
 road.
ἐπιτρέχω, F. ἐπιτρέξομαι, or ἐπι-
δραμοῦμαι, to run to or after; fol-
 low; attack.
ἐπιφων-έω, -ήσω, to mention by
 name; to add, subjoin.
ἐπιχειρ-έω, -ήσω, to put one's hand
 to; attempt, endeavour.
ἐπόμνυμι, and -νω, F. ἐπομοῦμαι, to
 swear to (do a thing); to swear in
 confirmation.
ἐρᾶω, to love.
ἐργάζομαι, F. -άσομαι, F. εἰργασμαι,
 to work, labour; do, perform;
 effect.

ἔργον, *ov*, *n.*, a work; deed; thing; matter.

ἐρίω, *F.* ἐρίσω, to strive; quarrel; vie with.

ἔριον, *ov*, *n.*, wool.

ἔρις, ἐριδος, *f.*, (*accus.* ἐριδα, or ἐριν,) strife, rivalry; quarrel. *As a proper name*, The Goddess of Contention.

ἐριφός, *ov*, *m.* and *f.*, a young goat, a kid.

Ἑρμῆς, *ov*, *m.*, Hermes (*Mercury*), messenger of the gods.

(ἐρομαι), for which ἐρωτάω is used by the Attics as *pres.*; *fut.* ἐρήσσομαι, *aor.* ἠρόμην, to ask, inquire. (See ἐρώ.)

(ἐρπύζω), *aor.* ἐρπυσα, (the only part used by Attics, who preferred ἐρπω) to creep, crawl.

ἐρπω, *imperf.* ἐρπον, to go slowly; creep, crawl.

ἐρχομαι, *F.* ἐλεύσομαι, *F.* ἐλήλυθα, *aor.* ἦλθον (for ἤλυθον), to come; go, go away.

ἐρῶ (*fut.* of old *pres.* ἐλρω), to be about to speak; proclaim; say; promise, &c.: the *perf.* is ἐρηκα, *P. pass.* ἐρημαι.

ἔρως, ἐρωτ-ος, *m.*, love, affection. *As a proper name*, Eros (*Cupid*), god of love.

ἐρωτ-άω, -ήσω (see ἐρομαι), to ask, inquire.

ἐρωτικ-ός, *ή, όν*, of or belonging to love; amorous; amatory.

εἰς, or εἰς, *prep.* with *accus.* only, into; unto, towards.

ἐσθίω, *F.* ἐδομαι, *P.* ἐθήδοκα, *P. pass.* ἐθήδεσμαι, 2 *aor.* ἐφαγον, to eat.

ἐταῖρος, *ov*, *m.*, a companion.

ἕτερος, *α, ov* (*alter*), the other; one of two; the second; different.

ἔτι, *adv.*, yet, still; henceforth.

ἐτοίμος, *η, ov*, or *ος, os, ov*, ready, prepared; certain, sure.

ἔτος, *eos*, *n.*, a year.

εὖ, *adv.* (*bene*), well.

εὖγε (εὖ, γέ) *adv.*, well; well done; bravo.

εὐγνώμων, *ων, ov*, of good feeling; fair; charitable; reasonable.

εὐδοκίμ-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to be in good estimation; to be honoured, respected; famous.

εὐεργετ-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to be a benefactor; do well; do good to, show kindness to.

εὐεργέτης, *ov*, *m.*, one who does well to others, a benefactor.

εὐθεία, *α, f.*, goodness of heart; simplicity; honesty; also, folly.

εὐθαρσής, *ής, ές*, of good courage; daring.

εὐθετ-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to set in order, arrange duly or well.

εὐθύμ-ος, *ος, ov*, cheerful; spirited, of good spirits.

εὐθυμότερον, *adv.*, *n.* of *compar.* of preceding, more cheerfully.

εὐθύς, *εία, ύ*, straight, direct: *as adv.*, εὐθύς, directly, straightway; straight towards. εὐθύς (*adv.*) properly refers to *time*, and εὐθύ (*adv.*) to *place*.

εὐμεγέθ-ης, *ης, es*, of good size; large, great.

εὐμήκη-ης, *ης, es*, of good length; tall, long.

εὐμορφ-ος, *ος, ov*, of good form, well made; comely.

εὖσμος, *ος, ov*, of good smell; fragrant.

εὐπορ-ος, *ος, ov*, easily passed through; easy; steady; ingenious; inventive.

εὐπράγ-α, *α, as*, well-doing; welfare, success.

εὐρίσκω, *F.* εὐρήσω, *aor.* εὕρον, to find, discover; invent; obtain.

Εὐρυβιάδης, *ov*, *m.*, Eurybiades, commander of the Spartan fleet at Salamis.

Εὐρυδίκη, *ης, f.*, Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.

εὐρύς, *εία, ύ*, wide, broad; extensive.

εὐτέλει-α, *α, f.*, cheapness; economy; frugality; shabbiness.

εὐτυχέω, to be successful, have good luck, turn out well.

εὐφραίνω, *F.* εὐφρανῶ, to inspirit; gladden: *pass.* and *mid.* to make merry; enjoy one's self.
 εὐφυνῶς, ingeniously; cleverly.
 εὐχομαι, *F.* εὐξομαι, to pray; vow; pay one's vows; boast, speak proudly; profess.
 εὐώνυμ-ος, *ος, ον,* of good name; of good omen, lucky, fortunate; (in reference to omens), on the left hand.
 εὐωχέω, to entertain sumptuously: in *mid.* and *pass.* to fare sumptuously, feast; relish, enjoy.
 ἐφιππ-ος, *ος, ον,* on horseback; riding.

ἐφίστημι, *F.* ἐπιστήσω (see ἵστημι), to place upon; to set over, by, or near: *intrans.* to stand upon, by, or near; to impend; to stand still, halt.
 ἐχθ-ρός, *ρός, ρόν,* hateful; hostile: as a *subst.*, an enemy.
 ἔχω, *F.* ἔξω, or σχήσω, *P.* ἐσχηκα, 2 *aor.* ἔσχον, with *inf.* σχεῖν, *subj.* σχῶ, *opt.* σχοίην, *part.* σχών, to have; hold; keep; know: *mid.* to cling to, with *gen.*
 ἔθεν, *adv.*, from the morning; in the morning; at dawn.

Z

ζάω, contracted ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ: *inf.* ζῆν: *imperf.* ἔζων, *F.* ζήσω (rare), to live; to be strong, be fresh and vigorous.
 Ζεύς, *voc.* Ζεῦ, *gen.* Διός, *accus.* Δία, Zeus (*Jupiter, i.e., Ζεὺς πατήρ*).
 ζηλοτυπέω, to be jealous of; to emulate; to envy.
 ζηλ-όω, *F.* -ώσω, to envy; imitate; rival.
 ζημι-όω, *F.* -ώσω, to cause damage to one; to punish, fine.

Ζηνόφαντ-ος, *ου, m.*, Zenophantus.
 Ζήνων, Ζήνωνος, *m.*, Zeno, founder of the Stoic school of philosophy.
 ζητ-έω, *F.* ήσω, to seek, ask, search for.
 ζωογονέω, to produce; propagate (animals).
 ζῷ-ον, *ου, n.*, a living creature, animal.
 ζωρ-ός, *ός, όν,* pure; unadulterated, (of wine.)
 ζωρότερ-ος, *α, ον, compar.* of foregoing.

H

ἦ, (1.) *advers. conj.* (*aut*), or: (2.) *interrog.* whether, (in indirect questions): (3.) *compar.* as, than, (like *quam*, in *Lat.*)
 ἦ, *adv.*, truly, verily, certainly: *interrog.* (like *an* and *nun*), pray, is it really so?
 ἡγέομαι, *F.* ἡγήσομαι, to lead the way, act as guide; take the command of (troops); to suppose, imagine, (like *ducere*.)
 ἦδεω, ἦδεω, &c. (See οἶδα, and *Irregular Verbs.*)
 ἡδέως (ἡδύς), gladly, with pleasure.

ἦδη, *adv.* (*jam*), already; before now; forthwith.
 ἦδη, ἦδης, &c., *Attic* for ἦδεν.
 ἡδί-ων, *ων, ον, compar.* of ἡδύς.
 ἡδον-ή, *ης, f.*, pleasure, enjoyment.
 ἡδ-ύς, *εία, ύ,* sweet; pleasant; (of men), kind, dear.
 ἦκω, *F.* ἦξω, I am come; *i.e.*, I have come, I am here, (used as a *perf.*)
 ἡλίκ-ος, *η, ον,* of what size; how great; as great as. (*Lat. quantus.*)
 ἦλος, *ου, m.*, a nail; stud; wart; knot.

ἡμέρ-α, ας, *f.*, a day.

ἡμεροδρομέ-ω, to be a ἡμεροδρόμος, *i.e.*, a day runner, or courier; to post.

ἡμερ-ος, ος, ον, or α, ον, tame, (of animals;) cultivated, civilized.

ἡμέτερ-ος, α, ον, our (*noster*).

ἡμ-ην, imperf. mid. of εἶμι, to be.

ἡμιτελ-ής, ἥς, ἐς, half-finished, (applied to a house which has lost its head; or, perhaps, which is childless.)

ἡμιφλεκτ-ος, ος, ον, half-burnt, scorched, singed.

ἥν, conj., with subj. (for ἐάν), if, in case that.

ἥνεγκε. See (φέρω).

ἥπου, adv., of a truth; beyond a doubt; certainly.

Ἥρα, ας, *f.*, Hera (*Juno*), sister and wife of Zeus.

Ἡρακλ-ής, contracted for Ἡρακλέης: *voc.* Ἡράκλεις, (contracted for Ἡράκλεες,) and a shorter form, Ἡρακλῆς: *gen.* Ἡρακλέος, contracted Ἡρακλέους, *m.*; Hercules (*Hercules*).

ἥρω-ς, ἥρω-ος, *m.*, a hero, demi-god; a free-man; warrior.

ἥττ-ων, ων, ον, or ἥσσων, (*irregular compar. of κακός*), less; lower; weaker; inferior; unequal to.

Ἡφαιστ-ος, ου, *m.*, Hephaestus (*Vulcan*), god of fire.

Θ

θάλαμ-ος, ου, *m.*, an inner room; bed-room; store-room.

θάλαττ-α (θάλασσα), ἡς, *f.*, the sea.

θάνατ-ος, ου, *m.*, death. *As a proper name*, Death.

θαρρέω, or θαρσέω, to be of good courage; to be audacious; to be daring, bold.

θαρρύνω, or θαρσύνω, or θαρσύνω, to encourage, cheer on: *intrans.* take courage.

θαρσ-ύς, -εία, ὕ. (See θαρσύς.)

θαυμάζω (-άσω), θαυμάσομαι, to wonder, be astonished, marvel at, to admire; esteem.

θαυμαστ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, wonderful, marvelous, strange.

θε-ά, ας, *f.*, a goddess; (but θεᾶ, a sight.)

θεόδομαι, θεάσομαι, to view, behold, look at; contemplate.

θέλω, θελήσω, shortened form of ἐθέλω, to will, be willing.

θέμις, θέμιτος, or θέμιδος, *accus.*

θέμις, law (of usage, like *jus* and *fus* in Lat.), right.

Θεμιστοκλ-ής, έους, *m.*, Themistocles, a famous Athenian.

θεός, οῦ, *m.*, God; a deity: and so *f.* ἡ θεός.

θεράπων-α, ἡς, *f.*, a waiting-maid, maid-servant.

θεραπεύ-ω, -σω, to act as attendant; pay court to; fawn on; flatter; "dance attendance to."

θερμ-αίνω, -ανῶ, to warm, heat: *pass.* be heated.

θερμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, warm, hot; hasty (in temper.)

θέρμ-ος, ου, *m.*, a kind of lupine.

θέρ-ος, εος, *n.*, summer.

Θέτις, Θέτιδος, *f.*, Thetis, mother of Achilles.

Θετταλ-ι-α, ας, *f.*, Thessaly a district of Greece.

θέω, *v.* θεύσομαι, to run; move quickly.

Θηβαί-ος, α, ον, Theban, belonging to Thebes (in Bæotia).

θήγω, θήξω, to sharpen, whet; provoke.

θήκ-η, ἡς, *f.*, a case, box, chest.

θήρ, θηρ-ός, *m.*, a wild beast, beast of prey; a monster.

θήρ-α, ας, *f.*, the chase; eager pursuit.

θηρ-άω, θηράσω, *mid.* θηράσομαι, to take part in the chase, hunt; to pursue eagerly.

θηρευτικ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to hunting; fond of the chase.

θηρέω, to hunt, chase; catch in hunting.
θηρίον, *ov*, from **θήρ**, (a diminutive in formation, but not in use,) beast, animal; wild beast.
θηριώδης, *ης, es*, full of wild beasts; brutal, savage, ferocious.
θησαυρός, *ος, m.*, a store, treasure; store-house; chest.
θνήσκω (from stem **θαν-**), *π. θανοῦμαι*, *aor. ἔθανον*, to die; perish.
θνητός, *ός, όν, or ή, όν*, subject to death, mortal, human.
θόρυβος, *ος, m.*, noise, din, uproar, clamour.
θρασύνω (see **θαρρύνω**), to encourage, embolden: *pass.* to be bold; be confident in.

θρασύς, *εία, ύ*, bold, spirited; fool-hardy (*audax*); arrogant.
θρηνέω, *-ήσω*, to wail, lament.
θυγάτηρ, **θυγατήρ** (for **θυγατέρος**), a daughter.
θυμός, *ος, m.*, the soul; life; breath; spirit; courage; passion; heart, (of the kindly feelings;) mind, (intellectually.)
θύρα, *as, f.*, door, entrance, gate.
θυσία, *as, f.*, a sacrifice; victim.
θυσιάζω, to sacrifice, offer a victim, or gift.
θύω, *π. θύσω*, *π. τέθυκα*, *aor. pass. ἐτύθην*, to make sacred offerings; sacrifice; celebrate.
θώς, **θωός**, *m. or f.*, a jackal.

I

ἰάομαι, **ἰάσσομαι**, to heal, cure.
ιατρική (*scil. τέχνη*), properly the *fem.* of **ιατρικός**, *ή, όν*, the medical art, surgery; medicine.
ιατρός, *ος, m.*, a surgeon, physician, doctor.
Ἰδη, *ης, f.*, Mount Ida, near Troy.
ἴδιος, *α, ον (also -ος, -ος, -ον)*, one's own; private; peculiar.
ἰδών, **ἰδεῖν**, *εtc.*, 2 *aor. part.* and *inf.* of **εἶδον**. (See also **ὀράω**.)
ιερεύς, *έως, m.*, a priest; sacrificer.
ιερός, *α, ον (also -ός, -ός, -όν)*, sacred, consecrated, holy: *τὰ ιερά*, as *pl. subst.* the victims; the internal parts of the victims; and hence, the auspices.
Ἰθακήσιος, *α, ον*, of or belonging to Ithaca (*e.g.*, Ulysses.)
ἱκανός, *ή, όν* (**ἴκω** or **ἱκάνω**), becoming, suitable; sufficient for; satisfactory; (of time,) considerable, pretty long.
Ἰλιος, *ος, f.*, and **Ἰλιον**, *ον, n.*, Ilium, Troy.
ἵνα, *conj.*, that; in order that: as an *adv.* (of place,) in what place, where; to what place, whither.

Ἰναχός, *ος, m.*, Inachus, a river of Argolis.
Ἰνδός, *ος, m.*, an Indian.
ἵππεύς, *έως, m.*, a horseman, rider; knight.
ἵπποκόμος, *ος, m.*, a horse-tender, groom. It is properly an *adjective* of two terminations, *-ος, -ος, -ον*, horse-tending.
ἵππος, *ος, m.*, a horse: *when f.*, it means either a mare, or a body of cavalry (*equitatus*).
Ἰσις, **Ἰσιδος**, *f.*, Isis, an Egyptian goddess.
ἴσος, *η, ον*, equal, fair, impartial; level, flat, (of ground.)
ἵστημι, (see *Irregular Verbs*), to cause to stand, set up, or erect; to set in order, or arrange; to check, stop; rouse, excite; establish. The *pres.*, *imperf.*, *fut.*, and 1 *aor. active*, are *transitive*; the other tenses *intransitive*: the *pres.*, *imperf.*, *fut.*, and 1 *aor. mid.*, are also sometimes *transitive*.
ἵστίον, *ον, n.*, a web; cloth; sheet; sail.
ἰσχυρῶς, *adv.*, strongly; very much; exceedingly.

ἴσως, *adv.*, (from *ἴσος*,) equally, fairly; probably (the chances being *equal*), perhaps.

Ἰφικλ-ος, *ου*, or **Ἰφικλ-ῆς**, *έους*, *m.*, Iphiclus, or Iphicles, father of Protesilaus.

ἰχθύ-ς, *ος*, *m.*, a fish.

ἵχν-ος, *εος*, *n.*, a track, footstep; trace, mark.

Ἰώ, *Ἰοῦς*, *f.*, Io, daughter of Inachus.

K

κάγώ, for **καί ἐγώ**, and I.

Κάδμος, *ου*, *m.*, Cadmus, a Phœnician, son of king Agenor, and brother of Europa.

καθ', for **κατά**, before an aspirated vowel.

καθαίρω, *φ.* **καθαρῶ**, to make clean, purify, cleanse, purge.

κάθαρμα, **καθάρματ-ος**, *n.*, that which is removed by cleaning, off-scourings; a castaway, outcast, worthless fellow.

καθέξομαι, *φ.* **καθεδοῦμαι**, to set one's self down, sit down; sit still; encamp.

καθεῖδω, *φ.* **καθενδήσω**, *imperf.* **καθηῦδον**, or **ἐκάθειδον**, to lie down to sleep; to sleep, rest, be still.

καθίζω, *φ.* **καθίσω**, *Att.* **καθιῶ**, to cause to sit down, seat, set: *intrans.* to sit down, be seated.

καθίημι (**κατά**, **ἵημι**—see **ἵημι**, *Irregular Verbs*), **καθήσω**, *φ.* **καθεῖκα**, to send or let down; to reach.

καθικνέομαι, *φ.* **καθίζομαι**, to come down, reach to, touch; strike.

καθίπταμαι, and **καταπέτομαι**, *φ.* **καταπτήσομαι**, *aor.* **κατεπτάμην**, to fly down.

καθίστημι (see **ἵστημι**, *Irregular Verbs*), to set down; set in order, arrange, (as soldiers;) station, appoint; establish, confirm: *intrans.* to settle.

καί, *conj.*, and, also.

και-ός, *ή*, *όν*, fresh, new; newly discovered; strange.

καιρ-ός, *ος*, *m.*, due proportion (of one thing to another); due mea-

sure (of time); and hence, right time, crisis, season, occasion, opportunity.

καίτοι, *adverbial conj.*, and yet, yet. **καίω**, or **κάω**, *φ.* **καύσω**, and **καύσομαι**, to kindle; burn, scorch; (of cold,) pinch.

κάκείνος, and he; for **καί ἐκείνος**.

κακοδαίμων, *ων*, *ον*, ill-fated; unhappy, wretched.

κακ-ός, *ή*, *όν*, bad; ugly; cowardly; base, wicked, &c.

κακῶς, *adv.*, badly, ill; like a coward.

καλέω, *φ.* **καλέσω**, (*mid.* **καλέσομαι**), *Att.* **καλῶ**, to call, invite, summon; call by name.

Καλλιδημίδ-ης, *ου*, *m.*, Callidemides. **καλλι-ων**, *ων*, *ον*, *compar.* of **καλός**, more beautiful, &c.

κάλλ-ος, *εος*, *n.*, beauty, comeliness.

καλ-ός, *ή*, *όν*, beautiful; seemly; honourable; good.

καλώδι-ον, *ον*, *n.* (from **κάλως**), a small cord.

κάλ-ως, *ω*, *m.*, a rope, sail-rope, cable.

καλῶς, *adv.*, beautifully; well.

κάμέ, for **καί ἐμέ**, and me.

καμν-ύω, for **καταμύω**, *φ.* **-ύσω**, to close the eyes; nod, doze.

κάμνω, *φ.* **καμοῦμαι**, *aor.* **ἔκαμον**, *intrans.* to be weary, tired; to be sick; afflicted: *trans.* to labour, work.

κάν, for **καί ἐάν**, and if.

κάπειδή, for **καί ἐπειδή**, and when; and as soon as.

κάπί, for **καί ἐπί**, and upon.

κράϑ, *n.*, used only in the *nom.* and *accus. sing.*, the head, top, summit.

Καστωλ-ός, *οὔ*, *m.*, Castolus, a city of Lydia.

κατ', for κατδ.

κατδ, *prep.* governing *gen.* and *accus.*, down, or downwards. (1.)

With *gen.*, down from; down over; towards; against; concerning. (2.) With *accus.*, down to, or along (opposed to ἀνδ), throughout; in; over; at; according to.

καταβαίνω (see βαίνω), to go down, descend.

καταβάλλω (see βάλλω), to throw down, strike down; lay down, pay down.

καταγελάω, *F.* καταγελάσσομαι, to laugh down or at, deride, mock, jeer.

κατάγνυμι, *F.* κατάξω, *aor.* κατέαξα, to break down or in pieces, shatter; weaken.

καταγωνίζομαι, καταγωνίσσομαι, καταγωνιῶμαι, to struggle against; overpower, conquer.

καταδιώ-κω, *F.* -ξω, or -ξομαι, to hunt down; pursue hard; overtake; capture.

κατ-άδω, *F.* -άσω, and -άσομαι, to sing to; to deafen by singing; to sing in derision of one.

κατακλινω, *F.* κατακλινῶ, to lay down; cause to lie down: in *pass.* to recline at table.

καταλαμβάνω, καταλήψομαι, to seize upon; hold down; check; overtake, catch.

καταλείπω, *F.* -ψω, to leave behind, forsake, abandon; allow.

καταμύ-ω, -σω, to close the eyes; drop asleep; nod, doze.

καταπέμ-πω, *F.* -ψω, to send down.

καταπηδάω, to leap down from.

καταπλήττω (or -πλήσσω), *F.* -ξω, to strike down; astound; terrify.

καταπλουτίζω, *F.* -ίσω, *Att.* -ιῶ, to make very rich, enrich.

κατάρατ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, accursed; abominable.

κατασκευ-άξω, *F.* δώω, to prepare, furnish; finish; adorn.

κατασοφίζομαι, to overpower by fallacies; outwit, wheedle.

κατασπ-άω, *F.* -άσω, to draw or drag down.

κατασύρω, to pull down; ravage, plunder.

κατατίθημι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to put or lay down; lay by, deposit; lay aside: *mid.* pay down.

καταφέρω, *F.* κατοίσω, to carry or bring down; overthrow, destroy.

καταφεύ-γω, *F.* -ξομαι, to flee for refuge, take refuge; escape.

καταφλέ-γω, *F.* -ξω, to burn down, consume.

καταφρον-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to think down upon; *i.e.*, to think little of, despise.

καταφρόνησ-ις, *ews*, *f.*, contempt; overweening self-conceit.

κατεσθίω (see ἐσθίω), to eat up, (*literally*, eat down,) devour.

κατέχω (see ἔχω), to hold down or back, restrain; possess, occupy; seize, arrest.

κάτω (κατδ), *adv.*, underneath, (opposed to ἀνω,) below; (of time,) afterwards.

κάτωθε, or, before a vowel, κάτωθεν, from below; below, beneath.

καυχ-όμαι, *F.* -ήσομαι, to speak loud; vaunt, boast, brag.

κείμει, *2d sing.* κεῖσαι, *3d*, κεῖται, *F.* κείσομαι, to be laid; to lie, be inactive.

κείρω, *F.* κερῶ, to cut short, crop, clip, shave.

κελεύ-ω, *F.* -σω, to drive on, urge, impel; order, command.

κεν-ός, ἡ, όν, empty; fruitless, vain; bereft of.

κεράννυμι, and -ύω, *F.* κεράσω, *Att.* κερῶ, to mix, mingle.

κέρας, κέρατος (κέρως), *n.*, a horn; bow; wing of an army.

κεραυν-όω, *F.* -ώσω, to strike with a thunderbolt, to blast.

κερδῶ-ος, *α*, *ον*, bringing gain; wily, crafty.

κέρκ-ος, ου, *f.*, the tail of a beast, (οὐρά is the more general term, applicable to birds also.)

κεφαλ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, the head.

κήπ-ος, ου, *m.*, a garden.

κηρ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, bee's wax; wax.

κηρύ-ττω, or -σσω, *F.* κηρύξω, to act as herald; make proclamation, announce.

κιθαρ-ίζω, *F.* -ίσω, to play on the cithara or harp.

κινδυνεύ-ω, -σω, to incur danger, run a risk.

κινδυν-ος, ου, *m.*, danger, risk, hazard.

κιν-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to move, excite, stir.

κίων, κίων-ος, *m.*, a pillar; sometimes, like στήλη, a grave-stone.

κλαίω, *Att.* κλάω, *F.* κλαύσομαι, to weep, lament, wail; to weep for, deplore.

Κλέαρχος, ου, *m.*, Clearchus, a Greek general.

κλειν-ός, ἡ, ὄν, glorious, famous, illustrious.

κλέπτ-ης, ου, *m.*, a thief.

κλέπτ-ω, *F.* κλέψ-ω, or -ομαι, to steal; cheat, beguile; conceal; do (a thing) in an underhand way.

κλήρ-ος, ου, *m.*, a lot; drawing of lots; the thing allotted.

κλιν-ω, *F.* κλινῶ, to incline,—i.e., make to bend; lay down, to recline, lean; draw to a close.

κλισί-α, ας, *f.*, a tent, hut; a reclining place, couch.

κλοπ-ή, -ῆς, *f.*, theft, fraud.

κοῖλος, η, ον, hollow, hollowed, concave.

κοιμ-άω, -ήσω, to lull to rest or sleep: in *pass.* to fall asleep; lie a-bed, rest; die.

κοιν-ός, ἡ, ὄν, common, public, general.

κοινωνί-α, ας, *f.*, communion, intercourse, fellowship.

κολάζω, *F.* κολάσομαι, to check; chastise, punish.

κόλαξ, κόλακ-ος, *m.*, a flatterer, fawner, parasite.

κολοι-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a jackdaw (*graculus*).

κόλπ-ος, ου, *m.* (*sinus*), the bosom; the fold or lap of a robe; a bay.

κολυμβ-άω, -ήσω, to dive; to jump in and swim.

κόμ-η, ῆς, *f.*, the hair; foliage of trees.

κομίζω, *F.* κομίσω, *Att.* κομῶ, to take care of, tend, provide for; to carry, bear; bring.

κονίζω, *F.* κονίσω, to render dusty; cover with dust.

κοπρί-α, ας, *f.*, a dunghill.

κόπτ-ω, κόψω, to strike, smite; chop off; hammer, forge.

κόραξ, κόρακ-ος, *m.*, a raven, or crow.

κόρ-η, ῆς, *f.*, a maiden, girl (*pueUa*); a daughter; a doll; a pupil of the eye.

κόρυς, κόρυθ-ος, *f.*, a helmet: *accus.* κόρυθα, and κόρυν.

κορυφή, ῆς, *f.*, the head, top, summit.

κοσμ-έω, -ήσω (κόσμος), to arrange, set in order; adorn; set off.

κόσμ-ος, ου, *m.*, order, decency; ornament, honour; the world.

κοτύλ-η, ῆς, *f.*, a hollow vessel, cup; the socket of a joint; an Athenian liquid measure = half a pint.

κούδεις, for καὶ οὐδεις, and no one.

κουρ-εύς, έως, *m.*, a barber, hair-dresser; gossip.

κοχλί-ας, ου, *m.*, a snail with a spiral shell.

κράζω, *F.* κεκραδέομαι, *aor.* ἔκραγεν, to croak; scream; clamour.

κρανί-ον, ου, the skull.

κρατ-έω, ήσω, to be strong, powerful; to rule; conquer.

κρέας, κρέατος, *Att.* κρέως, flesh, a carcass.

κρείττων, ων, ον, *irregular compar.* of ἀγαθός, stronger; braver; better; too great for.

κρέμαμαι, *pres. pass.* and *mid.* of following.

κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, *Att.* κρεμῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, to hang up, suspend.

κριθή, ῆς, *f.*, barley; generally used in *pl.* κριθαί.

κρίνω, F. κρίνω, aor. ἐκρίνα, to separate, divide; select; judge, decide.
 κρι-ός, οὔ, m., a ram; battering-ram.
 κριτ-ής, οὔ, m., a judge, umpire.
 κροτ-έω, -ήσω, to make to rattle; to strike together, clap (hands.)
 κρύ-ος, εος, n., cold, chilling cold; frost.
 κρύπτω, F. -ψω, to hide, cover, conceal.
 κτεν-ίζω, -ίσω, to comb, curry.
 κτήμα, κτήματος, n., a possession, property: pl. wealth, goods.
 κυβερνήτης, ου, m., a steersman, pilot; guide.
 Κύκλωψ, Κύκλωπ-ος, m., a Cyclops, or one-eyed monster.
 κυλινδ-έω, F. -ήσω, for κυλινδω, to roll, roll along.

κύλιξ, κύλικ-ος, f., a cup, drinking vessel.
 κύμα, κύματ-ος, n., the swell of the sea, wave, billow.
 κυνηγ-ός, οὔ, dog-leading; a hunter.
 κύπελλ-ον, ου, n., a beaker, cup; a bellied drinking-vessel.
 κύρι-ος, ου, m., a lord, master, ruler; guardian.
 Κύρος, ου, m., Cyrus.
 κύων, κυνός, m. or f., a dog or bitch.
 κώμ-η, ης, f., a village, country town.
 κών-ωψ, -ωπος, m., a gnat, or mosquito.
 κώπ-η, ης, f., a handle.
 κωφ-ός, ή, όν, blunt, obtuse; dumb; deaf.

Λ

Λάγ-ος, ου, m., Lagus, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.
 λαγ-ός, λαγώ, m., a hare.
 λάθρα, adv., secretly, stealthily, unknown to, treacherously.
 λαί-α, ας, f., the left hand. It is properly the fem. of λαίος (laevus), and is almost entirely confined to poetry.
 λαιμ-ός, οὔ, m., the throat, gullet.
 Λακεδαιμόνι-ος, ου, m., a Lacedæmonian, a Spartan.
 λακτίξ-ω, F. λακτίσω, to kick with the heel; trample on; knock, beat.
 λαλ-έω, F. ήσω, to talk, babble, chatter; to indulge in incessant trifling talk.
 λάλ-ος, os, on, talkative, babbling.
 λαμβάνω, F. λήψομαι, F. εἴληφα, aor. ἔλαβον, to take; receive; catch, overtake, get; apprehend.
 λαμπ-άς, λαμπάδ-ος, f., a torch, lamp.
 λαμπρ-ός, d, on, bright, brilliant, gleaming, glancing.
 λανθ-άνω, F. λήσω, aor. ἔλαθον (Lat. latere), F. ἔληθα, to escape no-

tice, to be unseen, unknown, be concealed.
 λα-ός, ου, m. (Att. λεώς, λεώ), the people at large; a people, tribe, or nation.
 λέαινα, ης, f., a lioness.
 λέβης, λέβητος, m., a caldron, or kettle; urn; vase.
 λέγω, F. λέξω, to lay; lay in order, arrange; choose, pick out; count, tell; say, speak: λέγεται, impers., it is said.
 λειμών, λειμών-ος, m., a meadow; holm.
 λεί-ος, α, on, also -ος, -ος, -ον, smooth (Lat. laevis, or lēvis), level.
 λείπω, F. λείψω, aor. ἔλιπον, F. ἔλοιπα, to leave; fail; be deficient.
 Λεοντίν-ος, ου, m., a native of Leontium, in Sicily.
 λεπτ-ός, ή, όν (λέπω, to peel), peeled off; hence, fine, thin, lean.
 λευκ-ός, ή, όν, light, bright, clear, white.
 λέων, λέοντ-ος, m., a lion.
 λεώς, λεώ, Attic form of λαός, the people.

- λεωφόρ-ος, *ος, ον*, bearing people ; crowded : as *subst.* a highway, a thoroughfare.
- Λήδ-α, -ας, (or -ης,) *ῥ.*, Leda, mother of Helen, Castor, and Pollux.
- Λήθ-η, *ης, ῥ.*, Lethe, the river of oblivion in the lower world. *As a common noun*, forgetfulness, oblivion.
- ληστ-ής, *οῦ, m.*, a robber, pirate.
- λίαν, *adv.*, very, very much, excessively.
- λίθ-ος, *ου, m.*, a stone ; gem.
- λιμὴν, λιμέν-ος, *m.*, a harbour, haven, place of refuge.
- λίμν-η, *ης, ῥ.*, a lake, pool ; marsh.
- λιμ-ός, *οῦ, m.*, hunger ; famine.
- λιμώττω, or λιμώσσω, to be hungry ; to be starved, to famish.
- λογίζομαι, *ῥ. λογίσσμαι, or λογιούμαι*, to calculate ; consider ; conclude.
- λογισμ-ός, *οῦ, m.*, a calculation, reckoning, account.
- λόγ-ος, *ου, m.*, a word ; speech ; reason ; account ; praise.
- λοιδορ-έω, ήσω, to rail at, revile, reproach.
- λοιμ-ός, *οῦ, m.*, a plague, pestilence.
- λοιπ-ός, *ή, ον*, remaining, the rest.
- λού-ω, -σω, to wash, cleanse ; bathe.
- Λυδί-α, *ας, ῥ.*, Lydia, a district of Asia Minor.
- Λυδ-ός, *ου, m.*, a Lydian.
- λύκ-ος, *ου, m.*, a wolf.
- Λυκούργ-ος, *ου, m.*, Lyncurgus.
- λυμαίνομαι, *ῥ. pass. λελύμασμαι*, to cleanse one's self : also, to outrage, maltreat, injure.
- λυπ-έω, -ήσω, to cause pain, grieve, distress.
- λύπ-η, *ης, ῥ.*, pain, grief.
- λυπηρ-ός, *ός, ον*, painful ; grievous ; troublesome.
- λυσιτελ-έω, ήσω, to benefit, profit.
- λύ-ω, *ῥ. λύσω, ῥ. λελύκα*, to loose, unbind, set free, release, dismiss.
- λῦστ-ος, *η, ον* (λώστος), *super.* of ἀγαθός, (λῶτων, λῆστος,) more desirable, better.

M

- μάζ-α, or μᾶζ-α, *ης, ῥ.*, a cake (of barley meal.) (See ἄρτος.)
- μαθητ-ής, *οῦ, m.*, a learner, pupil, disciple.
- Μαί-α, *ας, ῥ.* (Maia), daughter of Atlas, and mother of Hermes.
- μαίνομαι, *ῥ. μανοῦμαι, ῥ. μέμνηα* (as *pres.*), to rage, be angry.
- μαί-δομαι, *ῥ. ὥσομαι*, to act as a midwife, deliver.
- μαίωτρ-α, -ων, *n. pl.*, midwife's wages or fee.
- μακαρίζω, to pronounce happy ; to bless, congratulate.
- μακρ-ός, *ός, ον*, long ; deep ; broad ; extensive, large.
- μάλα, *adv.*, very, very much.
- μαλακ-ός, *ός, ον*, soft, gentle, light ; tender, delicate.
- μάλιστα, *adv.*, most of all, especially, (*superl.* of μάλα.)
- μᾶλλον, *adv.*, more, more especially, (*compar.* of μάλα.)
- μαρθάνω, *ῥ. μαθήσομαι, aor. ἔμαθον*, to learn, understand ; notice, perceive.
- Μαντίει-α, *ας, ῥ.*, Mantinea, a town in Arcadia.
- μάντ-ις, μάντ-εως, *m.*, a diviner, seer, prophet.
- μαστῖγ-ω, *ῥ. ὥσω*, to whip, flog.
- μάται-ος, *ός, ον*, also -ος, -ος, -ος, foolish ; idle ; trifling.
- μάτην, *adv.* (frustra), in vain, fruitlessly ; at random.
- μάχαιρ-α, *ας, ῥ.*, a large knife ; a short sword ; dagger.
- μάχ-η, *ης, ῥ.*, battle, fight, combat.
- μάχομαι, μαχήσομαι, engage in battle, to fight ; quarrel.
- μέγα, *adv.*, greatly ; *neuter* of μέγας.
- μεγάλως, *adv.*, greatly, exceedingly.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (see p. 46), great, large.

μεθίστημι, to change the position of; to remove (from one place to another), to flit.

μεθύσκω, *ἢ* μεθύσω, to make drunk, intoxicate.

μεῖζ-ων, *ων, ον*, *compar.* of μέγας, greater, larger.

μειράκι-ον, *ον, n.*, *dimin.* from μείραξ, a boy, lad, stripling.

μειράκιος-ος, *ου, m.*, a lad, boy, youth.

μείρομαι, *aor.* ἔμμορον, *ἢ* ἔμμορα, to receive as one's due; be allotted. In *perf.* and *pluperf. pass.* εἴμαρται, and εἴμαρτο, it is allotted, destined, fated.

μελαγχολάω, to be melancholy-mad. μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black, dark, obscure.

μέλει, *impers.*, it is for a care; it concerns (*est curæ mihi.*)

μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, *n.*, honey.

μέλιτ-α, (*or*-σσα,) *ης, f.*, a bee (*apis.*)

Μελιταῖ-ος, *α, ον*, Maltese: from Μελίτη, Malta.

μέλλω, *ἢ* μελλήσω, *aor.* with double augment, ἡμέλλησα, to be about to do, purpose; to delay, loiter.

μέλ-ος, *eos, n.*, a limb, member; also a song, strain, music.

μέμνημαι, *ἢ* μμνήσκω, *ἢ* μμνήσκομαι, *ἢ* μμνήσκω, to remember, (which see.)

μέμφομαι, *ἢ* μέμφομαι, to blame, find fault with, complain of.

μέν, *conj. adv.*, (*responded to by δέ*) in the first place, on the one hand: ὁ μέν, the one; ὁ δέ, the other: οἱ μέν, some; οἱ δέ, others.

Μενέλα-ος, *ου, m.*, Menelaus, husband of Helen, and king of Lacedæmon.

Μένιπ-ος, *ου, m.*, Menippus, a Cynic philosopher.

μέντοι, *adv.*, certainly, indeed, assuredly for that matter.

μένω, *ἢ* μενῶ, *aor.* ἔμεινα (*Lat. maneo*), to stand fast, remain, abide.

Μένων, Μένωνος, *m.*, Menon, a Thessalian, one of the leaders of the Greeks in the expedition of Cyrus the younger.

μέρ-ος, *eos, n.*, a part, share, portion, division.

μερ-ίζω, *ἢ* ἰζω, *Att.* -ῶ, to divide, share, distribute, apportion.

μέσ-ος, *η, ον* (*medius*), middle; in the middle; middling, moderate.

μεστ-ός, *ή, όν*, full, filled with, sated; wearied.

μετά, *prep.*, governing *accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.*, in the midst of, among, between; into the midst of; after.

It governs the *dat.* in poetry only.

μεταβάλλω, to throw round; change, alter; turn back.

μεταλαμβάνω (see λαμβάνω), to receive a share of, partake; assume.

μεταξύ, *adv.* (*μετά*), in the midst of, between; meanwhile, whilst.

μεταπέμπω, to send one after another: *mid.* to send for one, summon.

μετοικέω, to change one's residence, remove.

μετριότης, μετριότη-ος, *f.*, moderation, the middle course, temperance.

μετρίως, *adv.*, moderately, temperately; enough.

μή, *adv.*, not (in *dependent* clauses, and in *independent* clauses giving a command; hence, with *imperat.* and *subjunct.* :) also a *conj.*—lest, that not, whether.

μηδέ (*neque*), nor, neither; not even. μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (*μηδέ, eis*), not even one, no one, none.

μηδέπω, *adv.*, nor as yet; not as yet; by no means.

μήκιστ-ος, *η, ον* (*μήκος*, length), *superl.* of μακρός, longest, tallest: as an *adv.*, in the highest degree.

μήλ-ον, *ου, n.* (*malum*), an apple; a fruit-tree. τὰ μήλα (*malæ*), the cheeks.

μήν, *adv.* (*vero*), indeed, truly, in sooth, verily.

μήν, μην-ός, *m.*, a month; the moon.

μήνηξ, μήνηγ-ος, *f.*, a membrane; the membrane of the brain.

μήτηρ, μητρός, *f.* (see p. 28), a mother.

μῆδ-ος, ᾶ, ὄν, stained, defiled, polluted, filthy: as a *subst.*, worthless wretch.

Μίδ-ας, ον, *m.*, Midas, a king of Phrygia.

μικρ-ός, ᾶ, ὄν, small, little, tiny. παρὰ μικρόν, nearly, almost.

μιμνήσκω, *v.* μνήσω, to remind, recall to one's memory: *mid.* more usual: *P. pass. as pres.*, μέμνημαι, I remember: *subjunct.* μέμνωμαι: *opt.* μεμνήμην, or μεμνέμην.

μῖσ-έω, *P.* ἴσω (μῖσος, hatred), to hate, abhor.

μισθ-ός, οὔ, wages, pay, hire, reward.

μνημονεύω, to remember, call to mind; to remind one.

μοῖρ-α, ας, *f.*, properly a part or portion; hence, one's lot, fate, destiny.

μόν-ος, η, ον, alone, only, solitary.

μορμολυκεῖ-ον, ον, *n.*, a hobgoblin, bugbear.

μόσχ-ος, ον, *m.* or *f.*, a young shoot: hence, offspring; a calf, a young bull, a heifer.

Μοῦσ-α, ης, *f.*, The Muse, goddess of music, poetry, &c. There were nine Muses.

μουσικῶς, *adv.*, musically; elegantly.

μοχθηρ-ός, ᾶ, ὄν, subject to hardship, distressed, afflicted, wretched; troublesome.

μοχλ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a lever, crow-bar, bar, or bolt.

μυῖ-α, ας, *f.*, a fly.

μυκτήρ, μυκτήρος, *m.*, the nose: *pl.* the nostrils.

μυλῶν, μυλῶν-ος, *m.*, a place for a mill, a mill-house, a mill.

μύρι-οι, αι, α, ten thousand.

μύρμηξ, μύρμηκ-ος, *m.*, an ant.

μῦς, μυ-ός, *m.* (see p. 26), a mouse.

μωραίνω, to be silly, foolish; to play the fool.

N

ναί, *adv.*, yea, verily, yes, ay.

ναῖ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, (*Att.* ναῖός—see p. 21,) a dwelling; especially, a temple.

ναναγέ-ω, ἴσω, to be shipwrecked; to go to ruin.

ναῦς, ναῦς, *f.*, a ship.

ναῦτ-ης, ον (*nauta*), *m.*, a seaman, sailor; a voyager by sea.

νεάνι-ας, ον, *m.*, a young man, youth.

νεάνισκ-ος, ον, *m.*, a youth, a young man (under forty).

Νεῖλ-ος, ον, *m.*, the Nile.

νεκρικ-ός, ᾶ, ὄν, belonging to the dead.

νεκροπομπ-ός, ὅς, ὄν, conducting the dead; ghost-conductor.

νεκρ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a dead body, corpse.

νέκταρ, νέκταρ-ος, *n.*, nectar, the drink of the gods.

Νεμέ-α, ας, *f.*, Nemea, a town and forest in Argolis. τὰ Νέμεα, *n. pl.*, the Nemean games.

νέμω, *P.* νεμῶ, *aor.* ἐνεμα, to distri-

bute, apportion, assign: *mid.* to possess; inhabit; enjoy; to feed or tend cattle.

νεύγαμ-ος, ὅς, ον, newly married.

νέ-ος, α, ον, also -ος, -ος, -ον, young, new, fresh.

νεωλέω, to haul up a ship on land.

νεώνητ-ος, ὅς, ον, newly bought.

νεώς, νεώ, *m.* (see p. 21, art. 9), Attic form of ναός, a temple.

νεώτερ-ος, α, ον, *compar.* of νέος, younger, more fresh, more recent.

νή, affirmative *adv.*, used in asseverations; as, νή Δία, "by Zeus."

νήπι-ος, α ον, also -ος, -ος, -ον, not speaking (infant); i.e., very young: hence, childish, silly.

Νηρηΐς, Νηρηΐδ-ος, *f.*, a Nereid, sea nymph.

νήσ-ος, ον, *f.*, an island.

νικ-άω, ἴσω, to conquer, prevail, gain, win.

νικ-η, ης, *f.*, victory, conquest, superiority.

Νῑν-ος, ου, *f.*, Nineveh.

νομ-εύς, έως, *m.*, a shepherd, herdsman.

νομ-ή, ης, *f.*, pasture, food, (like νομός.)

νομίζω, *P.* νομίσω, *Att.* νομῶ, to regard as a custom; to believe, think, suppose, consider; acknowledge.

νόμ-ος, ου, *m.*, a usage, custom, law; but νομός, pasture.

νό-ος, ου, *m.* (contr. νοῦς), the mind, head, intellect, reason.

νοσέ-ω, ήσω, to be sick, to ail, suffer from disease (νόσος).

νοῦς, *gen.* νοῦ, *m.*, (contr. for νόος,) the mind.

νύμφ-η, ης, *f.*, a bride; a nymph.

νυμφί-ος, α, ου, marriageable: as a *subst.*, a bridegroom, husband.

νῦν, *adv.*, now, at this very time (*nunc*).

νύν, now; well now, (the now of sequence;) then, thereupon.

νύξ, νυκ-ός, *f.* (nox), night, darkness.

νωχελ-ής, ης, ές, moving slowly; sluggish, dull.

II

ξάλω, *P.* ξανῶ, to scratch; comb, card.

Ξανθίππ-η, ης, *f.*, Xantippe, wife of Socrates.

ξανθ-ός, ή, όν, yellow, auburn, fair, blonde (as applied to hair).

ξενί-α, ας, *f.*, hospitality; the right of *hospitium*, as between states or individuals.

Ξενοκράτ-ης, εος (ους), Xenocrates, a philosopher.

ξέν-ος, ου, *m.*, a guest-friend, stranger; also a host, entertainer.

Ξενοφῶν (see p. 30), Xenophon, a distinguished Athenian, famed as a philosopher, writer, and military commander.

ξηρ-ός, ά, όν, dry, dried up, withered, parched.

ξίφ-ος, εος, *n.*, a sword.

ξύλον, ου, *n.*, wood, timber; a piece of wood.

ξυνουσί-α, or συνουσία, ας, *f.*, a friendly meeting; intercourse; society.

ξυρ-όν, οῦ, *n.*, a razor.

O

ὁ, ή, τό, the article this, the. (See p. 21.)

ὀβολ-ός, οῦ, *m.*, an obol, a coin worth about three-halfpence.

ὄγκ-δομαι, ήσομαι, to bray (like an ass). Compare d-onk-ey.

ὁδ-ός, οῦ, *f.*, a way, path, road; expedition; way or means.

ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος, *m.*, a tooth.

ὀδύρομαι, to wail, mourn, lament.

Ὀδυσσ-εύς, έως, Ulysses, king of Ithaca (*hodie*, Theaki).

ὅθεν (*unde*), *adv.*, whence, from whence; from whom, &c.

οἶδα, I know; a *perf.* with *pres. signification*. (See εἶδον, εἰδέναι, and *Irregular Verbs*.)

οἰκέτ-ης, ου, *m.*, an inmate of one's house; a house-servant, domestic, menial, slave.

οἰκί-α, ας, *f.*, a house, abode; household, &c.

οἰκίδι-ον, ου, *n.*, *dimin.* from οἶκος, a little house.

οἴκοι, *adv.*, at home (*domi*).

οἶκ-ος, ου, *m.*, a house, dwelling.

οἶμαι, contr. for οἴομαι.

οἰμωγ-ή, ης, *f.*, weeping and wailing.

οἰμῶζω, F. οἰμῶξομαι, to wail, lament, pity.

οἶνος, ου, m., wine.

οἶνοχό-ος, ου, m., pouring out wine; cup-bearer.

οἶομαι, F. οἰήσομαι, aor. ᾤηθην, to suppose, consider, judge.

οἶ-ος, α, ον, such as (*qualis*); of what sort.

οἶ-ος, η, ον, alone, only.

Οἶτ-η, ης, f., Ceta, a mountain in Thessaly.

οἶχομαι, F. οἰχέσομαι, imperf. ᾤχ-ομαι, to be gone; to have gone; to die.

ὀλέθρι-ος, ος, ον, destructive, deadly, fatal.

ὀλιγ-ος, η, ον, few, little, small.

ὀλκός, ὀλκάδ-ος, f., a ship of burthen, a merchantman.

ὀλ-ος, η, ον, whole, perfect, complete.

ὅλως, adv., wholly, altogether; in short.

Ὀλυμπιάς, Ὀλυμπιάδ-ος, f., an inhabitant of Olympus; a goddess: in pl. the contests at the Olympic games.

Ὀμηρ-ος, ου, m., Homer.

ὀμιλ-έω, ἥσω, to be together; associate with, mix with.

ὀμνυμι, F. ὀμοῦμαι, F. ὀμώμοκα, to swear, affirm by oath.

ὀμογεν-ής, ἥς, ἐς, of the same family, akin.

ὅμοι-ος, α, ον, like, resembling. similar; common.

ὀμοίως, adv., in like manner, similarly.

ὀμόνεκρ-ος, ος, ον, companion in death, fellow-ghost.

ὀμότεχν-ος, ος, ον, of the same art or craft, fellow-workman.

ὀμόψηφ-ος, ος, ον, voting with, siding with; being a party to.

Ὀμφάδ-η, ης, f., Omphale, queen of Lydia.

ὀμφαξ, ὀμφακ-ος, f., an unripe grape.

ὄναρ, n., used in nom. and accus. sing. only. a dream: the other cases are supplied by ὄνειρος, with irreg. pl. ὄνειρατα.

ὀνειδ-ίζω, F. ἴσω, to cast reproaches on one; revile, reproach, upbraid.

ὀνίνημι, F. ὀνήσω, 2 aor. mid ὠνήμην, or ὠνάμην, opt. ὠναίμην, to profit, benefit: mid. to have the advantage of, be a gainer.

ὄνομα, ὀνόματ-ος, n., name; fame, reputation.

ὀνομ-άζω, F. -άσω, to name; address by name.

ὄνος, ου, m. and f., an ass.

ὀξύθυμ-ος, ος, ον, quick-tempered, passionate, irascible.

ὀξ-ύς, εἶα, ύ, sharp, pointed; acute, (of pain;) pungent, (in taste;) hasty, passionate; swift.

ὀξύχολ-ος, ος, ον, quick to anger, passionate.

ὀπίσω, adv., behind, backwards, (of place;) hereafter, (of time;) again.

ὀποι-ος, α, ον, of what kind or quality (*qualis*).

ὀπόσ-ος, η, ον (*quot*), how many; as many as.

ὀπτ-άω, ἥσω, to roast, broil; fry; bake.

(ὀπτομαι), F. ὀψομαι, I shall see. (See ὀρώ.)

ὅπως, conj., how, in what way; so that; when, as soon as.

ὀράω, imperf. ἐώραν, F. ὀψομαι, F. ἐώρακα and ἐόρακα, pass. aor. ᾤφθην, F. pass. ἐώραμαι and ᾤμμαι, to see, look at, observe; think; understand.

ὀργ-ίζω, F. ἴσω, Att. -ιῶ, to make angry, irritate, provoke: mid. be angry.

ὀρθῶς, adv., right; safe, well; truly, really.

ὀρ-ίζω, -ἴσω, Att. -ιῶ (*δρος*, a boundary), to set a limit, separate from; to bound, determine, define.

ὀρμ-άω, ἥσω, to set in motion; urge on, excite: intrans. to hurry, rush; set out; make an effort.

ὀρνε-ος, ου, n., = ὄρνις, a bird.

ὄρνις, ὀρνιθ-ος, m. or f. (see p. 32), a bird, fowl; hen; omen.

ὄρ-ος, εος, n., a mountain; hill; chain of hills.

ὀροφ-ος, ου, *m.*, a roof.
 ὀρνυξ, ὀρνυγ-ος, *m.*, a quail.
 Ὀρφ-εύς, έως, *m.*, Orpheus.
 ὀρχ-έομαι, *F.* -ήσομαι, to dance;
 leap, bound.
 ὅς, ἡ, ὃ, *relative pron.*, who, which,
 that (*qui*): ὅς, ἡ, ὃν, *possessive*,
 his, her's, its.
 ὀσάκις, and ὀσάκι, *adv.*, as often as.
 ὅσ-ος, η, ον, how many, how much
 (*quantus*); as many as, as much as.
 ὅσπερ, ἡπερ, ὅπερ, which very one
 (*qui quidem*); which indeed; who
 (you must know).
 ὅστέ-ον, ου, *contr.* ὅστούν, *pl.* ὀστέα,
contr. ὀστά, a bone.
 ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅτι (*written sometimes ὃ*,
ι), *gen.* οὔτινος, ἡστίνος, &c., *Att.*
gen. ὅτου, *dat.* ὅτω, *whosoever*,
whichsoever: *interrog.* who, what.
 ὅταν, *adv.* (for ὅτ' ἄν, *i.e.*, ὅτε ἄν),
 whenever, as soon as.
 ὅτε, *adv.*, when; since; seeing that.
 ὅτι, *conj.*, that, because.
 οὐ, *adv.*, not. οὐ is used before
 consonants, οὐκ before unaspirated
 vowels, and οὐχ before aspirated
 vowels; as, οὐ λέγω, αὐκ ἔδω, οὐχ
 ὀράω.
 οὐδαμῶς, *adv.*, by no means, in no
 wise.
 οὐδέ (οὐ δέ), but not; and not; not
 even.
 οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν (οὐδέ εἷς), not
 even one, no one, none.
 οὐδέποτε, *adv.*, and not ever, never.
 οὐδέπω, *adv.*, and not yet, not as yet.
 οὐκ, not. (See οὐ.)
 οὐκέτι, *adv.*, no more, no further,
 no longer.

οὐκουν, *adv.*, not therefore; so not;
 not then? *But* οὐκοῦν, therefore,
 then, accordingly, (*losing the nega-*
tive force.)
 οὖν, *adv.*, then, therefore, accord-
 ingly, consequently.
 οὐρ-ά, ἄς, *f.*, the tail of beasts, birds,
 &c.; (a more general term than
 κέρκος, which see.)
 οὐραν-ός, οὔ, *m.*, heaven, the firma-
 ment of heaven.
 ὄς, ὠτός, *n.*, the ear; a handle or
 ear of a jar, &c.
 ὅτε (οὐ τέ), and not; neither, nor.
 οὔτις, οὔτινος (οὐ τίς), not any one,
 no one. *As proper name*, Οὔτις,
accus. οὔτιν, Nobody, Noman.
 οὗτος, αὕτη τοῦτο (see p. 57), this
 (*hic*), this well known (person.)
 οὐτοσί, αὐτή, τουτί (*hicce*), this man
 here, this identical individual.
 οὕτω, or οὕτως (before a vowel),
adv., in this manner, thus.
 οὐχ, *adv.*, not. (See οὐ.)
 ὀφείλω, *F.* ὀφειλήσω, to owe, be in
 debt for (something), to be under
 an obligation; to be bound;
 doomed, destined.
 ὀφθαλμ-ός, αὔ, *m.*, the eye.
 ὄφ-ις, έως, *m.*, a serpent, snake.
 ὀφλημα, ὀφλήματ-ος, *n.*, a fine, a
 debt.
 ὄχλ-ος, ου, *m.*, a crowd of people,
 the populace, mob.
 ὄψ-ις, έως, *f.*, a sight, appearance,
 vision; face; eye-sight.
 ὄψ-ον, ου, *n.*, boiled meat; flesh
 (generally); anything taken with
 bread or flesh, as vegetables, fish,
 &c.

II

πάγκāl-ος, η, ον, or -ος, -ος, -ον, all
 beautiful; all good.
 παιδεύ-ω, -σω, to bring up a child;
 train, teach, educate.
 παιδί-ον, ου, *n.*, a young child, little
 child, infant.

Παιήων, Παιήονος, or Παιάν, or
 Παιών, Πῥων, the physician of
 the gods.
 παῖς, παιδ-ός, *m.* or *f.*, a child (boy
 or girl); boy, youth; *f.* a girl, a
 slave.

παίω, *F. παίσω* (παΐσω), to strike, smite, knock.

παλαι-ός, *ός, ον*, old, aged, ancient, antique; venerable.

παλαίστρα-α, *ας, f.*, a palaestra, wrestling school, gymnasium.

πάλιν, *adv.*, back, backwards; again, afresh.

πάλλω, to wield, brandish, swing.

παμμεγέθ-ης, ης, es, very great.

Πανόπ-η, ης, f., Panopé.

πανούργ-ος, os, ον, ready for anything; knavish, roguish, villainous; crafty; up to everything.

πάνν, *adv.*, altogether, entirely.

παρ' for παρά.

παρά, *prep.*, governing *accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.* (see p. 34), beside. With *accus.*, along, beside, to; with *gen.*, from beside, from, by means of; with *dat.*, beside, near, at, among.

παραβάλλω (see βάλλω), to throw beside, or to; give; put side by side, compare; deliver.

παραγίγνομαι (see γίγνομαι), to be near; to be present; stand by one, support.

παράδεισ-ος, ου, m., a park; pleasure grounds; paradise.

παράδιδωμι, to hand over, give up, deliver; grant, bestow.

παράδοξ-ος, os, ον, contrary to expectation; strange, incredible.

παρακαλ-έω, έσω, to call to one; send for, invite; entreat; exhort; encourage.

παραλαμβάνω, to receive from another; receive; undertake.

παραλογίζομαι, to calculate wrong; cheat.

παραμένω, to stay with, remain, abide.

παραμυθέομαι, to encourage, exhort; console, soothe.

παράπαν (παρά πάν), *adv.*, altogether, entirely.

παραπέμπω, to send past; escort, conduct, convoy; despatch.

παρασίτ-ος, os, ον, eating at an-

other's table; hence, a flatterer, parasite.

παρατείνω, to stretch beside; protract; extend; defer.

παρατίθημι, to place beside; hold forth; propose; intrust.

παρει-ός, ός, f., the cheek.

πάρεμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to be beside, present, at hand.

πείρειμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to go by, or past; pass over; come forward.

παρέχω (see έχω), to hold in readiness; afford, furnish, supply.

παρθέν-ος, ου, f., a maid, maiden.

παρίημι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to let fall beside; let pass; omit, neglect.

Πάρις, Πάριδ-ος, and Πάριος, m., Paris, son of Priam.

παρίστημι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to place near; present: *pass.* to stand near or by; assist.

Παρμενίων, Παρμενίων-ος, m., Parmenio, one of the generals of Alexander.

παροδίτ-ης, ου, m., a passer-by, traveller, wayfarer.

πάροδ-ος, ου, f., a way past or through, passage: *έν παρόδω*, by the way, in passing.

παροικ-έω, ήσω, to dwell beside, live near.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (see p. 45), all, the whole, any, every.

παστ-ός, ού, m., a bed-chamber.

πάσχω, *F. πέλομαι*, *aor. έπάθον* (*páti*, from *patior*), *F. πέπονθα*, to suffer, endure; to be treated.

πατάσσω, πατάξω, to beat, knock, strike, wound.

πατ-έω, ήσω, to tread, walk; traverse; trample on.

πάτηρ, πατήρ, (see p. 28), *m.*, a father: in *pl.* parents, forefathers.

πατρίς, πατρίδ-ος, f. (*patria*), one's native country, fatherland.

παύω, *F. παύσω*, to put an end to, stop, allay: *intrans.* and *mid.* to cease, give over, desist.

πέδ-η, ης, f. (*pedica*), fetters.

- πεδ-ον, ου, n.**, a plain, a flat country.
- πείθω, F. πείσω, 2 aor. ἐπύθον**, to persuade, prevail on, (governs *accus.*): in *mid.* to persuade one's self, believe, trust to; obey, listen to, (governs *dat.*)
- πείρα, as, f.**, a trial, attempt, experiment.
- πειράω, F. -άσω (but *mid.* πειράομαι more used)**, to try, attempt, strive.
- πέλαγ-ος, εος, n. (pelagus)**, the open sea, the ocean.
- πέλεκ-υς, εως, m.**, an axe, hatchet.
- πέμπω, F. πέμψω, P. πέπομφα**, to send; let go, dismiss.
- πένης, πένητ-ος, m.**, a day-labourer; a poor man.
- πέντε, indecl.**, five.
- πέπει-ος, os, ov**, ripe, mellow, mature.
- περ-άω, -άσω**, to force (a passage) through; pass through or over; cross; penetrate; reach: *but* περάω, F. περάσω, to carry over sea for sale; to sell.
- περί, prep.**, governing *accus.*, *gen.* and *dat.*, all round, about, near; concerning.
- περιβάλλω**, to throw around, surround; put on, (of clothes, &c.)
- περιγίγνομαι**, to overcome, surpass, be over and above; remain; escape; survive.
- περιδέω, ήσω**, to bind round, bandage.
- περιέχω**, to hold all round, embrace, surround, encompass; hold on by; surpass.
- Περικλῆς, Περικλέους (see Ἡρακλῆς)**, m., Pericles, a celebrated Athenian.
- περιμένω**, to wait for one, await, expect.
- περιπλέκω**, to fold around, cling to, embrace.
- περιπόθητ-ος, os, ov**, much longed for, much loved or desired.
- περιφέρω**, to carry round or about, revolve.
- περιχέω, F. περιχεῶ**, to pour round or over; to spread out.
- Περσεφόν-η, ης, f.**, Persephoné (*Proserpine*), wife of Hades, and queen of lower world.
- Πέρσης, ου, m.**, Perses. (See p. 14, 5 (2), and p. 16, note.)
- Πέρσης, ου, m.**, a Persian. (See p. 16, note.)
- πέτρ-α, as, f.**, a rock, a ledge of rock; while πέτρος means a piece of rock, a (small) stone.
- πή, indef.**, somehow; some place, somewhere: *interrog.* πῆ, how, what way; whither, where.
- πηγή-ή, ης, f.**, a fountain, spring, well; source.
- πήγνυμι and πηγνύω, F. πήξω, P. πέπηγα**, to make fast, fix, fasten; stiffen.
- πηδ-άω, ήσω, or -ήσομαι**, to spring, bound, leap; throb.
- Πηλεύς, Πηλέως, m.**, Peleus, father of Achilles.
- πηλίκ-ος, η, ov**, how great, how large, of what size.
- πήρ-α, as, f.**, a leather pocket, wallet, scrip.
- πήρωσ-ις, εως, f.**, maiming of the limbs or senses; blindness.
- πιάζω**, to lay hold of, catch.
- πίθ-ος, ου, m.**, a wine-jar, flagon, jar.
- πικρῶς, adv.**, from πικρός, bitterly, severely; sadly; harshly.
- πῖμελ-ής, ης, ές, fat.**
- πινακίς, πινακίδ-ος, f.**, a little tablet, memorandum-book.
- πίνω, F. πίομαι and πιούμαι, P. πέπωκα**, to drink.
- πιπράσκω, F. περάσω, P. πέπράκα**, to sell. (See περάω, περάσω.)
- πίπτω, F. πεσούμαι, 2 aor. έπεσον, P. πέπτωκα**, to fall, fall down.
- πιστεύ-ω, σω**, to trust to, have confidence in, believe; obey.
- πιστ-ός, ή, όν**, trustworthy, faithful, true.
- πιστ-όω, -ώσω**, to make trustworthy, confirm faith: *mid.* give mutual pledges; give security.

Πιττακ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, Pittacus, one of seven wise men of Greece.

Πλάτων, Πλάτων-ος, *m.*, Plato.

πλείστ-ος, η, *ov*, *superl.* of πολὺς, most, very much.

πλεί-ων, *ων*, *ov*, *compar.* of πολὺς, more, greater.

πλέκ-ω, *F.* πλέξω, to twine, twist, plait, weave; devise.

πλέ-ω, *F.* πλεύσομαι, to sail, travel by sea.

πλέ-ων, *ων*, *ov*, for πλείων, (which see.)

πληγ-ή, ής, *f.*, a blow, stroke; calamity, plague. (*Lat.* *plāga*.)

πλήθ-ος, εος, *n.*, a great number, crowd, multitude.

πλήρ, *adv.* or *prep.*, besides, except, save; more than, over, beyond.

πλήττ-ω, or πλήσσω, *F.* πλήξω, *F.* πέπληγα, to strike; wound.

πλοῦ-ον, *ov*, *n.*, a ship, merchantman, transport; boat.

πλό-ος, *contr.* πλοῦς, *gen.* πλοῦ, and later πλόος (*of 3d Declension*), a sailing, voyage.

πλούσι-ος, *a, ov*, wealthy, rich.

πλουτ-έω, ήσω, to be rich.

πλουτ-ίζω, ίσω, *Att.* -ιῶ, to make rich, enrich.

Πλούτων, Πλούτων-ος, *m.*, Pluto, god of nether world.

πνέ-ω, *F.* πνεύσω, or πνεύσομαι, to blow, breathe.

πνίγ-ω, *F.* πνίξω, to choke, suffocate, stifle, drown.

πόθεν, *adv.*, whence? by what means? how?

ποῖ, *adv.*, whither (= *quo*: but *πῇ* = *qua*.) **ποῖ χθονός**, to what part of earth, (*like ubi terrarum*.)

ποι-έω, *F.* ήσω, to make, produce, cause, effect, bring to pass.

ποιητ-ής, οὔ, *m.*, (*literally*, a maker), a poet, writer.

ποιμήν, ποιμέν-ος, *m.*, a herdsman, shepherd.

ποίμνι-ος, *ov*, *n.*, a herd of cattle, flock of sheep.

ποι-ος, *a, ov*, (*qualis*), of what kind, of what nature.

πολέμι-ος, *a, ov* (*also -ος, -ος, -ον*), belonging to war, hostile: of πολέμοι, the enemy.

πόλεμ-ος, *ov*, *m.*, a battle, fight, war.

πόλι-ς, *εως, f.*, a city; state, republic.

πολίτ-ης, *ov*, *m.*, a member of the body politic, citizen; freeman.

πολλάκις, *adv.*, many times, often, frequently.

πολύομματ-ος, *ος, ov*, many-eyed.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (*see p. 46*), many, (*opposed to ὀλίγος*;) much; great. The *neut. sing.* and *pl.* are often used as *adverbs*.

Πολύφημ-ος, *ov*, *m.*, Polyphemus, one of the Cyclopes, and son of Neptune.

πον-έω, ήσω, to toil, labour; be afflicted, distressed.

πονηρ-ός, ὁ, ὅν, (*literally*, causing pain), painful, hurtful; worthless, bad, wicked.

πορεύ-ω, σω, to cause to go, bring, carry: *mid.* to go, travel, journey; sail.

πορθμεί-ον, *ov*, *n.*, a passage over, ferry, ferry-boat; fare for crossing a ferry.

πορθμ-εύς, *εως, m.*, a ferryman, boatman, sailor.

πόρθμι-ον, *ov*, *n.* (*Same as πορθμείον*.)

πορφυρίς, πορφυρίδ-ος, *f.*, a purple robe.

Ποσειδῶν, Ποσειδῶνος, *m.*, Poseidon (*Neptune*), god of the sea.

πόσ-ος, η, *ov*, (*quantus*), of what number? of what kind? how much? how great?

ποταμ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, a river, stream.

πότε, *interrog.* when? at what time? *indef.* at some time, once upon a time.

πότερον, *interrog. adv.* (*utrum*), whether or no?

πότερ-ος, *a, ov*, whether of the two? (*uter*.)

πότ-ος, *ov*, *m.*, a drinking, drinking-bout, carousal. **παρά πότον**, while

- drinking (*inter pocula*). ποτόν φάρμακον, a potion.
- ποῦ, *interrog. adv.*, where? how? As *indef. πού (enclitic)*, somewhere, somehow.
- πούς, ποδ-ός, *m.*, a foot, leg.
- πράγμα, πράγματ-ος, *n.*, a thing done, deed; matter, affair.
- πράττω, or πράσσω, *F.* πράξω, to do, work, effect, accomplish.
- πρέπει, *impers. (deceit)*, it is suitable, it becomes, it is seemly.
- πρέπω, to be distinguished (among a number), to be manifest; be like; become, be seem.
- πρέσβυς, πρέσβυ-ος, and πρέσβευς, an old man, elder; ambassador.
- Πρίαμ-ος, ου, *m.*, Priam.
- πρίασθαι, to buy, (2 *aor.* of ὠνέσθαι).
- πρίν, *adv.*, before, formerly, before that (*priusquam*).
- πρό, *prep.*, governing *gen.*, before (of place), in front of; before (of time); by reason of, for, through.
- πρόβατ-ον, ου, *n.*, used mostly in *pl.* πρόβατα, cattle, (especially) sheep.
- προδίδωμι, to give up, betray, abandon.
- προῖκα, *adv.* (really the *accus.* of προξ, a gift), freely, gratuitously (*gratis*).
- προκάλυμμα, προκαλύμματ-ος, *n.*, a veil, curtain, screen; cloak.
- προκατακλίνω, to set one down before others (at meals): *mid.* to recline (at meals) in a more honourable place.
- προνοέω, to perceive beforehand, provide, anticipate.
- προπηδ-άω, to spring (forward) before others.
- πρός, *prep.*, governing *accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.*, in front of; from before; near, at, to, towards, against.
- προσαγορεύω, to address, salute, accost.
- προσάπτω, προσάψω, to fasten to, attach to, append: *mid.* to touch, lay hold on, reach.
- πρόσειμι (εἶμι, to go), to go towards, advance, approach.
- προσέρχομαι, to go to; come forward; approach.
- προσέτι, *adv.*, moreover, besides.
- προσέχω, to hold to; bring near; give attention to (π. τὸν νοῦν): *mid.* to cling to, remain with.
- προσθήκη, ης, *f.*, an addition, supplement, a *douceur*, into the bargain.
- προσκαλ-έω, *F.* έσω, to call to, summon, invite; call to one's help.
- προσκυν-έω, *F.* -ήσομαι, to kiss the hand to; hence, do homage, worship, adore.
- προσλαμβάνω, receive in addition; take to one as partner; acquire.
- (προσδύομαι, προσοράω, προσδύομαι, to look to, behold, see, regard.
- προσπαίζω, *F.* προσπαίζομαι, to make sport with, joke with, make game.
- προσπίπτω (see πίπτω), to fall upon or against; attack; prostrate one's self before.
- προστάττω, or προστάσσω, *F.* προστάξω, to place in a position, arrange; appoint, enjoin, intrust.
- προστίθημι, to put to, add: *mid.* associate one's self with; assign.
- προσφέρω (see φέρω), to bring to, to add, contribute; to attach; approach; agree with.
- προτάττω, or προτάσσω, *F.* προτάξω, to post in front, appoint before: *mid.* to take the lead.
- πρότερον, *adv.*, before, sooner, earlier, (*neut. of following*).
- πρότερος, α, ου (πρό), before others; in front of; sooner, earlier.
- προτιμάω, to honour specially; prefer; esteem highly.
- προτρέχω (see τρέχω), to run forward; outrun.
- προὔργον, contr. for πρὸ ἔργου, (*literally*, for a work or object, *i.e.*, of service,) useful; profitable.
- προφέρω, to carry forward, advance; allege; propose; display.
- προχωρ-έω, -ήσω, to go forward, advance; succeed.
- πρώην, *adv.*, lately; just now; day before yesterday; the other day.

- πρόρα**, or **πρόρα**, *ατ, f.*, the prow ; fore part of the ship, ship's head, bow.
- Πρωτεσιλα-ος**, *ου, m.*, Protesilaus, the first Greek killed at the siege of Troy.
- πρώτον**, and **πρώτα**, *adv. (neut. sing. and pl. of following)*, first ; in the first place (*primum*).
- πρώτ-ος**, *η, ου (πρό)*, first, foremost ; earliest.
- πτέρυξ**, **πτέρυγ-ος**, *f.*, a wing.
- Πτοιδώρ-ος**, *ου, m.*, Ptoodorus.
- Πτολεμαῖ-ος**, *ου, m.*, Ptolemy.
- Πυθαγόρας**, *gen. Πυθαγόρου, m.*, Pythagoras the philosopher.
- πύλ-η**, *ης, f.*, a valve or wing (of folding-doors) : usually in *pl.* the gates (of a city, as opposed to **θύρα**, a house door).
- πυνθάνομαι**, *φ. πεύσομαι, φ. pass. πέπυσμαι*, to ask, inquire ; hear, learn.
- πῦρ**, **πυρ-ός**, *n.* (in *pl. τὰ πυρά*, and *dat. πυροῖς*), fire ; watch-fires.
- πυρ-ός**, *οὔ, m.*, wheat.
- πυρ-όω**, *φ. ὥσω*, to set on fire ; burn with fire ; to fire, (harden by fire.)
- πυρριχ-ίζω**, *φ. -ίσω*, to dance the war-dance, or Pyrric dance.
- πώγων**, **πώγων-ος**, *m.*, the beard.
- πωλ-έω**, *φ. -ήσω*, to exchange, barter ; sell.
- πῶμα**, **πώματ-ος**, *n.*, a lid, cover.
- πῶποτε**, *adv.*, at any time ;—usually joined with a negative.
- πῶς**, *interrog. adv.*, how ? in what way ? *indef.*, in any way ; in some way, somehow or other.

P

- ράβδ-ος**, *ου, f.*, a rod, wand, stick.
- ράδ-ος**, *α, ου, (also -ος, -ος, -ου)* easy ; ready ; obliging.
- ράδως**, *adv.*, easily ; readily.
- ράκ-ος**, *εος, n.*, a rag ; ragged garment.
- ράων**, *ων, n.*, **ῥαor**, *compar.* of **ῥάδιος**, more easy.
- ρεύμα**, **ρεύματ-ος**, *n.*, a stream, river ; flood.
- ρέω**, *φ. ρέσομαι*, to flow, run, gush.
- ρήτωρ**, **ρήτορ-ος**, *m.* (*rhetor*), a public speaker, orator ; pleader.
- ρίζοτόμ-ος**, *-ος, -ου*, cutting roots (for medical purposes) ; herb doctor ; quack.
- ρίπτω**, *φ. ρίψω*, to throw, cast, hurl.
- ῥίς**, **ῥιν-ός**, *f.*, the nose : in *pl.* the nostrils.
- ρόπαλ-ον**, *ου, n.*, a club, cudgel ; stick.

Σ

- σαλπ-ω**, *φ. σαρώ*, to grin (*ringi*) ; to sweep ; clean.
- σάκ-ος**, *εος, n.*, a shield.
- σάνδαλ-ον**, *ου, n.*, a wooden sole, sandal ; woman's shoe ; slipper.
- σαπρ-ός**, *δ, όν, n.*, rotten, putrid ; old ; filthy.
- Σαρδανάπαλ-ος**, *ου, m.*, Sardana-pālus, last king of Assyrian empire of Nineveh.
- σατραπ-ης**, *ου, m.*, a satrap ; *i.e.*, governor of a (Persian) province.
- σαυτοῦ**, *contr.* for **σεαυτοῦ**.
- σεαυτ-οῦ**, *ης*, of thyself : a *reflex. pron.*, on which see p. 56.
- σείω**, *φ. σεισω*, to shake ; disturb ; move to and fro.
- σελήν-η**, *ης, f.*, the moon.
- Σεμελ-η**, *ης, f.*, Semele, mother of Bacchus.
- σεμν-ός**, *ή, όν*, revered ; august ; holy ; stately, majestic ; dignified ; proud, haughty.
- Σερίφι-ος**, *ου, m.*, an inhabitant or native of Serīphus, one of the Cyclades islands.

σήμαντ-ον, ον, *n.*, a seal, a stamp.
Σιδών, Σιδῶν-ος, *f.*, Sidon, a city of Phœnicia.

Σινωπ-εύς, έως, *m.*, an inhabitant or native of Sinope, a town in Asia Minor, on south shore of Black Sea.

σίτλ-ον, ον, *n.*, usually in *pl.* τὰ σίτλια, food made of corn, bread; victuals, provisions.

σίτ-ος, ον, *m.*, but in *pl.* τὰ σίτα, corn; meal, flour; bread; food, provisions.

σιωπ-άω, *F.* -ήσομαι, to be silent, keep silence; not to speak of, keep secret.

σκαφίδι-ον, ον, *n.*, a small vessel or tub; a little skiff or boat.

σκέλ-ος, εος, *n.*, the leg.

σκεῦ-ος, εος, *n.*, a vessel or implement: in *pl.* utensils; gear, tackle; baggage (of an army); stores, &c.

σκην-ή, ἥς, *f.*, a covered place; tent; hut; house.

σκι-ά, ἄς, *f.*, a shadow, shade.

σκιρτ-άω, -ήσω, to spring, leap, bound; frolic about.

σκληρ-ός, ός, όν, dry; hard; harsh, rough, stern.

σκοπ-έω, *F.* σκέψομαι, *F.* έσκεμμαι (from σκέπτομαι), to look at; inspect, examine; contemplate.

Σκύθ-ης, ον, *m.*, a Scythian.

σκύλαξ, σκύλακ-ος, *m.* and *f.*, a young dog, whelp, puppy.

σκάπτω, *F.* σκώψομαι, to ape, mimic; scoff at, jeer, mock; cut jokes on.

σοβ-έω, ήσω, to say σοῦ, σοῦ (*shoo*, *shoo*) to a bird; to drive away; to shake; to bustle along, go hastily: σόβει ές Ἄργος, off with you to Argos.

Σόλων, Σόλων-ος, *m.*, Solon.

σοφιστ-ής, οὔ, *m.*, a skilled person; clever man; a teacher; a sophist.

σοφ-ός, ή, όν, skilled; clever; wise; prudent; shrewd.

σπήλαι-ον, ον, *n.*, a cave, grotto, cavern.

σπουδ-άζω, -άσω, or -άσομαι, to make haste; be eager, in earnest; busy.

σπουδ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, haste, speed; zeal; anxiety.

σταθμός, οὔ, *m.*, *pl.* often, τὰ σταθμά, a shelter; dwelling; quarters, halting-place, or stage.

στασι-άζω, *F.* -άσω, to make a rising; rebel, revolt; quarrel; be at variance with.

στέλλω, *F.* στελῶ, *F.* έσταλκα, to set, place; get ready; send; dispatch; start.

στεναγμ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, groaning; sighing; wailing.

στένω (used in *pres.* and *imperf.* only), to groan; lament; bewail.

στερ-έω, *F.* -ήσω, *pass.* usually στέρομαι, to deprive of; bereave of.

στέφαν-ος, ον, *m.*, a wreath, garland; fillet; crown.

στέφω, *F.* στέψω, to surround; wreath; crown.

στήθ-ος, εος, *n.*, the breast; the heart, (as seat of feeling.)

στήλ-η, ἥς, *f.*, an upright stone, a pillar, post; gravestone.

στολ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, equipment; clothing, dress; a garment, robe.

στόμα, στόματ-ος, *n.*, the mouth, an opening; passage, &c.

στρατεύομαι, and σπρατεύω, to take the field; be in active service; act as a soldier.

στρατηγ-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to act as a στρατηγός, or general; to command.

στρατηγ-ός, οὔ, *m.*, the leader of an army; a general.

στρατι-ά, ἄς, *f.*, an army; squadron; (military) expedition.

στρατιώτ-ης, ον, *m.*, a soldier.

στρατόπεδ-ον, ον, *n.*, a camp, encampment; squadron.

στρουθι-ον, ον, *n.*, *dimin.* of στρουθός, a young or little bird; especially a sparrow.

σύ, σοῦ, 2d *pers. pron.* (see p. 54), thou.

συγγινώσκω, *F.* συγγνώσσομαι, to

think with, agree with; yield to, allow; confess; pardon.

συγγνώμη, ης, *f.*, fellow-feeling with; allowance; pardon.

συγκαλέω, *F.* -έσω, to call together, invite.

συγχαίρω, to rejoice with, congratulate.

συγχωρέω, *F.* -ήσω and -ήσομαι, to unite; make concessions to; agree; pardon.

συλλαμβάνω (see λαμβάνω), to take along with; seize, apprehend; comprehend; assist.

συμπλέω, *F.* συμπλεύσομαι, to sail along with.

συμπόσιον, ου, *n.*, a drinking-party; feast, banquet.

συμφέρω (see φέρω), to collect; contribute; to agree together; to conduce to, profit. τὸ σύμφορον.

συμφορά, ἀς, *f.*, an event, chance; misfortune, calamity.

σύν, *prep.* with *dat.*, together with, with. (See p. 15.)

συνάγω, *F.* συνάξω, to lead or bring together, collect, assemble.

συναπτέω, *F.* -ήσω, to fall in with, meet.

συναρπάσσω, -σω, (*corripere*), to seize and carry off; to carry off.

συνδιαπράττω, συνδιαπράξω, to assist in performing.

συνδοκει (*placet*), *impers.*, it pleases; it seems good.

συνείδω, 2 *aor.* of συνοράω, to see plainly; understand.

συνείδω, 2 *aor.* of σύννοια (see οἶδα, *Irregular Verbs*), to be conscious, convinced of.

συνέμι, σύνεσθαι (see εἰμι), to have intercourse with, associate with.

συνέλω, to string together, connect; continue in discourse.

συνεπιλαμβάνω, to lay hold of along with (some one); to take a hand at, assist.

συνέρχομαι (see ἐρχομαι), to come together, meet; live with.

συνεστίδω, *F.* -άσω, to entertain in one's house; feast along with.

συνεχῶς, *adv.* (from *adj.* συνεχής, holding together), continuously, incessantly.

συνίημι, or ξυνίημι (see ἵημι), to throw together, *i.e.*, conjecture; perceive, understand.

συνομολογέω, *F.* -ήσω, to confess, acknowledge; promise.

(συνόπτομαι), συνοράω, *F.* συνόψομαι, to see at a glance; survey; behold.

συνουσία, ἀς, *f.*, friendly intercourse; sociality; geniality.

συντρίβω, *F.* συντρίψω, (*con-tundere*), to bruise, crush, smash, shatter.

συρρέω, *F.* συρρέσομαι, *F.* συνερρήκα, to flow together, meet, combine.

σῦς, συός, *m.* or *f.* (see μῦς, p. 26), a swine, pig, hog, boar, sow.

συστρατιώτης, ου, *m.*, a fellow-soldier.

σφαῖρα, ἀς, *f.*, a ball, sphere, globe.

σφάλλω, *F.* σφαλῶ, 1 *aor.* ἐσφηλα, to cause to stumble or fall; to foil: *pass.* to be foiled; to make a mistake, to blunder.

σφενδόνη, ης, *f.* (*funda*), a sling.

σφραγίζω, *F.* -ίσω, *Att.* -ιῶ, to seal, stamp, mark.

σχολάζω, *F.* -άσω, to be at leisure, to have time to do a thing.

σχολαστικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, one having leisure; an idler; a simpleton.

σχολή, ἥς, *f.*, leisure; rest, ease; idleness.

σώζω, *F.* σώσω, to save, rescue, preserve.

Σωκράτης, -eos (-ous), *m.*, Socrates.

σῶμα, σώματ-ος, *n.*, a body, a corpse; carcass.

σῶος, α, *or*, contr. σῶς, a defective *adj.*, safe, sure, certain.

σωτηρία, ἀς, *f.*, safety, deliverance.

σώφρων, ων, *or*, of sound mind; self-controlling, moderate; prudent, wise.

T

τάληθές, for τὸ ἀληθές, the truth, the real thing.

ταραχώδ-ης, ἡς, *es*, perplexing, confusing.

τάττω, or τασσω, *F. τάξω*, to arrange, put in order; draw up; appoint.

ταῦρ-ος, ου, *m.*, a bull.

τάχιστ-ος, η, ον, *superl.* of ταχύς, quickest, swiftest, speediest.

ταχύ, *adv., neut. of following*, quickly.

ταχ-ύς, εἶα, ύ, swift, quick, fast, speedy.

ταῶς, ταῶ, *m.*, a peacock.

τέ, *enclitic conj.*, and. (*Lat. que.*)

τεῖχ-ος, εος, *n.*, a wall, (especially that of a city.)

τέκν-ον, ου, *n.*, a child; offspring.

τελευτ-άω, ἤσω, to bring to an end; to end one's life; to die.

τέλ-ος, εος, *n.*, an end, limit: as *adv.*, in fine.

τέμνω, *F. τεμῶ, aor. ἔτεμον* (or ἔταμον), to cut, hew, &c.

τένων, τένοντ-ος, *m.*, a sinew, muscle.

τεράστιος, ος, ον, strange, monstrous.

τέσσαρες, or τέτταρες, four.

τετραίνω, or τιτρώω, *F. τρήσω*, to bore through.

τέττιξ, τέττιγ-ος, *m.*, (*cicāda*), a grasshopper.

τηλικ-ούτος, -αύτη, -ούτο, of such a size or age; so young.

τήμερον, or σήμερον, *adv.*, this same day, to-day.

τηνικαῦτα, at this or that time of day; then, at that time.

τί, *adv., neut. of τίς*, what? why?

τίθημι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to place, set, fix, settle; make.

Τιθων-ός, ού, *m.*, Tithonus, brother of Priam.

τίκτω, *F. τέξω, aor. ἔτεκον*, to bring forth, beget, procure.

τὼλλω, *F. τὼλῶ, aor. ἔτῼλα*, (*Lat. vellō*), to pluck, pull, pluck out.

τιμ-άω, ἤσω, to honour, reverence, worship; value.

τίμ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, worth; honour, esteem; worship; regard.

τιμωρ-έω, ἤσω, to punish, take vengeance on.

τιμωρί-α, *as, f.*, revenge, vengeance, punishment.

τινάσσω, *F. τινάξω*, to brandish, shake; cause to quiver.

τις, *indef.*, some one, any one; a certain person. (*See p. 33.*)

τίς, *interrog.*, who? which? what? (*See p. 33.*)

Τισσαφέρνης, -εος, (-ους), Tissaphernes, a Persian satrap and general.

τίτρω and τιτραίνω, late forms of τετραίνω, to bore through, pierce.

τλήμ-ων, -ων, -ον, patient; bold; wretched.

τοί (old *dat.* for τῷ), *adv.*, therefore, accordingly; in truth, truly.

τοιγαροῦν, *adv.*, so then; assuredly, certainly; wherefore.

τόλυν, *adv.*, therefore, then; moreover, furthermore.

τοι-ούτος, -αύτη, -ούτο, or -ούτον, of such kind, of such nature.

τοῖχ-ος, ου, *m.*, a wall (of a house or court.)

τολμά-ω, *F. ἤσω*, to have the courage to (do), to dare; undertake; venture.

τολμηρί-α, *as, f.*, boldness.

τολοιπόν, *adv.*, for the future; for the rest; accordingly.

τόπ-ος, ου, *m.*, a place, spot (*locus*); a passage in a book.

τοσάντακις, *adv.*, so many times, so often.

τοσ-ούτος, -αύτη, -ούτο, or -ούτον, so much; so great; so numerous.

τότε, *adv.*, at that time, then.

τοῦνομα, contr. for τὸ ὄνομα, the name.

τράπεζ-α, ἡς, *f.*, a table; dining-table.

τραυματί-ας, ου, *m.*, a wounded man.

τράχηλ-ος, ου, *m.*, the throat, neck.

τῤῥαχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, rough, rugged; harsh; savage.

τρεις, τρεῖς, τρία, three. (See p. 53.)

τρέπω, F. τρέψω, 2 aor. ἐτραπον, F. τέτροφα, to turn, alter; rout; mid. and pass. turn one's self to.

τρέφω, F. θρέψω, F. τέτροφα, to make solid, i.e., to thicken; hence, to fatten, nourish, feed.

τρέχω, F. θρέξομαι, or δραμοῦμαι, 2 aor. ἐδραμον, to run, hasten, hurry.

τριβω, F. τρίψω, to rub, thrash, grind; wear down; spend.

τριβων, τρίβων-ος, m., a worn garment, a threadbare cloak or robe.

τριήρ-ης, ἡς, es (τρίς, and ἄρω), triply equipped; hence, as a fem. subst. ἡ τριήρης (scil. ναῦς), a trireme, or ship with three banks of oars.

τρίς, adv. (τρεῖς), three times.

τρίτ-ος, ἡ, ον, third.

Τροί-α, as, f., Troy, The Troad.

τρόπαι-ον, ου, n., (tropæum,) a trophy.

τρόπ-ος, ου, m., (τρέπω,) a turn, way, means; direction; turn of mind, disposition.

τροπότηρ, τροπότηρ-ος, m., a thole-strap; an oar-loop, or twisted leathern thong, which fastened the oars to the thole.

τροφ-ή, ἡς, f., food, nutriment; rearing.

τροφ-ός, οὔ, m. and f., a rearer, feeder, nurse.

τρούβλι-ον, ου, n., a cup, bowl.

τρύβω, (used only in pres. and imperf.) to make a low murmuring noise, to murmur, buzz; sing.

τρυφή, ἡς, f., softness; luxury; effeminacy; conceit.

Τρωάς, Τρωάδ-ος, f., the district around Troy; The Troad.

τρώγω, F. τρώξομαι, aor. ἐτραγον, to chew, gnaw (as herbivorous animals.)

τυγχάνω, F. τεύξομαι, aor. ἐτυχον, to hit, hit upon; happen upon; meet by chance; gain.

τυφλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, blind; dark; obscure.

τυφλ-όω, F. ὥσω, to make blind, deprive of sight.

Υ

ὑβρ-ίζω, F. -ιῶ, and ὑβριούμαι, to act insolently towards; to outrage, insult.

ὑβρ-ις, εως, f., violence; insolence; outrage.

ὑβριστ-ής, οὔ, m., an overbearing person, an insolent man.

ὑγιει-α, as, f., health, soundness of body or of mind.

ὑγι-ής, ἡς, ἐς, healthy, sound, strong, hearty.

ὑδρ-ος, ου, m., a water-serpent.

ὔδωρ, ὔδατ-ος, n., water.

υῖ-ός, οὔ, m., a son. There is a form, υῖέος in the gen., υῖεῖ in the dat., &c., as if from a nom., υῖεύς.

ὕλ-η, ἡς, f., a wood, forest; timber.

ὑπάρχω, F. ὑπάρξω, to begin; to begin to exist,—i.e., arise, be; to belong to.

ὑπείσέρχομαι, to come in by stealth, to come in unawares.

ὑπέναντιον, adv., neut. of adj. ὑπεναντιος, in opposition to, on the contrary.

ὑπέρ, prep., with accus. and gen., over, above; beyond, across; for the sake of.

ὑπέρ-α, as, f., (ὑπέρ,) usually in pl., the uppermost ropes; the mainsail brace.

ὑπερεκ-τίνω, F. -τίσω, F. -τέτικα, to pay on behalf of another; to pay for.

ὑπερέρχομαι, to pass over, go beyond; exceed.

(ὑπερόπτομαι), ὑπεροπῶ, F. ὑπερόψομαι, to overlook, let pass; despise, slight.

ὑπερογκ-ος, ος, ον, exceedingly swol-

- len; large, very great; very important.
- ὑπερχαίρω*, to rejoice exceedingly.
- ὑπηρεσί-α*, *ας*, *f.*, a ship's crew; hard service; assistance, attendance; obedience.
- ὑπηρετ-έω*, *F.* -ήσω, to do service for, work for; aid, serve, assist.
- ὑπηρέτ-ης*, *ου*, *m.*, a rower, seaman; labourer; servant, attendant.
- ὑπισχνέομαι*, *F.* ὑποσχέσθω, to undertake, promise, engage.
- ὑπν-ος*, *ου*, *m.*, sleep.
- ὑπό*, *prep.*, with *accus.*, towards and under, beneath: *gen.* from under, by: *dat.* under, beneath.
- ὑποβολιμαῖ-ος*, *α*, *ον*, substituted by stealth; supposititious, counterfeit.
- ὑποδέχομαι*, *ὑποδέχομαι*, to receive kindly; give ear to, listen to; promise.
- ὑποζύγι-ον*, *ου*, *n.*, a beast of burden or draught.
- ὑποκριτ-ής*, *ου*, *m.*, an actor; a dissembler, hypocrite.
- ὑπολαμβάνω*, to take up; answer, reply; engage; suppose.
- ὑπομένω*, to remain behind; endure, bear; hold out, persevere.
- ὑπομνήσκω*, *F.* ὑπομνήσω, to remind, recollect, remember.
- ὑποπνίγω*, to choke, suffocate, drown.
- ὑποταράττω*, or -σσω, *F.* ὑποταράξω, to stir up an under-current of trouble; to trouble a little, disturb: *pass.* to be somewhat troubled.
- ὑποφέρω*, *F.* ὑπολίσω, to bear up; undergo, sustain; endure, suffer.
- ὑστερον*, *adv.* (*neut.* of *adj.* ὑστερος), afterwards, at length; after, too late.
- ὑφ'*, for ὑπό, under.
- ὑφαπλ-ύω*, *F.* -ύσω, to spread out beneath; unfold.
- ὑψηλ-ός*, *ή*, *όν*, lofty, high.

Φ

- φαγών*, 2 *aor. part.* of ἐσθίω, to eat.
- φαίνω*, *F.* φανῶ, *aor.* ἔφηνα, to bring to light, show, exhibit: *mid.* and *pass.* to appear, seem.
- φακ-ή*, *ής*, *f.*, a dish of lentils; pulse; porridge.
- φανερ-ός*, *ά*, *όν*, open, clear, visible, manifest, evident.
- φαρμακ-εύς*, *έως*, *m.*, a medicine vendor; sorcerer; poisoner.
- φάρμακ-ον*, *ου*, *n.*, a drug, medicine, poison.
- φάσκω*, strengthened form of *φημί*, to say, assert; affirm.
- φέρω*, *F.* οἶσω, 1 *aor.* ἤνεγκα, 2 *aor.* ἤνεγκον, *P.* ἐνήνοχα, to bear, carry; bring.
- φεύγω*, *F.* φεύξομαι, 2 *aor.* ἔφυγον, to flee away, run.
- φήμ-η*, *ης*, *f.*, (*fāma*.) a rumour, saying, voice, report; speech.
- φημί*, *F.* φήσω (see *Irregular Verbs*), to say, speak, declare.
- φιλ-έω*, *F.* -ήσω, to love, regard.
- φιλ-α*, *ας*, *f.*, love, affection, friendship.
- Φιλίππ-ος*, *ου*, *m.*, Philip.
- φιλόκαλ-ος*, *ος*, *ον*, loving the beautiful; an admirer of the fair.
- φιλοκινδύνως*, *adv.*, in a foolhardy way, in a venturesome way.
- φιλ-ος*, *η*, *ον*, loved, dear; friendly: as *subst.* a friend.
- φιλοσοφί-α*, *ας*, *f.*, love of learning; study, philosophy.
- φιλάτα-ος*, *superl.* of *φίλος*, most beloved, dearest.
- φλέψ*, *φλεβ-ός*, *f.* (sometimes *m.*), a vein.
- φλυαρέω*, to talk nonsense, play the fool, trifle: τὸ φλυαροῦν, for φλυαρέον, *neut.* of *pres. part.*
- φοβ-έω*, *F.* ἤσω, to frighten, scare, terrify.
- φορ-έω*, *F.* ἤσω, to bear, carry, wear.
- φόρτ-ος*, *ου*, *m.*, a load, cargo, burden.

φρέαρ, φρέατ-ος, <i>n.</i> , a well, cistern; pit.	φυλάττω, or -σσω, <i>F.</i> φυλάξω, to guard, watch, protect.
φρον-έω, <i>F.</i> -ήσω, to think, consider, reflect.	φύλλ-ον, <i>ov, n.</i> , a leaf: in <i>pl.</i> leaves, foliage.
Φρύξ, Φρυγ-ός, <i>nom. pl.</i> Φρύγες, <i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i> , a Phrygian.	φύσις, <i>ews, f.</i> , nature, essence; shape; constitution.
φυγάς, φυγάδ-ος, <i>m. or f.</i> , a fugitive, exile.	φων-ή, <i>ής, f.</i> , sound, voice, report.
φυγ-ή, <i>ής, f.</i> , flight, banishment, exile.	φωνητικ-ός, <i>ή, όν</i> , suited for speaking; able to speak.
φυλακ-ή, <i>ής, f.</i> , watching, guarding; a garrison; a prison.	φώρ, φωρ-ός, <i>m.</i> (<i>fur</i>), a thief, smuggler.
Φυλάκι-ος, <i>α, ov</i> , of or belonging to Phylace.	φώς, <i>contr.</i> for φάος, <i>n.</i> , light; deliverance; joy.

X

Χαιρώνει-α, <i>ας, f.</i> , Chæronea, a town in Bœotia.	χίλι-αι, <i>αι, α</i> , one thousand.
χαίρω, <i>F.</i> χαίρήσω, to rejoice, be glad.	χιτών, χιτῶν-ος, <i>m.</i> , an upper robe, frock, mantle; coat of mail.
χαίρ-η, <i>ης, f.</i> , long hair; a horse's or lion's mane; foliage (of trees).	χιών, χιών-ος, <i>f.</i> , snow.
χαλιν-ός, <i>ού, m.</i> (<i>pl.</i> sometimes, τὰ χαλινά, <i>n.</i>), a bridle, bit, reins.	χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, <i>f.</i> , a cloak, mantle, or cape; military cloak.
χαρ-ί-εις, -εσσα, -εν (<i>see p. 44</i>), graceful, beautiful, elegant.	χόρτ-ος, <i>ου, m.</i> , an enclosed place (<i>hortus</i>); feeding-ground; fodder, grass, hay.
χαριέντως, <i>adv.</i> (<i>charpleis</i>), becomingly, decorously; gracefully.	χράομαι, <i>inf.</i> χρῆσθαι, to use, put in force; experience.
χαρίζομαι, <i>F.</i> χαρισθῆναι, to gratify.	χρή, <i>impers.</i> , it is fated, it is necessary; it behoves; one must.
χάρις, χάριτ-ος, <i>f.</i> , grace, favour, kindness; service; delight.	χρήμα, χρήματ-ος, <i>n.</i> (<i>χράομαι</i>), a thing that one needs; a thing, matter, affair: in <i>pl.</i> goods; money; property.
Χάρων, Χάρων-ος, <i>m.</i> , Charon, ferryman of the Styx.	χρήσιμ-ος, <i>η, ov</i> , (also <i>ος, os, ov</i>), useful, serviceable; fit, proper.
χαυν-όω, <i>F.</i> -ώσω, to make loose; render proud, puff up.	χρόν-ος, <i>ου, m.</i> , time; a period, season.
χεῖλ-ος, <i>εος, n.</i> , the lip.	χρύσε-ος, <i>α, ov</i> , <i>contr.</i> χρυσ-αῖς, <i>α, ουν</i> , made of gold, golden; gold-coloured.
χειμών, χειμῶν-ος, <i>m.</i> , a storm; winter.	χρυσί-ον, <i>ov, n.</i> , <i>dimin.</i> from following, a piece of gold, gold; a gold coin; money.
χεῖρ, χειρ-ός, <i>f.</i> , the hand.	χρυσ-ός, <i>ού, m.</i> , gold; gold coin; money.
χειροτον-έω, -ήσω, to stretch out the hand (in voting), to vote.	χύτρο-α, <i>ας, f.</i> , an earthen pot, jar.
χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, <i>f.</i> , a swallow.	χωρίς, (1.) <i>adv.</i> , separately; apart: (2.) As a <i>prep.</i> with <i>gen.</i> , without; far from.
χηλ-ή, <i>ής, f.</i> , a horse's hoof; a claw, a talon.	
χην, χην-ός, <i>m. or f.</i> , a goose, gander.	
χήρ-α, <i>ας, f.</i> , a widow.	
χθές, <i>adv.</i> , yesterday.	

Ψ

ψαύ-ω, F. ψαύ-σω, to touch, graze, handle; reach; gain.	spirits of the dead to the lower world.
ψόφ-os, ου, m., an inarticulate sound; noise, crash, din.	ψυχ-ή, ἡς, f., breath, life; soul, spirit.
ψυχαγωγ-έω, F. -ήσω, to conduct the	ψύχ-ω, F. ψύξω, to blow; to cool, refresh, revive; to chill, dry up.

Ω

ὦ, <i>interj.</i> , (of address), O! (of surprise or pain), ah! woe's (me.)	ὦν-έομαι, F. -ήσομαι, to buy, purchase.
ὠδής, ὠδίν-os, f., pain of child-birth, pang, throe.	ὦ-όν, οὔ, n. (<i>ovum</i>), an egg.
ὠκ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, swift, fleet, rapid; keen.	ὥρ-a, ας, f. (<i>hora</i>), a season; time of day, hour; nick of time; time of life; age.
ὠμόλω-on, ου, n., raw flax; coarse linen; a barber's towel or shoulder-cloth.	ὥς, <i>conj.</i> , as (<i>ut</i>); that (<i>quod</i> .)
ὠμος, ου, m., the shoulder (and upper arm, = <i>humerus</i> .) Also the shoulder of a beast, = <i>armus</i> .	ὥς, <i>adv.</i> , thus (<i>sic</i> .)
	ὥσπερ, <i>adv.</i> , as, even as, just as.
	ὥστε, <i>adv.</i> , like as, just as, so that wherefore.
	ὥχρ-ός, δ, όν, pale, wan, bloodless.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A

- A (a certain), *τις*.
 About (around), *περί* (*accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.*): about (on both sides), *ἀμφί*, (*accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.*)
 Action, *ἔργον*, *n.*: before we take action, *πρὸ ἔργου*.
 Admire, *θαυμάζω*, *ἀγαμαι*.
 Advise, *βουλεύω*, *βουλεύομαι*.
 Against, *εἰς* (*accus.*); *ἐπὶ* and *πρός*, (*accus.*)
 Air, *ἀήρ*, *ἀέρ-ος*, *m.* (the lower air, properly); *αἰθήρ*, *αἰθέρ-ος*, (the upper air.)
 All, every, *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πάν*; *ἅπας*, *ἅπασα*, *ἅπαν*.
 Along (parallel to), *παρά*, (*accus.*)
 Along with, *σύν* (*dat.*); *μετά* (*gen.*)
 Altar, *βωμ-ός*, *οὔ*, *m.*
- Ambassador, *πρεσβ-ύς*, *έως*, *m.*
 Among, *έν*, with *dat.*
 Anchor, *ἄγκυρ-α*, *ας*, *f.*
 And, *καί* (*τέ*, *δέ*.)
 Apple, *μῆλ-ον*, *ου*, *n.*
 Aristippus, *Ἀρίστιππ-ος*, *ου*, *m.*
 Army, *στράτευμα*, *τος*, *n.*; *στρατί-α*, *ας*, *f.*
 Arrange, *τάττω*, *οι τάσσω*; *τᾶξω*
 Artaxerxes, *Ἀρταξέρξ-ης*, *ου*, *m.*
 Ass, *ὄν-ος*, *ου*, *m.* or *f.*
 At, *ἐπὶ* (*dat.*); *έν* (*dat.*)
 Athena (*Minerva*), *Ἀθην-ᾶ*, *ᾶς*, *f.*
 Athens, *Ἀθῆν-αι*, *ῶν*, *f. pl.*
 Athenian, *Ἀθηναί-ος*, *ου*, *m.*; *pl.* *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*, the Athenians.
 Away (from), *ἀπό* (*gen.*)

B

- Bad, *κακ-ός*, *ή*, *όν*.
 Ball, *σφαῖρ-α*, *ας*, *f.*
 Barber, *κουρ-εύς*, *έως*, *m.*
 Barley, *κριθ-ή*, *ής*, *f.*
 Battle, *μάχ-η*, *ης*, *f.*
 Be, *εἰμί*; *γίγνομαι*.
 Bear, *ἄρκτ-ος*, *ου*, *m.* or *f.*
 Beard, *πώγων*, *πώγων-ος*, *m.*; *γένει-ον*, *ου*, *n.*
 Beast (wild), *θῆρ*, *θηρ-ός*, *m.*; *θηρί-ον*, *ου*, *n.*: beast of burden, *ὑποζύγι-ον*.
 Beautiful, *καλ-ός*, *ή*, *όν*; *χαρί-εις*, *εσσα*, *εν*.
 Because of, *ἐνεκα* (*gen.*); *διὰ* (*gen.*)
 Becomingly, *εὖ*; *πρεπόντως*.
- Before, (*i.e.*, previous to, or in front of), *πρό* (*gen.*)
 Beg off (for one's own satisfaction), *ἐξαιτέ-ομαι*.
 Believe, *πιστεύω* (*dat.*); *πείθ-ομαι*, (*dat.* or *accus.*, and *inf.*)
 Beside, *παρά* (*dat.*)
 Bite, *δάκνω*; *τ. δῆξομαι*; 2 *αορ.* *ἐδακον*.
 Black, *μέλ-ας*, *αινα*, *αν*. (See p. 45.)
 Blessings, *ἀγαθ-ά*, *ῶν*, *n.*
 Boar, *σῦς*, *συ-ός*, *m.*; *κάπρ-ος*, *ου*, *m.*
 Boat, (floating vessel, generally,) *πλοῖ-ον*, *ου*, *n.*; *σκαφ-ίς*, *ίδος*, *f.*; *σκάφι-ον*, *ου*, *n.*; *σκάφ-η*, *ης*, *f.*

Body, σῶμα, σώματ-ος, *n.*
 Book, βιβλί-ον, *ου, n.*; βιβλ-ος, *ου, f.*
 Both, *conj.*, τέ; both—and, καί—
 καί; καί—τέ; τέ—τέ.
 Boy, παῖς, παιδ-ός, *m.*
 Bread (wheaten), ἄρτ-ος, *ου, m.*;
 (barley), μᾶζ-α, or μᾶζ-α, *ης, f.*
 Bridge, γέφυρ-α, *ας, f.*

Bright, λαμπρ-ός, *ά, όν.*
 Broad, εὐρ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ.*
 Brother, ἀδελφ-ός, *οὔ, m.*
 Bull, ταῦρ-ος, *ου, m.*; βοῦς, βο-ός, *m.*
 Burn, καίω; *F.* καύσω.
 Bushy (shaggy), δασ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ; also,*
 thickly wooded.
 But, ἀλλά, δέ.

C

Cable, κάλ-ως, κάλ-ω, *m.* (See p. 21.)
 Cake, μᾶζ-α, or μᾶζ-α, *ης, f.*; πλακ-
 οῦς, πλακοῦντ-ος, *m.*; πόπανον, *n.*
 Call on (invoke), καλ-έω, *έσω.*
 Carefully, ἐπιμελῶς, *adv.*; σπου-
 δαίως, *adv.*
 Carry, φέρω, κομίζω.
 Cast, ρίπτω, βάλλω.
 Catch, αἰρέω; 2 *aor.* ἔλalon:—λαμ-
 βάνω; 2 *aor.* ἔλαβον.
 Cauldron, λέβης, λέβητ-ος, *m.*
 Cavalry, ἡ ἵππος, οἱ ἱππεῖς.
 Certain (a), τίς; (sure, firm), βέβαι-ος,
α, ov.
 Chamber. (See Room.)
 Chase (in hunting), θήρ-α, *ας, f.*
 Chase (to), διώκω.
 Cheek, παρει-ά, *άς, f.*
 Chest (breast), στῆθ-ος, *eos, n.*
 Chest (i.e., box), θήκ-η, *ης, f.*; κιβωτ-
 ός, *οὔ, f.*; λάρναξ, λάρνακ-ος, *f.*
 Child (son or daughter), παῖς; (in-
 fant), παιδί-ον, *ου, n.*; βρέφ-ος,
eos, n.
 Citizen, πολίτ-ης, *ου, m.*

City, πόλ-ις, πόλ-ews, *f.*; ἀστ-υ,
 ἀστ-eos, *n.*
 Cloak, χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*; τρι-
 βων, τρίβων-ος, *m.*, a thread-bare
 cloak.
 Company (i.e., in company with),
 σύν: companionship, συνουσία.
 Consult (i.e., take counsel with any-
 body), βουλευώ; *more frequently,*
mid., βουλευόμαι (περί), or συμ-
 βουλευόμαι τινι περί τινος.
 Cottage, σκην-ή, *ης, f.*; καλύβ-η,
ης, f.
 Counsel (take counsel). (See Con-
 sult, above.)
 Court-yard, αὐλ-ή, *ης, f.*: the king's
 court or palace, αἱ βασιλείως θύραι.
 Crane, γέραν-ος, *ου, m.*
 Crop (to), κείρω.
 Cup, φιάλ-η, *ης, f.*; κύλιξ, κύλικ-ος,
f.; κύπελλ-ον, *ου, n.*
 Cut, κείρω, τέμνω.
 Cutlass, μάχαρ-α, *ας, f.*; ξίφ-ος,
eos, n.
 Cytus, Κύρ-ος, *ου, m.*

D

Daughter, θυγάτηρ, θυγατρ-ός, *f.*;
 κόρ-η, *ης, f.*
 Day, ἡμέρ-α, *ας, f.*; ὥρ-α, *ας, f.*
 Deaf, κωφ-ός, *ή, όν.*
 Dear, φίλ-ος, *η, ov*; φίλι-ος, *α, ov*,
 or *ος, os, ov.*
 Death, θάνατ-ος, *ου, m.*
 Deep, βαθ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ.*
 Deliberate, βουλευ-ω, βουλευ-ομαι.

Dense (of a wood, &c.), δασ-ύς, εἶα, *ά.*
 Descend, καταβαίν-ω.
 Desire (wish), ἐθέλ-ω, or θέλ-ω.
 Desire (order), κελεύ-ω.
 Dinner, δεῖπν-ον, *ου, n.*
 Doctor (physician), ἱατρ-ός, *οὔ, m.*
 Door, θύρ-α, *ας, f.*
 Down (from), κατά, with *gen.*
 Dry, ξηρ-ός, *ά, όν.*

E

Each, <i>ἕκαστ-ος, η, ον.</i>	Enemy, <i>πολέμ-ος, ου, η, ον; ἐχθρ-ός, οὔ, η, ον.</i>
Eagle, <i>ἀετ-ός, οὔ, η, ον.</i>	Every, <i>πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.</i>
Eat, <i>ἐσθίω</i> ; of herbivorous animals, <i>τρώγω</i> , usually.	Expose, <i>ἐκτίθημι.</i>
Educate, <i>παιδεύ-ω.</i>	Eye, <i>ὀφθαλμ-ός, οὔ, η, ον; ὄμμα, ὄμματ-ος, η, ον.</i>
Egg, <i>ὠ-όν, οὔ, η, ον.</i>	
Empty, <i>κεν-ός, ἡ, ον.</i>	

F

Faithful, <i>πιστ-ός, ἡ, ὄν; ἀληθ-ής, ἡς, ἐς; βέβαι-ος, α, ον, or ος, ον.</i>	For my, thy, his, her, our, &c., part, <i>μέν</i> in the first clause, followed by <i>δέ</i> in the second (and succeeding ones, if necessary).
Fall-into position, <i>καθίσταμαι.</i>	For, (motion towards,) <i>εἰς</i> , with <i>accus.</i> ; e.g., he sets out for Greece, i.e., to Greece.
Farmer, <i>γεωργ-ός, οὔ, η, ον.</i>	Force, <i>δύναμι-ς, εως, η, ον.</i>
Father, <i>πατήρ, πατρ-ός, η, ον.</i>	Forest, <i>ὑλ-η, ης, η, ον.</i>
Ferocious, <i>ἀγρι-ος, α, ον, and ος, ος, ον; ὤμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν.</i>	Fore-part (of ship), <i>πρόρ-α, ας, η, ον.</i>
Field, <i>ἀγρ-ός, οὔ, η, ον.</i>	Fox, <i>ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, η, ον.</i>
Fierce, <i>ἀγρι-ος, α, ον.</i>	Friend, <i>φίλ-ος, ου, η, ον.</i>
Find, <i>εὕρισκ-ω.</i>	Friendly, <i>φίλ-ος, η, ον; φίλι-ος, α, ον, or ος, ος, ον.</i>
Five, <i>πέντε.</i>	From (beside), <i>ἀπὸ, or παρά.</i>
Floor (thrashing), <i>ἄλως, ἄλω, η, ον.</i> (See p. 21.)	From (out of), <i>ἐκ, or ἐξ.</i>
Flow, <i>ρέω, ρεύσομαι.</i>	
Fly, <i>μυί-α, ας, η, ον.</i>	
Foolish, <i>νήπι-ος, α, ον; μωρ-ός, α, ον; or μῶρ-ος, α, ον.</i>	

G

Garden, <i>κῆπ-ος, ου, η, ον; χόρτ-ος, ου, η, ον.</i>	Good, <i>ἀγαθ-ός, ἡ, ὄν.</i>
Garment (of poverty), <i>ράκ-ος, εως, η, ον.</i>	Goods, <i>τὰ ἀγαθά.</i>
Gate, <i>πύλ-η, ης, η, ον.</i>	Goose, <i>χῆν, χην-ός, η, ον, or η, ον.</i>
Gazelle, <i>δορκάς, δορκάδ-ος, η, ον.</i>	Government, <i>ἀρχ-ή, ης, η, ον.</i>
General, <i>στρατηγ-ός, οὔ, η, ον.</i>	Grant, <i>δίδωμι.</i>
Giant, <i>γίγας, γίγαντ-ος, η, ον.</i>	Great haste—in or with great haste, <i>σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ.</i>
Girl, <i>κόρ-η, ης, η, ον.</i>	Great, <i>μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.</i>
Give, <i>δίδωμι.</i>	Greece, <i>Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδ-ος, η, ον.</i>
Give back, <i>ἀποδίδωμι.</i>	Greek, <i>Ἕλλην, Ἕλλην-ος, η, ον.</i>
Glory, <i>δόξ-α, ης, η, ον.</i>	Groom, <i>ἵπποκόμ-ος, ου, η, ον.</i>
God, <i>θε-ός, οὔ, η, ον.</i>	Guard, <i>φυλάττ-ω, or σσω; F. φυλ-άξω.</i>
Goddess, <i>θε-ά, ας, η, ον.</i>	

H

Habit, ἔθ-ος, εος, *n.*
 Hair, κόμ-η, ης, *f.*; θρίξ, τριχ-ός, *f.*
 Hand, χεῖρ, χειρ-ός, *f.*
 Harbour, λιμὴν, λιμέν-ος, *m.*
 Hare, λαγ-ός, λαγ-ώ, *m.*
 Haste, σπουδ-ή, ἥς, *f.*
 He, αὐτ-ός, *gen. οὔ, m.*, (but in this sense only in the *oblique cases*); ἐκεῖν-ος, ὅδε, (when *he* is emphatic, like *ille*); and the article ὁ. (See p. 56.)
 Head, κεφαλ-ή, ἥς, *f.*
 Hear, ἀκούω, (with *accus. of thing heard*, and *gen. of person from whom*.)
 Here, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα.
 Herself, ἐαυτῆς.
 High, ὑψηλ-ός, ἡ, *όν.*

Himself, ἐαυτοῦ, *contr. αὐτοῦ*. (See p. 56.)
 His, her, its, their, &c., expressed by *gen. of αὐτ-ός, ἐκεῖν-ος, ἐαυτ-οῦ* (when referring to the subject). The article often serves as a *possessive pronoun*.
 Hit, τύπτ-ω; βάλλ-ω (to hit with something thrown).
 Honey, μέλι, μελιτ-ος, *n.*
 Horse, ἵππ-ος, *ον, m.* and *f.*
 Horseman, ἵππ-εύς, ἑως, *m.*; *ο. ἵππεῖς*, cavalry.
 House, οἶκ-ος, *ον, m.*; οἰκί-α, *ας, f.*; δόμ-ος, *ον, m.* (*domus*).
 Hunt, διώκω, θηρεύω, θηράω.
 Husbandman, γεωργ-ός, οὔ, *m.*; ἀρότ-ης, *ον, m.*
 Hut, σκην-ή, ης, *f.*; καλύβ-η, ης, *f.*

I & J

I, ἐγώ. (See p. 54.)
 Ignorant (unlearned), ἀμαθ-ής, ἥς, ἑς: (inexperienced), ἀπειρ-ος, *ος, ον*; νήπι-ος, *ος, ον, or os, α, ον*.
 In, ἐν, with *dat.*
 Indeed, (I, indeed; *i.e.*, I, for my part,) ἐγὼ μὲν: μήν; δῆ.
 Infant, παιδί-ον, *ον, n.*; βρέφ-ος, εος, *n.*; νήπι-ος.

Infantry, πεζ-οί, ὦν, *m.*; τὸ πεζικόν.
 Inscription, γράμματ-α, *ων, n.*; *pl. of γράμμα*, a letter.
 Into, εἰς, with *accus.*
 Island, νῆσ-ος, *ον, f.*
 Itself, ἐαυτ-οῦ, αὐτ-οῦ, *n.*
 Jackal, θώς, θω-ός, *m.*
 Javelin, βέλ-ος, εος, *n.*; παλτ-όν, οὔ, *n.*
 Judge, κριτ-ής, οὔ, *m.*

K

Key, κλέις, κλειδ-ός, *f.*, (*clavis*.)

King, βασιλεύς; ἀναξ.

L

Lacedæmonian, Λακεδαιμόνι-ος, *ον, m.*
 Land, γῆ, γῆς, *f.*; ἀγρ-ός, οὔ, *m.* (a piece of land for tillage).
 Land (*verb*), *trans.* ἐκβιβάζω, ἐξάγω, ἀποβιβάζω: *intrans.* to go on shore, ἐκβαίνειν, ἀποβαίνειν, with τῆς νεώς sometimes added, and sometimes εἰς τὴν γῆν.

Large, μέγας. (See p. 46.)
 Law, νόμ-ος, *ον, m.*
 Learning, σοφί-α, *ας, f.*
 Leave, λείπω.
 Let go, λύω; let alone, ἐάω.
 Letter (of the alphabet), γράμμα, *τος, n.*; στοιχεί-ον, *ον, n.*: epistle, ἐπιστολ-ή, ἥς, *f.*

Liberty, ἐλευθερί-α, *as, f.*
 Light, (not heavy,) κοῦφ-ος, *η, ov.*
 Line (of troops), τάξ-ις, *εως, f.*
 Lion, λέων, λέοντ-ος, *m.*
 Lioness, λέαινα, *ης, f.*
 Lip, χεῖλ-ος, *εος, n.*
 Live-long, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, or δλος,

η, ov, in the *accus.* in expressions of time; *as*, δλην τὴν νύκτα, the live-long night.
 Loaf, ἄρτος, *ου, m.*
 Long, μακρ-ός, *ᾱ, ov.*
 Lyeurgus, Λυκοῦργ-ος, *ου, m.*

M

Maiden, κόρη, *ης, f.*
 Majority (the), οἱ πολλοί.
 Make laws, τίθημι νόμους.
 Man, ἀνθρωπ-ος, *ου, m.*; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-ός, *m.*
 Mane, χαίτ-η, *ης, f.*
 Many, πολλοί, *αί, ᾱ.*
 Master, δεσπότης, *ου, m.*
 Meadow, λειμῶν, λειμῶν-ος, *m.*
 Merchantman (ship), ὀκάς, ὀκάδ-ος, *f.*

Midnight: about midnight, περὶ μέσας νύκτας.
 Month, μῆν, μην-ός, *m.*
 Moon, σελήν-η, *ης, f.*
 Mother, μήτηρ, μητρ-ός, *f.*
 Mountain, ὄρ-ος, *εος, n.*
 Mouse, μῦς, μυ-ός, *m.*
 Much, πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ. (See p. 46.)
 Muse, Μοῦσ-α, *ης, f.*
 My, my own, ἐμ-ός, *ή, ov*; or *gen.* μου, ἐμοῦ, ἐμαυτ-οῦ, *ής, οὔ.*

N

Narrow, στεν-ός, *ή, ov.*
 Near, ἐγγύς, *adv.*; πλησίον, *adv.*; also παρά, with *dat.* or *accus.*
 Neck, αἰχὴν, αἰχέν-ος, *m.*; τραχηλ-ος, *ου, m.*
 Night, νύξ, νυκτ-ός, *f.*: by night, νυκτός.

Nightingale, ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, *f.*
 Nine, ἐννέα.
 Not, οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), in definite clauses, and those stating facts. With *imperatives*, with indefinite clauses, and with clauses expressing *doubt*, μή is used.

O

Of, (about,) περί: of, (out of,) ἐκ: of, (made of,) ἐκ. *Of* is generally expressed by the *gen.* of a *subst.*, without any *prep.*
 Old, παλαι-ός, *ᾱ, ov*: old-man, γέρων, γέροντ-ος, *m.*
 Old-woman, γράυς, γρα-ός, *f.*
 On, (of place,) ἐν, with *dat.*; ἐπὶ, with *gen.*: on, (signifying time), ἐν, or simply *dative case*; *as*, ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, on the third day.
 One, εἷς, μία, *έν.*

Only (*adj.*, agreeing with *noun*), μόν-ος, *η, ov*: only (*adv.*), μόνον.
 Order, bid, command, κελεύ-ω.
 Our, ἡμέτερ-ος, *α, ov*, or *gen.* of *pers. pron.*, ἡμῶν. Often not expressed at all, when it is very evident to whom "our, my, his," &c., refer. The article shows sufficiently the meaning, and becomes equal to a possessive. (See *His*.)
 Out of, ἐκ, or ἐξ.

P

Palace, αὐλ-ή, ἡς, f.; βασιλει-α, ων, n. pl.	Port, λιμήν, λιμέν-ος, m.
Pale, ὠχρ-ός, ὁ, ὅς; λευκ-ός, ὁ, ὅς.	Portion, μέρος, εὖς, n.
Parched, ξηρ-ός, ὁ, ὅς.	Position,—to fall into position, καθίσταμαι.
Parent, γονεὺς, ἑὺς, m. or f.	Post one's self, καθίσταμαι.
Part, μέρος, εὖς, n.	Priest, ιερεὺς, ἑὺς, m.
Pay, μισθ-ός, οὖ, m.	Prison, φυλακ-ή, ἡς, f.; δεσμ-οί, ὧν, m. pl.
Peacock, ταῦς, ταῦ, m.	Prophet, μάντ-ις, εὖς, m.
Perses, Πέρσ-ης, οὖ; voc. Πέρση.	Province, ἀρχ-ή, ἡς, f.
Persian, Πέρσ-ης, οὖ; voc. Πέρσα.	Prow, πρῶρ-α, ας, f.
Persuade, πείθ-ω.	Prudence, σοφί-α, ας, f.; φρόνησ-ις, εὖς, f.; σωφροσύνη, ἡς, f.
Pillar, κίων, κίων-ος, m.; a tombstone, στήλ-η, ἡς, f.	Purse, πήρ-α, ας, f.; βαλάντι-ον (or βαλλάντιον), οὖ, n.
Plain, πεδί-ον, οὖ, n.	Pursue, διώκω.
Plait, πλέκ-ω.	Put-in-prison, βάλλω, or δίδωμι, εἰς φυλακὴν.
Plato, Πλάτων, Πλάτων-ος, m.	Put-in-position, (of troops), καθίσταται.
Ploughman, ἀρότ-ης, οὖ, m.	
Poet, ποιητ-ής, οὖ, m.	
Poor, πτωχ-ός, ὁ, ὅς.	
Poplar, αἰγερ-ος, οὖ, f.	

Q

Queen, βασιλει-α, ας, f.; but βασιλεία means sovereign power.	Quickly, ταχύ, ταχέως, adv.; διὰ τάχους; ἀπὸ τάχους.
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R

Razor, ξυρ-όν, οὖ, n.	Robe (of wealth), cloak, χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, f.; (of poverty), τρίβων. (See Cloak.)
Remain, μένω.	Rod, ῥάβδ-ος, οὖ, f.
Return, (give back,) ἀποδίδωμι.	Room (upper), ἀνώγ-ων, ἀνώγ-εω, n.; ὑπερῶ-ον, οὖ, n.
Review, ἐξέτασ-ις, εὖς, f.	Rope (cable), κάλ-ως, κάλ-ω, m.
Review, i.e., hold a review, ποιεῖσθαι εξέτασιν.	Rule, βασιλεύω; ἀρχω (in active); κρατέω, (the last two governing gen. or dat.)
Revolt, ἀφίστημι.	Run, θέω; τρέχω, F. δραμοῦμαι.
Rich, πλούσι-ος, α, οὖ; δλβι-ος, α, οὖ.	
Ride, ἵππεύω.	
River, ποταμ-ός, οὖ, m.	
Road, way, journey, ὁδ-ός, οὖ, f.	

S

Safety, σωτηρι-α, ας, f.	Sailor, ναύτ-ης, οὖ, m.
Sail, πλέω; F. πλεύσομαι, (or πλεύσω.)	Same (the), ὁ αὐτ-ός, ὁ, ὅς, contr. αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό, or ταυτόν.

Savage, *ἄγρι-ος, α, ον*.
 Say, *λέγω*.
 Sent (tail of hare), *κέρκ-ος, ου, f*.
 Scythian, *Σκύθ-ης, ου, m*.
 Sea, sea-shore, *θάλαττ-α, or -σσα, γεν. ης, f* : by land and sea, *κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν*.
 See, *βλέπω, ὁράω*.
 Sell, *πωλέω*.
 Send, *στέλλω, ἀποστέλλω, πέμπω*.
 Send for (to one's self), *μεταπέμ-πομαι*.
 Serpent, *ὄφ-ις, ὄφ-εως, m*.
 Servant, *ὑπηρέτ-ης, ου, m*; *οἰκέτ-ης, ου, m*; *θεράπων, θεράπωντ-ος, m*; *δμῶς, δμω-ός, m*. (rare in prose.)
 Set free, *λύω*.
 Seven, *ἑπτὰ*.
 Shaggy, *δασ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ*; *λάσι-ος, α, ον*; and *λάσι-ος, ος, ον*.
 Sharp, *ὀξ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ* (of anything—instrument, pain, person, &c.)
 Shave, *κέιρω, ἀποκέιρω, ξυράω, or ξυρέω*.
 Shear, *ἀποκέιρω, κείρω*.
 Sheep (a), *οἷς, οἰ-ός, m*. or *f*.
 Shepherd, *ποιμήν, ποιμέν-ος, m*.
 Shield, *ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-ος, f*.
 Ship, *ναῦς, νεώς, f* ; *πλοῖ-ον, ου, n*.
 Silver, *ἀργυρ-ος, ου, m* : made of silver, *ἀργύρε-ος, α, ον, contr. ἀργυροῦς, ᾱ, οὔν*.
 Six, *ἕξ*.
 Slave, *δοῦλ-ος, ου, m*.

Slay, *κτείνω, ἀποκτείνω*.
 Sling, *σφενδόνη, ης, f* : to sling, *σφενδονά-ω*.
 Small, *μικρ-ός, ᾱ, ον*.
 Smooth, *λεί-ος, α, ον*.
 Snow, *χιών, χιόν-ος, f*.
 Socrates, *Σωκράτ-ης, εος, contr. ους, m*.
 Soldier, *στρατιώτ-ης, ου, m* : heavy-armed soldier, *ὀπλίτ-ης, ου*.
 Some, *τίς, τίς, τί*.
 Some (kind), *τίς, τίς, τί*.
 Somewhere, *ποῦ (enclitic)*.
 Son, *υἱ-ός, οὔ, m*.
 Speak, (speak of,) *λέγω*.
 Staff, *βακτηρί-α, ας, f*; *ῥάβδ-ος, ου, f*. (a wand, small staff.)
 Stalk, (to walk in a stately manner,) *βαδίξω, f. βαδιῶμαι ; σοβέω*.
 Stand, (cause to stand,) *ἵστημι ; perf., ἔστηκα, as pres. "I stand."*
 Stay, *μένω*.
 Steep, *ὄρθι-ος, α, ον*; or *ὄρθι-ος, ος, ον*.
 Step, *βῆμα, βήματ-ος, n*. (steps or stairs, &c.) ; *ἵχν-ος, εος, n*.
 Stick, *ῥάβδ-ος, ου, f* ; *βακτηρί-α, ας, f*.
 Stone, *λίθ-ος, ου, m*.
 Strike, *τύπτω, βάλλω*.
 Swallow, *χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, f*.
 Sweet, *γλυκ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ*.
 Swift, *ώκ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ*; *ταχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ*.
 Sword, *ξίφ-ος, εος, n*; *μάχαιρ-α, ας, f*.

T

Table, *τράπεζ-α, ης, f*.
 Tail, *οὐρ-ά, ᾱς, f* ; *κέρκ-ος, ου, f*.
 Take, *λαμβάνω, αἰρέω*.
 Take counsel (deliberate), *βουλευο-μαι*.
 Take the field, *στρατεύομαι*.
 Taste, *γεύομαι, with gen.*
 Teach, *διδάσκω, παιδεύω*.
 Temple, *να-ός, οὔ, m*; *νεώς, νεώ, m*.
 Ten, *δέκα*.
 Tent, *σκήν-ή, ης, f*.
 Tenth, *δέκατ-ος, η, ον*.
 The, *ὁ, ἡ, τό*.

Their. (See *His*.)
 Thick, *παχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ*; *δασ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ*, (shaggy.)
 Thief, *κλέπτ-ης, ου, m* ; *κλώψ, κλωπ-ός, m* ; *φάρ, φωρ-ός, m*.
 Third, *τρίτ-ος, η, ον*.
 Thirty, *τριάκοντα*.
 This, these, *οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο* (For pl. see p. 57.)
 Thorn, *ἄκανθ-α, ης, f*.
 Thou, *σύ*. (See p. 54.)
 Thousand, *χίλι-οι, χίλι-αι, χίλι-α*.
 Thrashing-floor, *ἄλως, ἄλω, f*.

Through, *διδ*, with *gen*.

Throw, *ρίπτω*, *βάλλω*, *ῥημι*.

Tissaphernes, *Τισσαφέρνης*, *eos*,
contr. *ous*.

To, (towards,) *εἰς*, with *accus.*: to
the side of, up to, *παρά*, or *πρός*,
with *accus*.

Tongue, *γλῶττ-α*, or *γλῶσσα*, *ης*, *f*.

Tooth, *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντ-ος*, *m*.

Torch, *λαμπάς*, *λαμπάδ-ος*, *f*.

Towards, *εἰς*, with *accus*.

Town, *πόλ-ις*, *εως*, *f*.; *ἄστν*, *ἄστεος*,
n.

Trireme, *τριήρ-ης*, *eos*, contr. *ous*, *f*

Twenty, *εἴκοσι*.

Two, *δύο*.

U & V

Unyoke, *λύω*.

Up, *ἀνά*, with *accus*.

Upper (room). (See *Room*.)

Used-to, expressed by *imperf. ind.* of
verb; e.g., *ἔλεγε*, "used to say."

Venerable, *σεμν-ός*, *ή, όν*; *αἰδέσιμ-ος*,
ος, ον.

Very, *superl.* of *adj.*; e.g., very
great, *μέγιστος*.

Very much, *μάλιστα*, or *πλείστον*.

Visible, *δῆλ-ος*, *η, ον*; *φανερ-ός*, *ά, όν*.

Voice, *φων-ή*, *ής, f*.

Vulture, *γύψ*, *γυπ-ός*, *m*.

W

Waggon, *ἄμαξ-α*, *ης, f*.

Wallet, *πῆρ-α*, *ας, f*.

War, *πόλεμ-ος*, *ου, m*.

Warrior, *ἥρως*, *ἥρω-ος, m*.; *στρα-
τιώτ-ης*, *ου, m*.

Wave, *κύμα*, *κύματ-ος, n*.

Weapon, *βέλ-ος*, *eos*, contr. *βέλους*,
n.; *δπλ-ον*, *ου, n*.

Wear, *φορέω*.

What? *τί*.

Where? *ποῦ*, *πῇ*.

Which, *relative*, *ὅς, ή, ό*.

Which, *interrog.*, *τίς, τίς, τί*.

White, *λευκ-ός*, *ή, όν*.

Who, *relative*, *ὅς, ή, ; interrog.* *τίς*,
τίς.

Why? *τί*, *διὰ τι*.

Wicked, *κακ-ός*, *ή, όν*; *πονηρ-ός*, *ά, όν*.

Wild (beast), *θῆρ*, *θηρ-ός, m*.; *θηρί-ον*,
ου, n.

Wine, *οἶν-ος*, *ου, m*.

Wing, *πτέρυξ*, *πτέρυγ-ος, f*.

Wise, *σοφ-ός*, *ή, όν*; *σώφρων, m*. and
f.; *n*. *σώφρον*; *gen.* *σώφρον-ος*.

Wish, *έθελω*, *θελω*, *βούλομαι*.

With, (along with,) *σύν*, with *dat.*:
with, (in the midst of,) *μετά*, with
gen. *With*, sign of *dat.* of the
instrument, to be expressed by
dat. only.

Without, *prep.*, *άνευ*, *χωρίς*, with
gen. When meaning *outside*, *έξω*.

Wolf, *λύκ-ος*, *ου, m*.

Woman, *γυνή*, *γυναικ-ός, f*.

Wonder at, *θαυμάζω*, *άγαμαι*.

Wood, *ύλ-η*, *ης, f*.

Word, *μῦθ-ος*, *ου, m*.; *λόγ-ος*, *ου*,
m.; *ἔπ-ος*, *eos, n*.

Worthless, *κακ-ός*, *ή, όν*; *φαύλ-ος*,
η, ον; *οὔδενός* *άξιος*.

Wound, *τιτρώσκω*, *βάλλω*.

Wreath, *στέφαν-ος*, *ου, m*.

Write, *γράφω*.

X

Xenophon, *Ξενοφῶν, τος, m*. (See
p. 30.)

Xerxes, *Ξέρξ-ης*, *ου, m*.

THE DECLENSIONS, &c.,

WITH THE CASES IN AN ALTERED ORDER.

FIRST DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(1.) N.	αὐλ-ή, a court.	αὐλ-ά, two courts.	αὐλ-αί, courts
V.	αὐλ-ή, O court.	αὐλ-ά, O two courts.	αὐλ-αί, O courts.
A.	αὐλ-ήν, a court.	αὐλ-ά, two courts.	αὐλ-άς, courts.
G.	αὐλ-ῆς, of a court.	αὐλ-αῖν, of two courts.	αὐλ-ῶν, of courts.
D.	αὐλ-ῇ, to or for a court.	αὐλ-αῖν, to or for two courts.	αὐλ-αῖς, to or for courts.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. & V.	σκι-ά, a shadow.	σκι-ά, two shadows.	σκι-αί, shadows
A.	σκι-άν, a shadow.	σκι-ά, two shadows.	σκι-άς, shadows
G.	σκι-ᾶς, of a shadow.	σκι-αῖν, of two shadows.	σκι-ῶν, of shadows.
D.	σκι-ῇ, to or for a shadow.	σκι-αῖν, to or for two shadows.	σκι-αῖς, to or for shadows.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(3.) N. & V.	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha$ (or $\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\alpha$), a tongue.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha$, two tongues.	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha\iota$, tongues.
A.	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha\nu$, a tongue.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha$, two tongues.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha\varsigma$, tongues.
G.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, of a tongue.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu$, of two tongues.	$\gamma\lambda\omega\tau\tau\text{-}\hat{\omega}\nu$, tongues.
D.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\eta$, to or for a tongue.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu$, to or for two tongues.	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$, to or for tongues.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(4.) N.	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, a toll collector.	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha$, two toll collectors.	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha\iota$, toll collectors.
V.	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha\iota$
A.	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha\varsigma$
G.	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\ου$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\omega\nu\text{-}\hat{\omega}\nu$
D.	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\eta$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$

SECOND DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(1.) N.	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$, masc., a slave.	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega$, two slaves.	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota$, slaves.
V.	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\epsilon$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota$
A.	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$
G.	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega\nu$
D.	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omega$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$	$\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\varsigma$

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. V. & A.	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$, neut., an apple.	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omega$, two apples.	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\alpha$, apples.
G.	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota$
D.	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omega$	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\nu$	$\mu\eta\lambda\text{-}\omicron\iota\varsigma$

THE ARTICLE, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *ihe*.

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τό	τώ	τώ (τά)	τώ	οἱ	αἱ	τά
A. τόν	τήν	τό	τώ	τώ (τά)	τώ	τούς	τάς	τά
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D. τῶ	τῇ	τῶ	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	λαγ-ώς, masc., a hare.	λαγ-ώ, two hares.	λαγ-ῶ, hares.
A.	λαγ-ών	λαγ-ώ	λαγ-ῶς
G.	λαγ-ώ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν
D.	λαγ-ῶ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶς
N. V. & A.	ἀνώγε-ων, neut., an upper chamber.	ἀνώγε-ω, two upper chambers.	ἀνώγε-ω, upper chambers.
G.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ων	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ων	ἀνώγε-ως

THIRD DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	λειμών, masc., a meadow.	λειμών-ε, two meadows.	λειμών-ες, meadows.
A.	λειμών-α	λειμών-ε	λειμών-ας
G.	λειμών-ος	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-ων
D.	λειμών-ι	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-σι
N. & V.	ἥρω-ς, a hero.	ἥρω-ε two heroes.	ἥρω-ες heroes.
A.	ἥρω-α = ἥρω	ἥρω-ε	ἥρω-ας
G.	ἥρω-ος	ἥρώ-οιν	ἥρώ-ων
D.	ἥρω-ι	ἥρώ-οιν	ἥρω-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	ἰχθύ-ς, masc., a fish.	ἰχθύ-ε, two fishes.	ἰχθύ-ες = ἰχθῦς, fishes.
V.	ἰχθύ	ἰχθύ-ε	ἰχθύ-ες = ἰχθῦς
A.	ἰχθύ-ν	ἰχθύ-ε	ἰχθύ-ας = ἰχθῦς
G.	ἰχθύ-ος	ἰχθύ-οιν	ἰχθύ-ων
D.	ἰχθύ-ι	ἰχθύ-οιν	ἰχθύ-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ποιμήν, masc., a shepherd.	ποιμέν-ε, two shepherds.	ποιμέν-ες, shepherds.
A.	ποιμέν-α	ποιμέν-ε	ποιμέν-ας
G.	ποιμέν-ος	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέν-ων
D.	ποιμέν-ι	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέ-σ

N.	ἄνθρωπος, masc., a man = Latin, <i>vir</i> .	ἄνδρες, two men.	ἄνδρες, men.
V.	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνδρες	ἄνδρες
A.	ἄνδ-ρα (for ἀνέρα)	ἄνδρες	ἄνδρες
G.	ἄνδ-ρός	ἄνδρ-οῖν	ἄνδρ-ων
D.	ἄνδ-ρί	ἄνδρ-οῖν	ἄνδρά-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	Ξενοφῶν, masc., Xenophon.		
A.	Ξενοφῶντ-α		
G.	Ξενοφῶντ-ος		
D.	Ξενοφῶντ-ι		

N. V. & A.	σῶμα, neut., a body.	σώματ-ε, two bodies.	σώματ-α, bodies.
G.	σώματ-ος	σώματ-οιν	σώματ-ων
D.	σώματ-ι	σώματ-οιν	σώμα-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ὄρνις, m. or f., a bird or fowl.	ὄρνιθ-ε two birds.	ὄρνιθ-ες, birds.
A.	ὄρνιθ-α, or ὄρνιν	ὄρνιθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ας
G.	ὄρνιθ-ος	ὀρνίθ-οιν	ὀρνίθ-ων
D.	ὄρνιθ-ι	ὀρνίθ-οιν	ὄρνι-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	μάντι-ς, masc., a prophet or seer.	μάντε-ε, two prophets.	μάντε-ες = μάντεις, prophets.
V.	μάντι	μάντε-ε	μάντε-ες = μάντεις
A.	μάντι-ν	μάντε-ε	μάντε-ας = μάντεις
G.	μάντε-ως	μαντέ-οιν	μάντε-ων
D.	μάντε-ϊ = μάντει	μαντέ-οιν	μάντε-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.
N. V. & A.	τείχο-ς, neut., a wall.	τείχε-ε = τείχη, two walls.
G.	τείχε-ος = τείχους	τειχέ-οιν = τειχοῖν
D.	τείχε-ϊ = τείχει	τειχέ-οιν = τειχοῖν

	PLURAL.
N. V. & A.	τείχε-α = τείχη walls
G.	τειχέ-ων = τειχῶν
D.	τείχε-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	βασιλ-εύς, masc., a king.	βασιλέ-ε, two kings.	βασιλέ-ες, -εῖς, kings.
V.	βασιλ-εῦ	βασιλέ-ε	βασιλέ-ες, -εῖς
A.	βασιλέ-α	βασιλέ-ε	βασιλέ-ας, -εῖς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	βασιλέ-οιν	βασιλέ-ων
D.	Βασιλέ-ϊ, βασιλεῖ	βασιλέ-οιν	βασιλεῦσι

ADJECTIVES.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	σεμν-ός, venerable.	σεμν-ή	σεμν-όν
V.	σεμν-έ	σεμν-ή	σεμν-όν
A.	σεμν-όν	σεμν-ήν	σεμν-όν
G.	σεμν-ού	σεμν-ῆς	σεμν-ού
D.	σεμν-ῶ	σεμν-ῇ	σεμν-ῶ

DUAL.

N. V. & A.	σεμν-ώ	σεμν-ά	σεμν-ώ
G. & D.	σεμν-οῖν	σεμν-αῖν	σεμν-οῖν

PLURAL.

N. & V.	σεμν-οί	σεμν-αί	σεμν-ά
A.	σεμν-ούς	σεμν-άς	σεμν-ά
G.	σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν
D.	σεμν-οῖς	σεμν-αῖς	σεμν-οῖς

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	βαρ-ύς, heavy.	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ
V.	βαρ-ύ	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ
A.	βαρ-ύν	βαρ-εῖαν	βαρ-ύ
G.	βαρ-έος	βαρ-εῖας	βαρ-έος
D.	βαρ-εῖ, -εῖ	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-εῖ, -εῖ

DUAL.

N. V. & A.	βαρ-έε	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-έε
G. & D.	βαρ-έοιν	βαρ-εῖαιν	βαρ-έοιν

PLURAL.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. & V.	βαρ-έες, -εῖς	βαρ-εῖαι	βαρ-έα
A.	βαρ-έας, -εῖς	βαρ-εῖας	βαρ-έα
G.	βαρ-έων	βαρ-εῖων	βαρ-έων
D.	βαρ-έσι	βαρ-εῖαις	βαρ-έσι

SINGULAR.

N.	πολ-ύς, much, many.	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ
V.	πολ-ύ	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ
A.	πολ-ύν	πολλ-ήν	πολ-ύ
G.	πολλ-οῦ	πολλ-ῆς	πολλ-οῦ
D.	πολλ-ῶ	πολλ-ῇ	πολλ-ῶ

PLURAL.

N. & V.	πολλ-οί	πολλ-αί	πολλ-ά
A.	πολλ-ούς	πολλ-άς	πολλ-ά
G.	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν
D.	πολλ-οῖς	πολλ-αῖς	πολλ-οῖς

SINGULAR.

N.	μέγ-ας, great, large.	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α
V.	μέγ-α	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α
A.	μέγ-αν	μεγάλ-ην	μέγ-α
G.	μεγάλ-ου	μεγάλ-ης	μεγάλ-ου
D.	μεγάλ-ω	μεγάλ-ῃ	μεγάλ-ω

PLURAL.

N. & V.	μεγάλ-οι	μεγάλ-αι	μεγάλ-α
A.	μεγάλ-ους	μεγάλ-ας	μεγάλ-α
G.	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
D.	μεγάλ-οις	μεγάλ-αις	μεγάλ-οις

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN, *Who, Which, That.*

SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ἃ	ὧ	οἷ	αἷ	ἃ
A.	ὃν	ἥν	ὧν	ἃν	ὧν	οὗς	αῖς	ἃ
G.	οὗ	ῆς	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ῇ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

THE THREE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	ἐγώ, I [<i>ego</i>].	νῶ, we two.	ἡμεῖς, we.
A.	ἐμέ, or μέ, me.	νῶ, us two.	ἡμᾶς, us.
G.	ἐμοῦ, or μου, of me.	νῶν, of us two.	ἡμῶν, of us.
D.	ἐμοί, or μοί, to or for me.	νῶν, to or for us two.	ἡμῖν, to or for us.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	σύ, thou [<i>tu</i>].	σφῶ, you two.	ὑμεῖς. you.
A.	σέ	σφῶ	ὑμᾶς
G.	σοῦ	σφῶν	ὑμῶν
D.	σοί	σφῶν	ὑμῖν

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	—	σφεῖς, they
A.	ἑ [<i>se</i>], him.	σφᾶς
G.	οῦ [<i>sui</i>]	σφῶν
D.	οἷ [<i>sibi</i>]	σφίσι

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	οὗτος, this.	αὕτη	τούτο	τούτῳ	(ταῦτᾱ)	τούτῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτῳ	(ταῦτᾱ)	τούτῳ
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

	PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF GREEK VERBS.

The following Rules attempt to account for the formation of all the Tenses of Regular Verbs. But analogy is so often departed from in conjugation, and dialectic peculiarities so often occur, that it is impossible to provide for every irregularity. As many verbs are defective, the student cannot be too earnestly urged to consult a good List of Irregular Greek Verbs, in regard to each.

THE principal parts of a Greek verb are :—

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>Present, λύω</i>	<i>Future, λυθήσομαι</i>
<i>Future, λύσω</i>	<i>Perfect, λέλυμαι</i>
<i>Perfect, λέλυκα</i>	

I.—ACTIVE VOICE.

I.—IMPERFECT TENSE.

RULE.—The imperfect active is formed from the present by prefixing the augment, and changing the termination *-ω* into *-ον*; as,—

λύω	ἐλύον
τύπτω	ἐτυπτον

II.—FUTURE TENSE.

1. RULE I.—In verbs not liquid, the future active is formed from the present by inserting *σ* before *-ω*; as,

λύω	λύσω
γράφω	γράψω
λέγω	λέξω

2. RULE II.—Liquid verbs do not insert σ ; they only shorten the penult* if it is long, and are declined as contracted forms; † as,—

μένω	μενῶ, εἰς, εἰ, &c.
σπείρω	σπερῶ, εἰς, εἰ, &c.
φαίνω	φανῶ, &c.
κρίνω	κρίνῶ, &c.

SPECIAL RULES.

A. MUTE VERBS.

3. (1.) Before $-\sigma\omega$ reject τ , δ , θ , σ , and ν ; ‡ as,—

ἀνύτω	ἀνύσω
ἄδω	ἄσω
πλήθω	πλήσω
πλάσσω, or πλάττω	πλάσω
σπένδω	σπείσω
τύπτω	τύψω
νομίζω	νομίσω (Att. νομιῶ)

4. (2.) Many verbs in $-\sigma\sigma\omega$ and $-\zeta\omega$ make $-\xi\omega$ § in the future; as,—

* The long penult is shortened by rejecting the latter of two vowels or consonants; as, σπείρω, σπερῶ; τέμνω, τεμῶ. The variable vowels are short in the future.

† In the future, $-\omega$, $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, &c., are contracted for $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, &c.; hence the circumflex.

‡ See Appendix, page 153, ii. 10.

|| See note, p. 31.

§ Most of these verbs have stems ending in a guttural; thus, πλάσσω has its stem πλαγ-, and κράζω, κραγ-. Hence $-\xi\omega$ in the future.

πράσσω, or πράττω	πράζω
κράζω	κράζω

5. (3.) And some have both -σω and -ζω *

B. PURE VERBS.

6. (1.) Verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω, change the short vowel into its corresponding long before -σω; as,—

τιμάω	τιμήσω
φιλέω	φιλήσω
δηλόω	δηλώσω

7. (2.) *Exc.*—But some verbs retain the vowel of the present; as,—

εάω	εάσω
γελάω	(γελάσω) γελάσομαι
τελέω	τελέσω
ἄρόω	ἄρόσω

8. (3.) And some in -έω have both forms; as,—

αἰνέω	αἰν-έσω, or -ήσω (Epic, &c.)
πονέω	πον-έσω, or -ήσω

9. (4.) Some in -έω make their future in -εύσω; as,

πνέω	πνεύσω
ρέω (to flow)	ρεύσω

III.—FIRST AORIST.

1. RULE.—The first aorist active is formed from the future by prefixing the augment, and changing -ω into -α; as,—

* It must be observed that the different forms generally belong to different dialects. Hence the student must be careful to consult a good Lexicon, or List of Irregular Greek Verbs.

λύσω	ἔλυσα
τύψω	ἔτυψα
τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα
λέξω	ἔλεξα

2. But in liquid verbs the penult is lengthened by changing ϵ of the future into $\epsilon\iota$, and a short variable vowel into its own long; as,—

μένω	μενῶ	ἔμεινα
σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπειρα
στέλλω	στελῶ	ἔστειλα
φαίνω	φανῶ	ἔφηναι
πιαίνω	πιᾶνῶ	ἐπίᾳνα
κρίνω	κρίνῶ	ἔκριναι
ἄμύνω	ἄμυνῶ	ἤμυναι

3. There are a few first aorists which do not retain the characteristic of the future; as,—

δίδωμι	δώσω	ἔδωκα
τίθημι	θήσω	ἔθηκα
ἵημι	ἥσω	ἦκα
Also εἶπα (φημί)	ἤνεγκα (φέρω)	ἔχαια (χέω)

IV.—FIRST PERFECT.

1. RULE.—The first perfect active is formed from the future by prefixing the augment (with reduplication),* and changing $-ω$ or $-σω$ into $-κα$ or $-ᾶ$ (*i.e.*, making $-κα$ from $-ω$ or $-σω$, $-χα$ from $-ξω$, and $-φα$ from $-ψω$); as,

* See p. 62, 11. But it must be remembered that those verbs have no reduplication which begin (*a*) with a vowel, (*b*) with a double consonant, (*c*) with two consonants, except certain combinations made up of a mute followed by a liquid.

ψάλλω	ψαλῶ	ἔψαλκα
ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγελκα
φαίνω	φανῶ	πέφαγκα *
λύω	λύσω	λέλυκα
πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα
τύπτω	τύψω	τέτυφα

2. In some verbs the radical vowel † is changed; as,

στέλλω	στελῶ	ἔσταλκα
τείνω	τενῶ	τέτακα ‡
σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα

3. βάλλω makes βέβληκα, and μένω, μεμνήκα.

V.—FIRST PLUPERFECT.

RULE.—The first pluperfect active is formed from the perfect by changing -α into -ειν, and prefixing the syllabic augment (when possible); as,—

λέλυκα	ἐλελύκειν
τέτυφα	ἐτετύφειν
ἤγγελκα	ἤγγέλκειν

VI.—SECOND AORIST. I

1. RULE.—The second aorist active is formed from the simple stem of the verb by prefixing the augment, and adding the termination -ον; as,—

* See p. 154, 12, Appendix.

† This phrase is used merely for convenience, and to agree with general usage. The simple stem of the verb is found in the second aorist (when it exists); as, ἔ-λιπ-ον: but this is usually strengthened in the present by the insertion of a vowel or consonant. The radical vowel is often changed. See vi., below.

‡ Some verbs reject ν before κ; as τείνω: so also κρήνω, κέκρικα.

¶ The form called the second aorist is found chiefly in those verbs

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Aor.
τύπτω	τυπ-	ἔτυπον
βάλλω	βαλ-	ἔβαλον
λείπω	λιπ-	ἔλιπον
λαμβάνω	λαβ-	ἔλαβον
λανθάνω	λαθ-	ἔλαθον

2. Some verbs seem to have had two stems; thus, *τέμνω* has 2 aor. *ἔτεμον* and *ἔταμον*; and many verbs have *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *υ*, in the aorist, while the present has *η*, *ω*, *ε*, *ει*, *αι*, *ι*, or *ευ*. See vii. 2, below, with examples.

VII.—THE SECOND PERFECT.

1. RULE.—The second perfect active is formed from the simple stem of the verb by prefixing the augment (with reduplication), and adding the termination *-α*; as,—

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Perf.
τύπτω	τυπ-	τέτυπα

2. But the radical vowel is often changed; viz.,
- α*, from presents in *ε* or *ει*, into *ο*;
 - α*, from presents in *η* or *αι*, into *η*;
 - ε*, from presents in *ε*, or *ει*, or *ι*, into *ο*;
 - ι*, from presents in *ει*, into *οι*.

As,—

δέρκομαι	ἔδρακον	δέδορκα
κτείνω	ἔκτανον	ἔκτονα
λανθάνω (λήθω)	ἔλαθον	λέληθα

which have no first aorist; for very few verbs have both tenses. Pure verbs, as a general rule, have no second aorist; also those verbs whose stem in the second aorist would be the same as in the present—*e.g.*, *λέγω*.

φαίνω	ἐφάνην (2 aor. pass.)	πέφηνα
τίκτω	ἔτεκον	τέτοκα
λείπω	ἔλιπον	λέλοιπα

VIII.—SECOND PLUPERFECT.

RULE.—The second pluperfect is formed from the second perfect by prefixing the augment, and changing -α into -ειν; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

II.—PASSIVE VOICE.

I.—PRESENT.

RULE.—The present passive (and middle) is formed from the present active by changing -ω into -ομαι; as,

τύπτω	τύπτομαι
-------	----------

II.—IMPERFECT.

RULE.—The imperfect passive (and middle) is formed from the present by prefixing the augment, and changing -μαι into -μην; as,—

τύπτομαι	ἐτυπτόμην
δύναμαι	ἐδυνάμην

III.—FIRST FUTURE.

1. RULE.—The first future passive is formed from the future active by changing -ω or -σω into -θησομαι; as,—

ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγεληθήσομαι
λύσω	λυθήσομαι
τύψω	τυφθήσομαι *

2. Many verbs insert σ before -θήσομαι :—

(a) Certain pure verbs ; as,—

κλείω	κλεισθήσομαι
κλαίω	κλαυσθήσομαι
τελέω	τελεσθήσομαι

(b) Verbs which reject a consonant (τ, δ, θ, σ, ζ) in the future active ; † as,—

πείθω	πείσω	πεισθήσομαι
-------	-------	-------------

3. Some verbs shorten the last vowel of the future stem ; as,—

αἰρήσω	αἰρεθήσομαι
δώσω	δοθήσομαι

IV.—FIRST AORIST.

RULE.—The first aorist passive is formed from the first future passive, by prefixing the augment, and changing -θησομαι into -θην ; as,—

λυθήσομαι	ἐλύθην
τυφθήσομαι	ἐτύφθην
τελεσθήσομαι	ἐτελέσθην
δοθήσομαι	ἐδόθην
τεθήσομαι	ἐτέθην

V.—PERFECT.

1. RULE.—The perfect passive is formed from the

* The rules of euphony, p. 153, must be attended to.

† See Appendix, Euphony, p. 153, i. 3.

first future passive, by prefixing the augment (with reduplication), and rejecting -θησο- before -μαι; * as,—

βουλευθήσομαι

βεβούλευμαι

λειφθήσομαι

λέλειμμαι

2. *Exc.*—But σ before -θησομαι does not always remain before -μαι; and some verbs which have not σ in the future assume it before -μαι (see p. 153, 7); as,

μνησθήσομαι

μέμνημαι

σωθήσομαι

σέσωσμαι

3. A few verbs lengthen the last vowel of the future stem; as,—

αἰρεθήσομαι

ἤρημαι

4. In the Attic dialect, ν before μ (see p. 154, 13) is sometimes changed into σ; thus, πέφανμαι should become πέφαμμαι, but is made πέφασμαι.

5. The three verbs, τρέπω, τρέφω, and στρέφω, change the vowel of the future stem, making τέτραμμαι, τέθραμμαι, ἔστραμμαι.

VI.—THE PLUPERFECT.

RULE.—The pluperfect passive is formed from the perfect passive, by prefixing the augment, and changing -μαι into -μην; as,—

τέτυμμαι

ἐτετύμμην

λέλυμαι

ἐλελύμην

* In declining the perfect passive, the rules of euphony must be carefully attended to,—viz., p. 153, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and p. 154, 11, 12, 13. It must further be remarked that, in the terminations -σθον, -σθε, -σθαι, -σθω, -σθων, the σ is rejected when another consonant precedes; as, τέτυφθον, for τέτυπσθον.

VII.—SECOND AORIST.

RULE.—The second aorist passive is formed from the simple stem of the verb, by prefixing the augment, and adding the termination *-ην*; as,—

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Aor.
λείπω	λιπ-	ἐλίπην

VIII.—SECOND FUTURE.*

RULE.—The second future passive is formed from the simple stem, by adding *-ησομαι*; as,—

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Fut.
τύπτω	τυπ-	τυπήσομαι

IX.—THIRD FUTURE, OR PAULO-POST FUTURE.

RULE.—The third future passive is formed from the simple stem, by prefixing the reduplication, and adding *-σομαι*; as,—

λύω	λελύσομαι
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III.—MIDDLE VOICE.

I.—PRESENT AND IMPERFECT.

[See corresponding tenses of Passive, p. 237.]

II.—FUTURE.

RULE.—The future middle is formed from the future active, by changing *-ω* into *-ομαι*, and in liquid verbs into *-οῦμαι*; as,—

* The second future is of rare occurrence. See note II, p. 235.

λύσω
μενῶ

λύσομαι
μενούμαι

III.—FIRST AORIST.

RULE.—The first aorist middle is formed from the future middle, by prefixing the augment, and changing -ομαι into -αμην; as,—

τύψομαι

ἐτύψάμην

λέξομαι

ἐλεξάμην

N.B.—In liquid verbs the penult is lengthened, as in the first aorist active, which see, p. 234, 2.

IV.—SECOND AORIST.

RULE.—The second aorist middle is formed from the simple stem, by prefixing the augment, and adding -όμην; as,—

Pres.

Stem.

2 Aor.

λείπω

λιπ-

ἐλιπόμην

[See the Second Aorist Active.]

GENERAL VIEW.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.—Either simple or strengthened stem.

Imperfect.—From present; prefix augment, and change -ω into -ον.

FUTURE.—From present; insert σ before ω in pure and mute verbs; in liquid verbs shorten the penult (if long) without insertion of σ.

Aorist I.—From future; prefix augment, and change -ω into -α.

PERFECT I.—From future ; augment (with reduplication), and change *-ω* or *-σω* into *-κα* or *-ά*.

Pluperfect I.—From perfect ; augment, and change *-α* into *-ειν*.

Aorist II.—Simple stem, with augment, and termination *-ον*.

Perfect II.—From simple stem ; augment (with reduplication), and add the termination *-α*.

Pluperfect II.—From second perfect ; augment, and change *-α* into *-ειν*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.—From present active ; change *-ω* into *-ομαι*.

Imperfect.—From present ; augment, and change *-μαι* into *-μην*.

FUTURE.—From the future active ; change *-ω* or *-σω* into *-θησομαι*.

Aorist I.—From future ; augment, and change *-θησομαι* into *-θην*.

PERFECT.—From future ; augment (with reduplication), and reject *-θησο-* before *-μαι*.

Pluperfect.—From perfect ; augment, and change *-μαι* into *-μην*.

Aorist II.—From simple stem ; augment, and add *-ην*

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.—From present active ; change *-ω* into *-ομαι*.

Imperfect.—From present ; augment, and change *-μαι* into *-μην*.

Future.—From future active ; change *-ω* into *-ομαι*.

Aorist I.—From future ; augment, and change -ομαι into -αμην [or, add -μην to first aorist active].

Aorist II.—From simple stem ; augment, and add -ομην.

TABLE

SHOWING THE FORMATIONS ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING SCHEME.

Note, that those forms which become principal parts, are also given, in bolder type, and with a waved line underneath, in the column to which each properly belongs, as being themselves derived.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	MIDDLE.
<u>τύπτω</u>	ἐτυπτον <u>τύψω</u>	τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην	τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην
<u>τύψω</u>	ἐτυψα <u>τέτυφα</u>	<u>τυφθήσομαι</u>	τύψομαι ἐτυψάμην
<u>τέτυφα</u>	ἐτετύφειω		
<u>τυφθήσομαι</u>		ἐτύφθην <u>τέτυμμαι</u>	
<u>τέτυμμαι</u>		ἐτετύμμαι	
Simple Stem. τυπ-	ἐτυπον τέτυπα ἐτετύπειω	τυπήσομαι τετύφομαι ἐτύπην	ἐτυπόμην

PURE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	λύω	λύω
	Imperf.	ἐλυον	—
	Fut.	λύσω	—
	Aor.	έλυσα	λύσω
	Perf.	έλυκα	λελύκω
	Pluperf.	ἐλελύκειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	λύομαι	λύομαι
	Imperf.	ἐλυόμην	—
	Fut. I.	λυθήσομαι	—
	Aor.	ἐλύθην	λυθῶ
	Perf.	έλυμαι	λελυμένος ᾶ
	Pluperf.	ἐλελύμην	—
	Fut. III.	λελύσομαι	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	λύομαι	λύομαι
	Imperf.	ἐλυόμην	—
	Fut.	λύσομαι	—
	Aor.	ελυσάμην	λύσομαι

λύω, *I loose.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
λύοιμι —	λύε —	λύειν —	λύων —
λύσοιμι —	—	λύσειν —	λύσων —
λύσαιμι —	λύσον —	λύσαι —	λύσας —
λελύκοιμι —	λέλυκε —	λελυκέναι —	λελυκώς —
λυοίμην —	λύου —	λύεσθαι —	λύόμενος —
λυθησοίμην —	—	λυθήσεσθαι —	λυθησόμενος —
λυθείην —	λύθητι —	λυθῆναι —	λυθείς —
λελυμένος εἶην —	λέλυσο —	λελύσθαι —	λελυμένος —
λελυσοίμην —	—	λελύσεσθαι —	λελυσόμενος —
λυοίμην —	λύου —	λύεσθαι —	λύόμενος —
λυσοίμην —	—	λύσεσθαι —	λυσόμενος —
λυσάμην —	λῦσαι —	λύσασθαι —	λυσάμενος —

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτω
	Imperf.	ἐτυπτον	—
	Fut.	* τύψω [τυπτήσω]	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτυψα [ἐτύπτησα]	τύψω
	Perf. I.	* τέτυφα [τετύπτηκα]	τετύφω
	Pluperf. I.	* ἐτετύφειν	—
	Aor. II.	ἐτυπον	τύπω
	Perf. II.	* τέτυπα	τετύπω
	Pluperf. II.	* ἐτετύπειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτωμαι
	Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην	—
	Fut.	* τυφθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτύφθην [ἐτυπτήθην]	τυφθῶ
	Perf.	τέτυμμαι [and τετύπτημαι]	τετυμμένος ᾤ
	Pluperf.	ἐτετύμμην	—
	Aor. II.	ἐτύπην	τυπῶ
	Fut. II.	τυπήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	* τετύψομαι	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτωμαι
	Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην	—
	Fut.	τύψομαι [τυπτήσομαι]	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψωμαι
	Aor. II.	* ἐτυπτόμην	τύπωμαι

NOTE.—Those parts which are not found, or which are used only in brackets exist, and some of them are more Attic than those of the

τύπτω, *I strike.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
τύπτομι —	τύπτου —	τύπτειν —	τύπτων —
τύψομι —	— —	τύψειν —	τύψων —
τύψαιμι —	τύψον —	τύψαι —	τύψας —
τετύφοιμι —	τέτυφε —	τετυφέναι —	τετυφώς —
τύποιμι —	τύπε —	τυπεῖν —	τυπών —
τετύποιμι —	τέτυπε —	τετυπέναι —	τετυπώς —
τυπτοίμην —	τύπτου —	τύπτεσθαι —	τυπτόμενος —
τυφθησοίμην —	— —	τυφθήσεσθαι —	τυφθησόμενος —
τυφθείην —	τύφθητι —	τυφθῆναι —	τυφθεὶς —
τετυμμένος εἶην —	τέτυψο —	τετύφθαι —	τετυμμένος —
τυπείην —	τύπηθι —	τυπήσθαι —	τυπεὶς —
τυπησοίμην —	— —	τυπήσεσθαι —	τυπησόμενος —
τετυψοίμην —	— —	τετύψεσθαι —	τετυψόμενος —
τυπτοίμην —	τύπτου —	τύπτεσθαι —	τυπτόμενος —
τυψοίμην —	— —	τύψεσθαι —	τυψόμενος —
τυψαίμην —	τύψαι —	τύψασθαι —	τυψάμενος —
τυποίμην —	τυποῦ —	τυπέσθαι —	τυπόμενος —

post-classical times, are marked with an asterisk. The forms in regular formation.

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	πλέκω	πλέκω
	Imperf.	ἔπλεκον	—
	Fut.	πλέξω	—
	Aor. I.	ἔπλεξα	πλέξω
	Perf.	πέπλεχα	πεπλέχω
	Pluperf.	ἐπεπλέχειν	—
	Aor. II.	* ἔπλακον	πλάκω
	Perf. II.	* πέπλακα	πεπλάκω
	Pluperf. II.	* ἐπεπλάκειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκωμαι
	Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην	—
	Fut.	πλεχθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐπλέχθην	πλεχθῶ
	Perf.	πέπλεγμαι	πεπλεγμένος ὦ
	Pluperf.	ἐπεπλέγμην	—
	Aor. II.	ἐπλάκην	πλάκῳ
	Fut. II.	πλακήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	πεπλέξομαι	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκωμαι
	Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην	—
	Fut.	πλέξομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐπλεξάμην	πλέξωμαι
	Aor. II.	* ἐπλακόμην	πλάκωμαι

πλέκω, *I plait.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
πλέκοιμι —	πλέκε —	πλέκειν —	πλέκων —
πλέξοιμι πλέξαιμι πεπλέχοιμι —	πλέξον πέπλεχε —	πλέξειν πλέξαι πεπλεχέναι —	πλέξων πλέξας πεπλεχώς —
πλάκοιμι πεπλάκοιμι —	πλάκε πέπλακε —	πλακείν πεπλακέναι —	πλακών πεπλακώς —
πλεκοίμην —	πλέκου —	πλέκεσθαι —	πλεκόμενος —
πλεχθισοίμην πλεχθείην πεπλεγμένος εἶην —	πλέχθητι πέπλεξο —	πλεχθήσεσθαι πλεχθῆναι πεπλέχθαι —	πλεχθισόμενος πλεχθείς πεπλεγμένος —
πλακείην πλακησοίμην πεπλεξοίμην	πλάκηθι — —	πλακῆναι πλακήσεσθαι πεπλέξεσθαι	πλακεῖς πλακησόμενος πεπλεξόμενος
πλεκοίμην —	πλέκου —	πλέκεσθαι —	πλεκόμενος —
πλεξοίμην πλεξαίμην πλακοίμην	— πλέξαι πλακοῦ	πλέξεσθαι πλέξασθαι πλακέσθαι	πλεξόμενος πλεξάμενος πλακόμενος

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	τρέπω	τρέπω
	Imperf.	ἔτρεπον	—
	Fut.	τρέψω	—
	Aor. I.	ἔτρεψα	τρέψω
	Perf. I.	τέτροφα [and τέτραφα]	τετρόφω
	Pluperf. I.	ἔτετρόφειν [or ἔτετράφειν]	—
	Aor. II.	ἔτραπον	τράπω
	Perf. II.	* τέτροπα	τετρόπω
	Pluperf. II.	* ἔτετρόπειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	τρέπομαι	τρέπωμαι
	Imperf.	ἔτρεπόμην	—
	Fut.	* τρεφθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτρέφθην	τρεφθῶ
	Perf.	τέτραμμαι	τετραμμένος ὦ
	Pluperf.	ἔτετράμμην	—
	Aor. II.	ἐτράπην	τραπῶ
	Fut. II.	τραπήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	τετρέψομαι [or τετρά-]	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	τρέπομαι	τρέπωμαι
	Imperf.	ἔτρεπόμην	—
	Fut.	τρέψομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτρεψάμην	τρέψωμαι
	Aor. II.	ἐτραπόμην	τράπωμαι

τρέπω, I turn.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
τρέποιμι —	τρέπε —	τρέπειν —	τρέπων —
τρέψοιμι τρέψαιμι	— τρέψον	τρέψειν τρέψαι	τρέψων τρέψας
τετρόφοιμι —	τέτροφε —	τετροφέναι —	{ τετροφώς [or τετραφώς]
τράποιμι τετρόποιμι —	τράπε τέτροπε —	τραπεῖν τετροπέναι —	τραπών τετροπώς —
τρέποιμην —	τρέπου —	τρέπεσθαι —	τρέπόμενος —
τρεφθησοίμην τρεφθείην τετραμμένος εἶην —	— τρέφθητι τέτραψο —	τρεφθήσεσθαι τρεφθῆναι τετράφθαι —	τρεφθησόμενος τρεφθεὶς τετραμμένος —
τραπέην τραπησοίμην τετρεψοίμην	τράπηθι — —	τραπήναι τραπήσεσθαι τετρέψεσθαι	τραπέις τραπησόμενος τετρεψόμενος
τρέποιμην —	τρέπου —	τρέπεσθαι —	τρέπόμενος —
τρέψοιμην τρέψαιμην τραποίμην	— τρέψαι τραποῦ	τρέψεσθαι τρέψασθαι τραπέσθαι	τρέψόμενος τρέψάμενος τραπόμενος

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	πέλω	πέλω
	Imperf.	ἔπειθον	—
	Fut.	πέισω	—
	Aor. I.	ἔπεισα	πέισω
	Perf.	πέπεικα	πεπείκω
	Pluperf.	ἐπεπεκειν	—
	Aor. II.	ἔπιθον	πίθω
	Perf. II.	πέποιθα	πεποίθω
	Pluperf. II.	ἐπεποίθειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθομαι
	Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην	—
	Fut. I.	πεισθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐπελοθην	πεισθῶ
	Perf.	πέπεισμαι	πεπεισμένος ὦ
	Pluperf.	ἐπεπελισμην	—
	Aor. II.	* ἐπίθην	πίθῶ
	Fut. II.	* πιθήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	* πεπελοσμαι	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθομαι
	Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην	—
	Fut.	πέισομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐπεισάμην	πέισωμαι
	Aor. II.	ἐπιθόμην	πίθωμαι

πείθω, *I persuade.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
πειθοιμι —	πείθε —	πειθειν —	πειθων —
πεισοιμι —	— —	πεισειν —	πεισων —
πεισαιμι —	πείσον —	πείσαι —	πείσας —
πεπεικοιμι —	πέπεικε —	πεπεικέναι —	πεπεικώς —
πιθοιμι —	πίθε —	πιθειν —	πιθών —
πεποιοιμι —	πέποιθε —	πεποιθέναι —	πεποιθώς —
πειθοίμην —	πειθου —	πειθεσθαι —	πειθόμενος —
πεισθησοίμην —	— —	πεισθήσεσθαι —	πεισθησόμενος —
πεισθελην —	πεισθητι —	πεισθῆναι —	πεισθεις —
πεπεισμένος εἴην —	πέπεισο —	πεπεισθαι —	πεπεισμένος —
πιθελην —	πιθητι —	πιθῆναι —	πιθεις —
πιθησοίμην —	— —	πιθήσεσθαι —	πιθησόμενος —
πεπεισοίμην —	— —	πεπεισεσθαι —	πεπεισόμενος —
πειθοίμην —	πειθου —	πειθεσθαι —	πειθόμενος —
πεισοίμην —	— —	πεισεσθαι —	πεισόμενος —
πεισαιμην —	πείσαι —	πείσασθαι —	πείσόμενος —
πιθοίμην —	πιθοῦ —	πιθέσθαι —	πιθόμενος —

LIQUID VERBS—

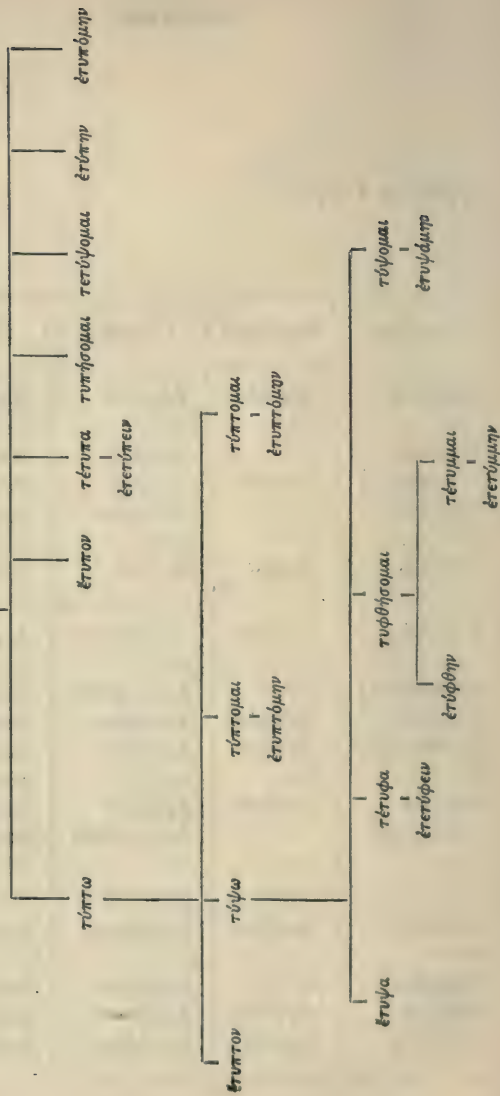
		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλω
	Imperf.	ἡγγέλλον	—
	Fut.	ἀγγεῶ	—
	Aor. I.	ἡγγειλα	ἀγγειλω
	Perf.	ἡγγελκα	ἡγγελκω.
	Pluperf.	ἡγγέλκειν	—
	Aor. II.	ἡγγελον	ἀγγέλω
PASSIVE.	Pres.	ἀγγέλλομαι	ἀγγέλλωμαι
	Imperf.	ἡγγελλόμην	—
	Fut. I.	ἀγγελθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἡγγέλθην	ἀγγελθῶ
	Perf.	ἡγγελμαι	ἡγγελμένος ὦ
	Pluperf.	ἡγγελμην	—
	Aor. II.	ἡγγέλην	ἀγγελῶ
	Fut. II.	ἀγγελθήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	—	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	ἀγγέλλομαι	ἀγγέλλωμαι
	Imperf.	ἡγγελλόμην	—
	Fut.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἡγγειλάμην	ἀγγειλωμαι
	Aor. II.	ἡγγελόμην	ἀγγελωμαι

ἀγγέλλω, *I report.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
ἀγγέλλοιμι —	ἀγγελλε —	ἀγγέλλειν —	ἀγγέλλων —
ἀγγελοῖμι —	—	ἀγγελεῖν —	ἀγγελῶν —
ἀγγειλάιμι —	ἀγγειλον —	ἀγγεῖλαι —	ἀγγελλας —
ἡγγέλκοιμι —	—	ἡγγελέναι —	ἡγγελκῶς —
ἀγγέλοιμι —	ἀγγελε —	ἀγγελεῖν —	ἀγγελῶν —
ἀγγελλοίμην —	ἀγγέλλου —	ἀγγελλεσθαι —	ἀγγελλόμενος —
ἀγγελθσοίμην —	—	ἀγγελθήσεσθαι —	ἀγγελθσόμενος —
ἀγγελθείην —	ἀγγέλθητι —	ἀγγελθῆναι —	ἀγγελθείς —
ἡγγελμένος εἶην —	ἡγγελσο —	ἡγγελθαι —	ἡγγελμένος —
ἀγγελείην —	ἀγγέλθῃ —	ἀγγελῆναι —	ἀγγελεῖς —
ἀγγελθσοίμην —	—	ἀγγελθήσεσθαι —	ἀγγελθσόμενος —
ἀγγελλοίμην —	ἀγγέλλου —	ἀγγελλεσθαι —	ἀγγελλόμενος —
ἀγγελοίμην —	—	ἀγγελεῖσθαι —	ἀγγελούμενος —
ἀγγειλαίμην —	ἀγγειλαι —	ἀγγειλασθαι —	ἀγγειλάμενος —
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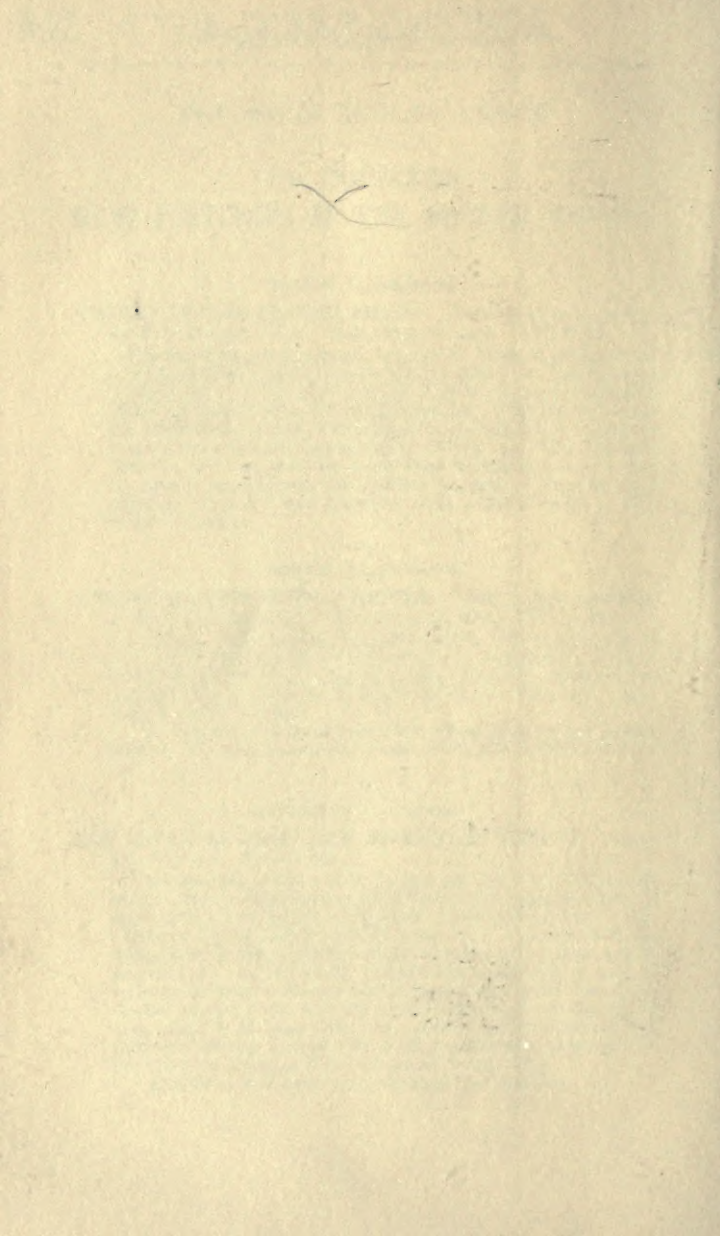
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